

SATURDAY NIGHT

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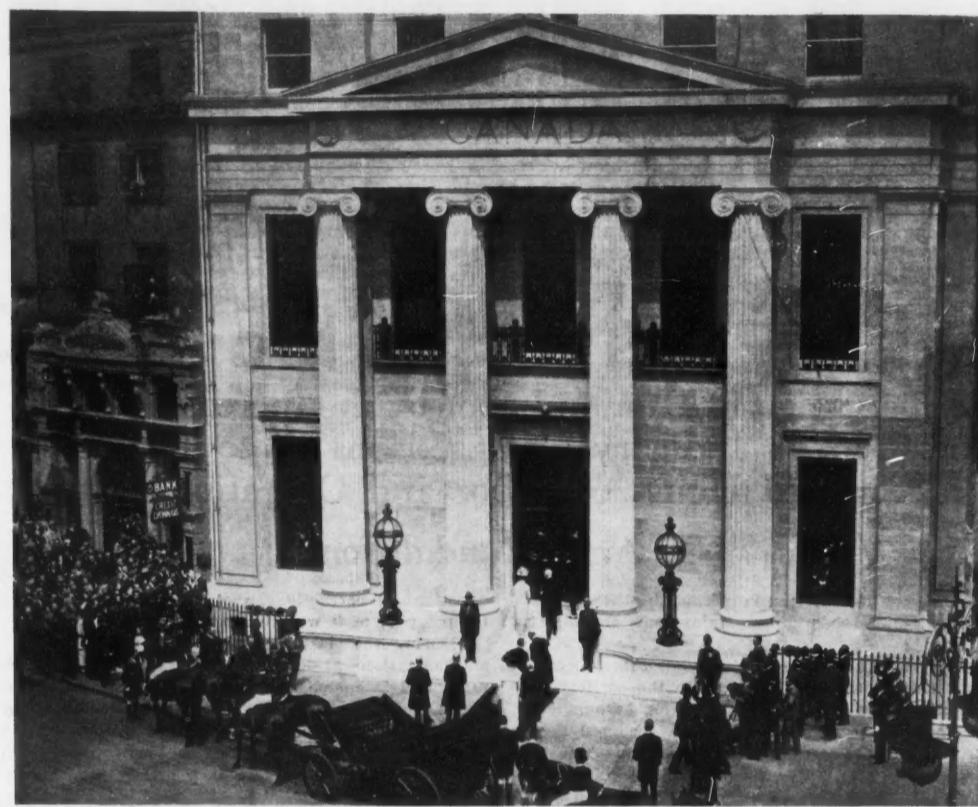


Canada's New High Commissioner The speed with which the Federal cabinet acted in appointing Hon. George Howard Ferguson Canada's High Commissioner to Great Britain, after he had obtained the consent of his followers in the Ontario Legislature to his retirement from the Premiership, illustrates the keenness of the Bennett cabinet's desire to send him to London at the present juncture. Evidently Mr. Bennett's experiences during his stay in Great Britain have convinced him of the necessity of establishing at Canada House a representative of compelling magnetism, in addition to proven ability. Mr. Ferguson has two assets which are more profoundly esteemed in British public life than in this country—candor and good humor. Moreover, the sincerity of his Imperial enthusiasm and his shrewd common sense in dealing with major issues, have never been open to doubt.

A painful growth of anti-Canadian sentiment has been in progress in Britain for at least twelve months. It had its origin in the mistake made by the Wheat Pool in holding out for the \$2 bushel, and though the members of the Pool have been the chief sufferers from that error in judgment, the incident itself is not forgotten, and the lower order of British politicians have not hesitated to fan the prejudices engendered. No other man is better qualified to serve as a goodwill ambassador than Mr. Ferguson; or none would more heartily enter into all measures for the cementing of Imperial economic unity.

SATURDAY NIGHT has so frequently expressed admiration for Mr. Ferguson's major acts during his seven years service as Premier, that there is little need to say anything further. It has been perfectly obvious for the past five years that such expressions voiced the feeling of a vast number of Liberals, and the ever-growing mass of electors whose party feelings are tepid, if not non-existent. No Prime Minister of Ontario has been so completely a popular idol; and in vindication of democratic sentiment it should be added that the utterances of no public man have been more absolutely free from cant, buncombe, and intolerance.

It seems likely that when the Ontario Legislature meets there will be not only with a new Premier at the right of the Speaker, but with a new Leader of the Opposition at his left. The political kaleidoscope has suddenly changed. One of the secrets of the success of the Ferguson regime has been the wisdom of its head in choosing his associates, and there is no lack of ability in the cabinet, although the personal popularity of the Premier somewhat overshadowed that of his colleagues. If the rumor prevalent at the time of writing is true, that the province is to lose not only the services of Mr. Ferguson but those of Hon. Charles McCrea, the loss is undoubtedly serious. When rumors of the probable departure of Mr. Ferguson became prevalent, countless prominent men in Canadian cities at once said, "The Premiership should go to McCrea." The political barrier, supposed to be involved in the fact that Mr. McCrea is a Roman Catholic has become illusory. We have become a more tolerant people since that axiom of political expediency was first promulgated, and the number of constituencies in which that fact would be an aid rather than a bar has largely increased. Mr. McCrea's superior abilities have won the admiration of thousands who do not know him personally. Apart from the magnificent service for the mineral development of this country, his grasp of all political questions is remarkable. No finer address was heard from anyone during last summer's federal campaign than his analysis of Canada's economic situation broadcast from Sault Ste. Marie. Unfortunately Mr. McCrea's condition of health has been far from satisfactory for a long time and he would perhaps have shortened his life had he consented to take the Premiership.



NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, who has been appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain, succeeding the late Rt. Hon. P. F. Larkin. He will assume his duties early in the new year. On the right is Mrs. Ferguson, whose gracious qualities as a hostess eminently fit her for duties almost as onerous as her husband's. In the centre is the Canadian Government Building, Trafalgar Square, which will be the scene of the new Commissioner's activities.



been lost. His epigram, "Mr. Thomas is waiting for something to turn up and Mr. Snowden is waiting for something to turn down," neatly summarized the situation.

The appointment of Mr. Frank Stanfield to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province of Nova Scotia will evoke general satisfaction in the Maritimes, where he enjoys a wide popularity, and, indeed, in Canadian business circles generally.

He is president and managing director of Stanfield's Ltd., of Truro, N. S., one of the leading textile manufacturing concerns in Canada, which his ability and energy have been largely instrumental in developing to its present position of prominence. He is also associated with a number of other industrial and financial concerns in the East. In addition to business interests, he has played an active part in Nova Scotian politics, and has been regarded, like his brother, Senator John Stanfield, as a tower of strength to Conservatism in the Maritimes. He has been a member of the provincial legislature for several years, and, when Hon. E. N. Rhodes relinquished the premiership, to join the present Ottawa administration, there were some who favored the choice of Mr. Stanfield.

Prince Edward Island is also to have a new Lieutenant-Governor in Mr. Charles Dalton, of Tignish. Mr. Dalton, who in his youth was a trapper, seized on the idea of breeding black foxes in captivity, and later became the founder of the very valuable fox-breeding industry in Prince Edward Island. Since the Island government inscribes the magic phrases "Black foxes and seed potatoes" on all motor license plates issued at Charlottetown, Mr. Dalton typifies a paramount interest.

Although it has been functioning for a few years only, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has made for itself an important position of leadership in the commercial life of the Dominion,

Mission to Latin-America and, with one of the business sagacity and forcefulness of Mr. Angus McLean, of Bathurst, as its recently elected president, it may confidently be counted on to avail itself of the opportunities that may present themselves for enlarging its sphere of usefulness during the ensuing year. In co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber is arranging a goodwill trip and trade mission to the Argentine, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Cuba next year, on the occasion of the British Empire Exhibition, in which Canada is participating, to be held in Buenos Aires.

For many reasons our leaders in commerce and industry will do wisely to focus their attention on the markets of South America a good deal more closely than, speaking generally, they have done in the past. As South America, while largely self-supporting in respect of food, is not yet industrialized to any very considerable extent, the manufactured articles that it should be possible for Canadian business firms to export to the markets there would appear to be of wide range. Automobiles, rubber manufactures, farm implements and machinery, structural steel, shoes, textiles, builders' supplies, railway equipment and factory machinery—these are just a few of the products that the Canadian manufacturer and trader should be able to supply.

It is most desirable that the mission, which will largely be breaking fresh ground, so to speak, should be a representative and impressive one. The Canadian National Steamships has put at its disposal its new steamer, the S.S. "Prince Robert", so that the delegation will approach South American shores with appropriate distinction. But it should be added that, if the use of this palatial steamer is to be secured, at least 150 reservations for the trip must be made before the 15th December.

THE FRONT PAGE

The cabinet boasts no abler member, or one more unfairly maligned than Hon. W. H. Price, the Attorney General. When in 1923 he undertook the ungrateful task of untangling the financial mess into which Ontario's affairs had drifted, he proved himself unquestionably the ablest treasurer this province has known. He is also the only Attorney General in the history of the province who has taken any effective steps to check financial crookedness, and because of his zeal the horde of undesirables that infest the financial districts of Toronto have spread the story that he is a "crook". Hosts of dupes, whose memories are too short to enable them to recall conditions a few years ago when financial sharks flourished like a green bay tree, have passed on the slander.

There is also Hon. William Finlayson, a man of great ability and a platform orator of rare gifts, better known in the lesser towns and cities than in the provincial capital. In view of all circumstances, Hon. George Henry, the ranking member of the cabinet, a former Minister of Agriculture in the Hearst Administration, with a splendid record as Minister of Highways in the present cabinet, seems the logical choice. A lawyer who never practised, a farmer who has built up a great fortune in the dairy business, he has ever been a man of indefatigable industry who never took the trouble to cultivate the arts of popularity; but as a leading figure in the great Shriners gathering last June, he showed himself a good "mixer" also; and he has around him the basis of an excellent administration.

Most men of long experience of the inside workings of politics, have outlived violent partisanship, and in Ontario a good many of those so equipped with knowledge have been rather sorry for Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature. Even before he issued his recent manifesto reciting his grievances against the Ontario Liberal Association, it was pretty well understood that he was the Cinderella of his party. He fought two general elections against the redoubtable Howard Ferguson, and no prince or fairy godmother came to his aid. The extent to which he had been ignored by the official Liberal organization of the province, headed by Senator Arthur C. Hardy, of Brockville, was not known, however, until he disclosed that he had been obliged not only to pay his own expenses in campaigning all over a vast province, but to contribute out of his own pocket to the assistance of other candidates. As Mr. Sinclair is not a wealthy man, his grievance against the "recognized leaders of Liberalism", as he calls them, is substantial.

Ontario Liberalism has never lacked able men, well equipped with the sinews of war, to fight the battles of their party in federal affairs. Therefore, the neglect of Mr. Sinclair must have been due to one of two reasons. Either they considered attempts to defeat the Ferguson administration a waste of energy; or dis-

approved of the views and associations of Mr. Sinclair. The latter's major grievance in our opinion lies in the failure to grant his request for a Convention to ratify the leadership forced on him by his colleagues in the Legislature seven years ago; and to frame a platform on which he could appeal to the electorate with an assurance of unanimous party backing.

The failure to adopt such a course left Mr. Sinclair handicapped like a boy in a sack race. Small wonder then if he sought aid from the prohibitionists or anyone else willing to help him. It is unlikely that Mr. Sinclair would have issued his manifesto if he had not received intimations that when the Provincial Liberal convention meets before Christmas he will be deposed. He is justified in refusing to go into retirement without making the handicaps he has suffered known.

There are conflicting versions of what Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas said in the British House of Commons on Nov. 27th. His hearers understood him to say that the proposals of Mr. Bennett and other Dominion Premiers before the Imperial conference were "umbug". Later he explained to the press that he had made a slip and that he merely meant that Mr. Baldwin's handling of these proposals was "umbug".

Whatever the Secretary of State for the Dominions intended to convey, it is pretty clear that the Bennett suggestions were rather heavily charged with explosives to be dismissed as chaff. Any English politician inclined to solace himself with the thought that Mr. Bennett and the other Dominion Premiers at the Conference were merely pulling Mother England's leg, must have been disillusioned by the intensity of feeling aroused in the debate in question. Those in Canada who have tried to persuade themselves that the Bennett suggestions for the economic unity of the Empire were mere kitelying, have only to glance over the provincial press in all the leading provincial centres of Great Britain, which for two months has been making them a subject of continuous discussion.

Indignation of the British people is not due to the fact that the plan formulated by Mr. Bennett failed of acceptance as it stood, but to the circumstance that the MacDonald government presented no alternative proposals and decided to let the question "slide" just as it has let unemployment "slide". The most effective criticism of the government's attitude came from one of the more radical Labor members, a so-called extremist, E. F. Wise, M.P. for East Leicester, who happens to be an economist of wide renown and internationally famous as an expert on food supply. Mr. Wise voiced the opinion of many when he said he would have been more impressed with Mr. Thomas's "shadow boxing" if he had told the House what the government had actually tried to do to improve Empire trade, and lamented the fact that an opportunity to develop some scheme of bettering such trade had

INDIAN CONFERENCE HAS PICTORIAL AS WELL AS POLITICAL SIDE



Centre. The Maharajah of Kashmir addressing his picturesquely-garbed colleagues at the House of Lords after the opening by the King. Left, two delegates (one of whom, unfortunately, has succumbed to the Western mode) leaving after the opening ceremony. Right, the Begum Shaw Nawaz (second from left) who stirred the conference to great enthusiasm with her first speech.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND "THE MACHINE AGE"

Displacement of Human Labor by the Increasing Mechanization of Industry — Suggestions as to Remedy — Decreased Hours of Labor and Operation Costs

By A. R. Randall-Jones

IN DAYS gone by famine was regarded as the nightmare of mankind. Now it is almost beginning to look as though unemployment in those countries which represent the greatest advance in civilization, so far as their highly industrialized development is concerned, is in process of replacing famine as the stark spectre most to be feared in the homes and in the lives of those who essay to earn their livelihood by what is comendiously spoken of as manual work.

During the period of acute world-wide economic recession from which one hopes that we, in Canada, at least, are beginning slowly to emerge, the question of unemployment has naturally loomed large. Some of its causes are, in their nature, temporary and transient. Others, however, in the absence of certain drastic changes in our industrial concept, are more likely to prove permanent and profound. Hence it is, surely, the part of wisdom to take account of those causes that would seem to partake of this latter character and of the changes in the industrial concept they appear to render necessary if they are to be robbed of much of their formidability.

One cannot but be struck with the growing tendency, among large numbers of thoughtful people, with a predilection for looking facts in the face, without first donning blinkers for the purpose, to take the view that there is a very definite and logical connection between the astounding increase, in recent years, in our mechanical means of production and the unemployment problem confronting us. Senator A. C. Hardy, for example, has given it as his unequivocal opinion that "We have simply reached a phase of the industrial revolution that has been working for a hundred and fifty years." In other words, mass-unemployment is a consequence of that mass-production which is the personification of what Senator Hardy terms "the machine age" in which we are living.

It is, of course, needless to expatiate on the benefits that new machinery has brought to man. It has brought huge benefits to the manual worker himself. He enjoys the use of manufactured goods many times the amount of those of which his fellow of a couple of generations ago had the use. Indeed, the workman in a steady job was never so well off at any time as he is today, or anywhere as he is on this continent. But mechanization, as we shall see presently in a little more detail, is constantly reducing the number of jobs that can reasonably be looked on as steady.

It is the great increase in output of manufactured commodities per person (for which increase the use of machinery is responsible) that has largely rendered possible this betterment in living standards and conditions. In this connection the action and reaction of production and consumption on each other are interesting. For the production of those manufactured commodities in which capital is employed depends upon their consumption by the masses of the people, of whom those who are termed manual workers constitute, numerically, the largest proportion. This consumption depends, in its turn, upon a proper adjustment of wages and upon the manufacture of cheap and plentiful commodities. These things, indeed, are not mere incidents, they are essentials of a relatively high standard of living. Beyond question, it is very largely the use of machinery that has made them possible.

But such adjustments and balances are matters of very considerable nicety and delicacy. Most likely they are not susceptible of being brought within the operation of any even approximately exact and scientific system of control. In any case, so far as any one country is concerned, the whole subject has been greatly complicated not only by the increasing interdependence of industries—an important subsidiary feature of "the machine age"—but also by the further circumstance that the engagement of the whole world in closer economic relationships has made the industries of one country, to a greater or less extent, dependent on conditions in other, and often quite remote, countries. In Canada, we are not so deeply involved in this world economy and its vicissitudes as are many other countries. But still they have their bearing—and very far from an unimportant one—on our economic fortunes.

AT ANY rate, in Canada, as elsewhere, things are out of line today, as witness the unemployment situation which, though less grave than in either Great Britain or the United States, is yet serious enough. Having given due credit to the use of machinery for the benefits it has conferred, we need not try to blink the fact that a substantial portion of this unemployment is due to the displacement of workmen by machines and by devices that can do the work once performed by trained

men. Indeed, whatever its advantages in other respects, within itself the seeds of unemployment trouble for labor.

Instinctively the workers distrusted this process of mechanization at the very outset. In the earliest days of the substitution of machine labor for human labor, sudden and violent disturbances often occurred in the industrial world. For example, when any machine that could do the work of ten or twenty men got going, those ten or twenty men were thrown out of their jobs and were often hard put to it to find others. But, as a rule, their distress was only temporary. It was found feasible to make requisite industrial adjustments, and these usually looked better for the general body of workers than before.

In fact, until quite recent years, it had come to be looked on as almost axiomatic that the intensified use of machinery, in addition to increased output, also meant more and better employment for the workers. New demands for commodities and services, occasioned by this intensified use, were created. With greater earning power, the workers consumed more. Secondary industries and luxury manufactures came into being, and eased the situation by giving employment to the men displaced by the machines, and men were needed—there is a slightly ironical touch to this aspect of affairs! —to make and tend the machines that made the machines that displaced human labor.

So long did this sort of thing go on that many people assumed that the process would continue indefinitely. Busy machines would never, to the end of time, mean idle men. Although, before the close of the last century, the industrial world had discovered, in electricity, a more valuable and economical servant than steam, new demands for services and goods, the absorption by newly-created occupations of men displaced from their former ones—such things, it was believed, would continue to keep the employment situation tolerably right.

It is only just coming to be apprehended that the harnessing of electrical energy to manufacturing uses really marked the beginning of a second industrial revolution, the full effect of which on the unemployment

the mechanization of industry probably always held

question we certainly cannot even begin to foresee, though part of it we are already perceiving.

During the last dozen years, in particular, the mechanization of industry has been extraordinarily rapid and intensive, and it seems to be acquiring additional momentum almost daily. It is clearly having its logical effect on the unemployment situation at last. Naturally enough, this is giving concern to labor. While, as has been said, the man in a steady job was never better off than today, yet with new and ever newer machines, substituting robots for men, springing up around him almost like mushrooms overnight, the manual worker has good reason to be apprehensive over the diminution in the number of jobs that can be classed as steady. In this connection, I was greatly struck by an article I read in "The Survey," of New York, a year or so ago, which, as exemplifying the tendency of busy machines to make idle men, listed samples of actual occurrences, in industries of very widely varying range and character.

For instance, a glass works in the United States recently installed a machine that, worked by three operatives, can do work that formerly gave employment to forty. Thanks to very modern machinery in a steel works, two men can now do the work previously done by fourteen in charging furnaces; in open hearth operation, one man now does the work of forty; seven men cast as much pig iron as sixty did ten years ago; two men now replace sixty in unloading pig iron. In a large textile plant in the United States, three years ago, a staff of 5,100 workers was required to produce 137,000 yards of woollens of a certain width, texture and quality. Improved labor-saving machinery was recently installed, with the result that the force of labor now required to produce the same yardage, of the same width, texture and quality, is only 3,000.

The same sort of thing is going on all around us in the industrial world—in railroad switching yards that have been electrified, in machine shops, in tool shops, in tube works and what not. Even the very "talkies" have contributed to the displacement of human labor by rendering the services of orchestral musicians largely unnecessary.

MONSTER PLANE CRIPPLED BY FIRE



The DO-X, Germany's pride of the air, which was partially destroyed by fire while riding the waters of Lisbon harbour. One wing was completely burned away. Its Atlantic flight has been indefinitely postponed. Photo shows party of English officers visiting plane during its stop in England.

WHAT is going to be done about it? What are we in Canada going to do about it? There are those who would put up a fight to a finish against the mechanization of industry. That would be a perfectly hopeless undertaking. In one form or another, in some sort or other, that fight has been going on for centuries—and the machine has always won! The Toronto City Council recently decided to give the steam shovel a holiday and to let some of the unemployed do its work. Viewed as a serious contribution to the solution of the unemployment problem, such an action is strongly reminiscent of King Canute forbidding the waves to advance another single inch. The best that can be said of it is that it is preferable to the "dole" inasmuch as it requires some work, as a *quid pro quo*, from the recipients of the civic wage.

Artificial relief for unemployment may tide us over a particularly bad spell of it. But it cannot hold out the slightest promise of making for permanence of prosperity. Rather the reverse, indeed. There are times when it may be a necessary evil. But it is an evil, none the less. Moreover, the bright idea of putting the kibosh on the machine is altogether out of harmony with the spirit of the age—which is "the machine age," whether we like it or whether we don't. Senator Hardy's suggestion of a six-hour working day, on the other hand, is well within the sphere of practicality. Even when good times come again, there will still be difficulty over unemployment, unless working hours are curtailed. For all indications are that the machine is going to do more and more of the work in industrial establishments and, so far as that goes, in agricultural operations as well. The problem is how to make the work available for human labor to go around. For it is of quite inescapable significance, as showing the trend of "the machine age," that recent censuses have shown that, in the United States, where the mechanization of industry has been more rapid and more intensive than anywhere else in the world, the marked increase in production has been accompanied by an absolute decrease in the number of those employed in industry.

If the six-hour day will conduce—as seems likely—to more widespread employment, then the six-hour day will probably have to come. It may even come to the five-day week as well—in time. It seems hard to believe that a working week of thirty hours, out of the 168 hours of which the week is composed, is likely to be good for the health, whether physical or moral, of the generality of people. Few of us, I imagine, unless we undergo some strange and sudden change of character, are fit to be trusted with so much leisure as that involves. Can it be that we are about to see machinery, man's creation, the force that man himself has released, turn like the Botticelli Imp into a shape that may well make us fearsome of the future?

THIS is a deep question the answer to which we need not pause to formulate here and now. But it is interesting to recall that, nearly seventy years ago, long before "the machine age" was on us in full force, Samuel Butler predicted that the machines would come to supplant man in the "supremacy of the earth." "Day by day," he said, "the machines are gaining ground upon us; day by day we are becoming more subservient to them . . . The upshot is simply a question of time, but that the time will come when the machines will hold the real supremacy over the world and its inhabitants is what no person of a truly philosophic mind can for a moment question."

However, we are now in "the machine age" and have got to get along with it. For the moment, the proposal of a six-hour day looks likely to obtain a certain measure of acceptance, though far from a general one. Labor leaders seem ready to welcome it, though it is noticeable that their demand for "shorter hours" is usually accompanied by one for "higher wages." Herein they certainly take a different view from Senator Hardy, who has suggested that a slight diminution in wages would probably have to be a concomitant of a shortened working day. That would seem to be the logic of the situation. Several manufacturers have told me that, in their plants, a reduction of individual working hours, coupled with an increase in the number of shifts worked, would inevitably make for increased cost of operation. That may not be true of all industrial establishments, but I am assured that it is true of some. But, even were this not so, it is hard to see that a man can give as good value in six hours' work as he can in eight, unless he has been previously dawdling during his eight-hour working day.

The mechanization of industry, if it keeps up the pace that has been set within the last dozen years, is (Continued on Page 29)

SPEAKING TO ARCTIC EXILES

Canada's Vast Radio Communication Networks in Far North

By James Montagnes

A LARGE room with many windows, maps on two walls, a table with maps against one wall and a long table partially cleared for action, is the office of the Director of Radio for Canada at Ottawa. The ring of a telephone breaks into our conversation. The pipe-smoking Director of Radio, Commander C. P. Edwards, lifts the receiver from the hook. He picks up a pencil, finds a piece of paper and writes down a message, checking it off as he goes along. Then he acknowledges receipt and hangs up.

"That," he explains "was from Bathurst Inlet." He beckons to me to follow him to one of the wall maps on which are marked a large number of stars, dotting Canada from coast to coast, from the southern boundary to above the Arctic Circle. He points to one of these stars. "This is where the message just came from," he tells me as he points to a place on the map right on the Arctic Circle.

One feels insignificant as one glances at the map and realizes that more than two thousand miles distant, on the shore of an arm of the Arctic Ocean, less than half an hour ago, a man began that message. Somehow it seems hard to believe that the Far North is so close at hand. As late as three years ago the only method of getting to Bathurst Inlet was by the yearly summer steamer which came up the Pacific coast and fought its way through the floating ice of the Arctic waterways to this inlet which is in the center of the mainland Arctic coast line. Other than that the only other means of transportation to this remote place was by dog team.

Now there is a radio station at this point. Just where it is no one seems to know. Even the people who are at the spot, are not quite sure. They know that they are somewhere on Bathurst Inlet. It is thought that the radio station is at the southern end of the Inlet, for its location is given as so many miles south of the Hudson Bay Company trading post there. In August of this year the station

Inlet. It and the other messages dealt with the search which had just been started for Colonel C. D. H. MacAlpine, president of Dominion Explorers. He and his party in two airplanes were making an inspection tour of the workings of the company before freeze-up when they failed to report to their destination. Immediate a search was on.

Those messages told of search parties organized, asked for more planes, told of a dozen planes leaving that day to comb the northland from Stoney Rapids, at the top of Saskatchewan. They gave other details of the search for transmission to the head-office in Toronto.

Those four stations were but a few which handled messages dealing with the search of this party of eight men somewhere in the Arctic hinterland. They sent their messages on wavelengths of 1099 metres to Churchill, the new seaport on the shores of Hudson Bay, 1800 miles north of New York in a direct line. At Churchill the Canadian Government has installed the latest type of coastal radio station, with long and short wave equipment as well as direction finding apparatus to help ships coming into port get directions in case of fog or bad weather. With the long wave station the government talked to these four outpost stations of the mining company while its short wave equipment winged the messages southward to Ottawa as fast as they came in. There in the capital city on the third floor of an old building on Wellington Street, is the receiving and transmitting equipment which places the Dominion of Canada in touch with its remote northland. There in that room a daily ten hour schedule has been kept for nearly two years now, and when the occasion arises that schedule is kept 24 hours a day.

This is the central of radio communication with Canada's Far North. Here messages come in not only from

As soon as anything of importance happens in the Western Arctic, Ottawa knows about it through this chain of stations. Fur traders send their messages over it to their wholesale houses, posts of the trading companies use the chain for their internal communication with headquarters, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are able to keep in direct contact with Ottawa from their various posts in the western Arctic through this chain.

Sometimes it happens that a supply steamer is too late getting out of Arctic waters. As practically every supply ship except the local schooners, carries radio apparatus, reports of the work of the fur traders and police constables is able to come out from these otherwise isolated posts with all the speed that such news is flashed between cities far to the south.

There was a murder committed in the western Arctic recently when one of these supply steamers was frozen in at a police and fur trading post at one of the remote islands. This island is near Bathurst Inlet, where there is now a radio station. But at that time there was no such station, and news could only come out after a long trail by dog team over snow and ice to Aklavik.

One of the constables was out on patrol, to meet the spring mail at Bernard Harbor, a post west of Bathurst Inlet, and a step nearer to Aklavik. He had camped with a trader at a small island, and there heard of the murder. One native had killed another native. The constable put aside his trip to Bernard Harbor. He went after the clue given him by the trader as to where the murderer was last seen. It did not take him many days to find the Eskimo, who readily admitted his guilt. The constable and the prisoner set out for the post at Cambridge Bay, where the steamer lay frozen-in. Here a preliminary trial was held, and the details of the case flashed by way of Nottingham Island, Cape Hope's Advance to Ottawa. There the Commissioner of Mounted Police received the message on its official yellow government radiogram, sixteen days after the constable first heard of the murder.

TO FULLY appreciate the advantages of radio communication in this northland it is merely necessary to point out that to reach such points as Bathurst Inlet or Cambridge Bay, Aklavik or any of the other points mentioned takes as much as three months in winter time by dog team. It takes more than a week by airplane flying over dangerous and unexplored country. It takes more than a month for a ship to reach any of these points during summer. And here is radio or wireless, call it what you will, spanning these distances and bringing the most remote points of Canada's far flung territory within a few hours reach of her capital and her principal cities. The service between Ottawa and the northland is faster on most occasions than ordinary telegraph service between Ottawa and Vancouver. And that operates at high speed.

There are more than these two government chains in the north. As already mentioned Dominion Explorers have four stations. They are the farthest north of the privately owned radio installations. But in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, in the northern reaches of these provinces, where mining is opening a new country, there are many other privately owned radio stations which transmit daily communications between the head-offices of mining companies and their camps.

One particular big mining outfit with a copper mine in Northern Manitoba relied on radio as its only means of communication with civilization for several years. Only this past autumn have telegraph wires gone in to that mine, 400 miles of Winnipeg. And even yet the radio is maintained in case of emergency. Here at this mine the operator has sat through as many as eighteen hours a day, handling traffic for the company, ordering this and that by wireless, despatching planes, asking for doctors, seeking laborers, and many other items which come up in the construction of a big mine. Here the radio link was the only one which informed the head-office via The Pas, and so by wire to Winnipeg and New York, of what was going on at the distant mine. It took three days to make the trip by rail from the mine to The Pas, if the railway was working. And before the tracks were laid the trip had to be made by barge and on foot taking a week.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND "THE MACHINE AGE"

(Continued from Page 38)

going to displace human labor in the plant and factory to an extent that may well cause a revision of the industrial standards and ideals that have for so long obtained among us. The adjustments that will ultimately have to be made in the social and industrial *cosmos* unless the manual worker is to become a mere cumberer of the ground, before the triumphant march of the machines, will have to be of vast extent and can scarcely avoid occasioning much pain to many. In Canada, at any rate, we are so situated that the adoption of the six-hour working day—and later, if it becomes a case of "Needs must when the devil drives," of the five-day week—will give us a certain breathing-space wherein to make ready for the aforesaid adjustments. Let us trust it will be utilized in a spirit of goodwill all round.

Political life in South America is just one dictator after another—with the odds on the pursuer.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader*.

Henry Ford in *Looking Forward* predicts twenty-seven dollars a day for workers in 1950. Can we hold out till then?—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Our mail convinces us that not a single sucker list was lost in the great market collapse in the latter part of 1929.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Thomas Edison is wasting time trying to extract rubber from goldenrod when he can get the pure product by opening a clam shell.—*Ohio State Journal*.

At the instigation of the United States, this country and Canada are about to celebrate a hundred years of peace by engaging in a tariff war.—*Asheville Times*.

The nation spoiling for a fight usually fights for the spoils.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.



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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Mr. Ferguson to London

SINCE I wrote last Mr. Ferguson has secured release from his provincial duties and an order-in-council has been put through here appointing him to the High Commissionership in London. It is expected that he will move rapidly in the winding up of his affairs in Queen's Park and that it will not be long before he is installed in Canada House in Trafalgar Square. He goes abroad with the good wishes of political and official Ottawa. It is believed here that he is likely to lend distinction to and increase the usefulness of the post. Mr. Ferguson has long been recognized as a national figure notwithstanding that his activities have been mainly in the provincial field. In his new sphere his services will attach more broadly to the Empire he loves so well.

Mr. Ferguson has assured the press that the matter of remuneration in the High Commissionership has given him no concern and that it was not discussed between himself and Mr. Bennett. Yet, in its relation to the requirements of the position, the question of remuneration must engage the consideration of anyone taking it over. The provision Ottawa makes for its upkeep is twenty-five thousand dollars a year, twelve of which is by way of salary and thirteen as allowance for expenses. It is understood here that the cost of maintaining the position is greatly in excess of that sum. The suggestion is thrown out here that Mr. Bennett might consider the establishment in London of a permanent residence for the High Commissioner. There would be a precedent for it in the case of the Washington residence for the Minister to the United States, which is owned by Canada. Also, the British government provided its High Commissioner to Canada with a residence—Earnslife, home for many years of Sir John Macdonald. Free residence in London would save the occupant of the post probably twenty thousand dollars a year. But the purchase of a residence for the High Commissioner to England no doubt would bring a demand for similar action in connection with the diplomatic representatives at Paris and Tokio.

Titles Again

SUCH Canadians as may consider their services to the nation merit special recognition would do well not to give their hopes or their imagination too much play on the strength of the latest revival of the move to revoke the decree against new titles in this country. This new parliament is not likely to be much more responsive to the proposal that the privilege of receiving knighthoods and other distinctions from the King be restored to citizens of Canada than were previous parliaments. If Mr. Armand Lavergne's motion to that end should come to a vote in the House of Commons during the forthcoming session it assuredly will meet the fate of a similar but less far-reaching motion proposed by Mr. Cahan a couple of sessions back. Not that parliament favors the ban on titles. It recovered long since from the spasm of acute democracy from which it suffered during the war and in which it passed a petition to His Majesty requesting that he be pleased to refrain from bestowing titles on any of his subjects who were citizens of Canada. If the original proposal to deprive Canadians of the privilege of receiving British titles were made now it probably would be rejected. But it is one thing to regret the abolition of titles (those already held excepted) and quite another thing to vote to restore them. The title question in Canada is very much like the case of the Eighteenth Amendment in the United States. It is much easier to do the thing than to undo it. It is perhaps safe to say that a majority in the House of Commons would favor privately the restoration of titles, but the voting power of that section of the public which is of a different mind will not be ignored, whether or not it is in a minority. I fancy, however, that Mr. Lavergne's motion may be side-tracked. With the many questions of immediate material importance which will require to be dealt with next session, Mr. Bennett is likely to be in a serious humor and he may frown upon the interjection of non-essential issues by his followers.

A "Kingdom" of Canada

MR. LAVERGNE raises a more interesting question in his motion to change the official designation of this country from "Dominion of Canada" to "Kingdom of Canada." His preference in national nomenclature is not, of course, original. Those who are familiar with the circumstances of Confederation will recall that Sir John A. Macdonald desired that the colonial federation should be styled "The Kingdom of Canada." He carried the proposal to London with the British North America Act, but it was frowned upon by the then Colonial Secretary, Lord Derby, who feared it might give offence to ultra-nationalist sentiment in the United States. Sir John was understood to have been good-humoredly impatient with that apprehension and he has been credited with the observation regarding it: "Oh, Derby, Derby, he lives in a state of perpetual funk." The proposal for the adoption of the style "Kingdom," coming now in a private member's motion in the House of Commons, does not engage the serious attention of Ottawa. The feeling seems to be that if such a change were desirable it should be sponsored by someone in a position of ministerial responsibility. The question of the wisdom of it would have to be carefully examined. But the motion, if it comes on during the session, may produce an interesting discussion.

France as a Wheat Market

MR. BENNETT is expected to land at St. John December 11. It has been reported here that he urged upon his colleagues at the Imperial Conference the wisdom of patronizing Canadian industry even in the matter of their passage home, desiring that they should return direct to Canadian ports. They all did so with the exception of Mr. Stevens, and it is understood considerations of public business influenced him to come by way of New York.

Mr. Stevens brings word that France is likely to become a substantial customer for Canadian wheat. The inference would seem to be that provision for an effective preference for the wheat is to be made in a revision of the trade treaty between the two countries. More definite information on the matter will be looked for from Mr. Bennett, who had discussions with members of the French government on the subject. It is anticipated that the treaty revision will be proceeded with at once, and that it will be before parliament at the coming session.

Mr. Thomas's Little Way

WHAT with the wheat situation, unemployment, and such like serious problems to claim its attention, Ottawa declined to take time to entertain any sense of grievance over Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas's characterization of Mr. Bennett's tariff preference proposal to the Imperial Conference as "humbug." It merely read the report of the British Minister's breezy utterance, smiled, and passed on. Not even Tory admirers of the Canadian Prime Minister became excited. Ottawa is sufficiently acquainted with Mr. Thomas's manner of speaking, both when he is professing to be serious and when he is not, to be indulgent of his choice of words and not too concerned about his meaning. He was here, talking, a couple of years ago.

The Waterway Again

PRIOR to his departure for England, the Prime Minister advised the Washington government that he would be prepared on his return to take up the question of the resumption of negotiations on the St. Lawrence deep waterway project. That was in response to a note from Washington proposing that the two governments appoint commissioners to consider the problem and negotiate a treaty. Mr. Bennett in the election campaign promised early action regarding the waterway and there have been subsequent indications that the new government intended to move in the matter. It has even been suggested that Mr. Ferguson's removal from the sphere of domestic politics might smooth the way toward an international undertaking, he having indicated from time to time a preference for the idea of an all-Canadian scheme. The prospect of Mr. Bennett's being able to dispose of the constitutional issues between the Dominion and the provinces regarding their respective rights in the St. Lawrence and the greater interest in cheaper transportation aroused by the plight of western agriculture have seemed to be factors favoring the project. At the same time the tendency toward greater national self-confidence inspired by a tariff policy under which Canada, instead of turning the other cheek to punishment from Uncle Sam, gives as good as she receives, has probably gone far to dissolve the sentiment that undoubtedly has prevailed among a substantial section of the public against an international arrangement on the waterway. There may not be much in the way of enthusiasm for the scheme away from communities on the route of the waterway, but the Canadian public is perhaps more ready to consider it on economic grounds than it has been hitherto.

But what now of the United States? Has the political situation below the border resulting from the recent congressional election reversed the position in respect of the waterway in the two countries? It is felt here that it has, that just when obstacles are being removed in Canada, new ones are arising in the United States. The rebuff sustained by the Hoover administration in the election is not expected to lessen the American President's interest in the waterway; it might conceivably increase it, since the project might be employed as a useful political issue. But there is New York State to be considered and the fact that Governor Roosevelt of New York is in line for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. New York State is directly interested in the St. Lawrence. Is Governor Roosevelt, having in mind the presidential election of 1932, likely to go out of his way to assist Mr. Hoover in putting over the waterway scheme? Also, Mr. Roosevelt is understood to favor public ownership of electric power development while Mr. Hoover might be expected to prefer private development. In the light of experience with the conflict of federal and state authority in the United States in connection with the Chicago extraction from the Great Lakes, Canada will insist that New York State be committed to the terms of any waterway treaty.

Some there are in this country, at any rate, who see in the political situation below the border definite obstacles in the way of the waterway scheme which might very well set it back two or three years. And word comes that promoters of the project in the United States are themselves somewhat depressed by the outlook.

Unemployment Insurance

SENATOR ROBERTSON, Minister of Labor, has let it be known that he is not now prepared to encourage demands for a federal unemployment insurance scheme. It will be recalled that Mr. Mackenzie King and his Minister of Labor, Mr. Heenan, before their retirement from office a few months ago, gave intimation that they were considering insurance as a situation of unemployment problems. The impression taken from their utterances at the time was that unemployment insurance was definitely contemplated by the then ministry. The present Minister of Labor, himself a prominent Labor organization man, advances substantial objections. For one thing, he holds the view that a period of abnormal unemployment is not the best time to go in for unemployment insurance, especially with the public funds being used freely to provide other means of relief. For another thing, he maintains that the government should have the fullest possible information on employment conditions, normal and abnormal, before undertaking to devise an insurance scheme, which information will be secured in the census next year. And lastly he gives consideration to the question as to how much in the way of paternalism the people of Canada desire from the state. Senator Robertson's attitude, it is to be supposed, will be fairly generally endorsed.

Then and Now

Far back in the days when the race found its birth, In the period known as the glacial, Earthquakes may have lifted the face of the earth, But they never had other lifts, facial.
Fine women were ever the pride of the pack, The toast of each party and revel; They may have got drunk on canary and sack, But their faces remained on the level.
With washes and perfumes the great ladies toyed, Intent on creating sensation, But the secrets of charm Cleopatra enjoyed Included no face-elevation.
It's high time we halted this furious pace, O, when will the scramble be ended? Egad, what a change we observe in the race Since faces and skirts have ascended!

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UNITED STATES BISHOPS HONOR AN ECCLESIASTICAL CENTENARY

Five eminent Episcopalians took part in the celebration of the centenary of the death of Bishop John Henry Hobart in the United States. The cathedral of Trinity Church, Wall St., in the heart of the financial district. Left to right, Bishops A. W. Knight of New Jersey, Chancery; B. B. Brooks of Connecticut, Bishop Manning of New York, W. R. Stearley of Newark, N. J., and E. Acheson of Connecticut. Canadians will be especially interested in the portrait of Bishop Acheson, a graduate of Wycliffe College and formerly Curate of All Saints Church, Toronto. The Bishop is a son-in-law of the late George Goodherham of Toronto.

Anglo-American Friendship

Many and Varied Interests British Empire and United States Have in Common

By F. D. L. Smith

THOUGH it has not run two-thirds of the course, it is certain that the year 1930 will go down in history, in which the drawing together of the two great Anglo-Saxon powers the British Empire and the United States of America has taken practical form. Nor should it be an occasion for surprise that the two Germanic peoples, as they are drawn closer together mechanically, should see much to esteem in each other and so learn to work together cordially. At the Thanksgiving Day dinner in London last autumn, General Dawes, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, humorously remarked: "Sixty per cent. of us in America are of English stock and that is why the two countries have so many faults in common." More recently, Colonel Stimson, head of the Washington Naval delegation, spoke of two hopeful omens. One was that his party landed at Plymouth whence the Pilgrim Fathers sailed to America three hundred years ago. The other was that the opening ceremonies of the Conference took place in the home of the Mother of Parliaments, where free speech and free government originated and almost in sight of the field where Magna Charta, the great charter of America as of British liberty was signed. In a radio address from London to the people of America during the naval parley last winter the same speaker said: "Parity between Great Britain and America is not a doctrine of naval rivalry; rather it is a slogan of mutual confidence as well as a means of mutual disarmament."

So it will be seen that we are getting on. And why should such a good cause not progress when the two peoples share the same tongue and the same noble traditions reaching back through a thousand years of common history? The American, who knows his own history, can say with a glow of pride as he stands uncovered in Westminster Abbey: "This storied fame and the tombs and memorials which it enshrines are as much my heritage as they are a Briton's. Shakespeare and Milton and all the glories of English literature are mine, as are the thousands and one Cathedrals and Churches built by my own people in their original home country before America ever rose above the Atlantic horizon. The best of Britain's traditions are mine. I am heir to Trial by Jury, established a thousand years ago by Alfred the Great, of Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. I am a sharer in the glory of responsible government and civil and religious liberty first developed in these Isles and passed on to freedom-loving peoples in every quarter of the globe. I can join in Roosevelt's and Julian Hawthorne's praise of what England's genius for government and her love of justice and mercy have done to lift up India and Egypt and other backward and down-trodden peoples. My own governmental institutions drew their inspiration from Westminster, from Alfred the Great, the Barons of Runnymede, Pym and Hampden and Cromwell."

THE same American might add that George Washington was the son of an English gentleman, and that of America's thirty Presidents, down to date, twenty-eight are classified by a leading American authority as of British descent, seventeen being of English stock, four of Scotch; six of Scotch-Irish and one of Welsh. The only two non-British chief magistrates of the United States were of Dutch extraction. Proceeding with his confession, this intelligent citizen of the United States might admit that the Stars and Stripes were copied from the Washington family Coat of Arms in England, that "My Country 'tis of Thee" is sung to the air of "God Save the King", that "Yankee Doodle" was derived from a rustic English ditty first sung in Yorkshire in 1625, that the "Star Spangled Banner" was based on an English drinking song "The Sons of Anacreon" and that the very word "Yankee" itself is a corruption of English, representing indeed the first attempt of the North American Indians to pronounce the name of the first white men in the French style "Anglais".

According to an American dictionary the State of Delaware took its name from Lord De la Warr, one of the early English proprietors, Georgia was called after George II of England who chartered it as a colony in 1732; Maryland was named for the wife of Charles I of England; New Hampshire is a name-sake of the English county of Hampshire; New Jersey is called so in honor of Sir George Carteret, Governor of the English Island of Jersey. The State of New York took its present name from James, Duke of York, brother of Charles II, to whom that monarch deeded it as a province; the City of New York recalls the old walled city of York in the North of England; Sir William Penn bequeathed his surname to Pennsylvania, Virginia honors Elizabeth, the virgin queen of England, and the State of Washington, like the City of Washington, memorializes the fame of the first President who,

as already indicated, sprang from a fine old English family. So with the cities. Boston reaches back to an older Boston in the Lincolnshire fen country; Baltimore was named by Lord Baltimore; Pittsburgh after William Pitt; Richmond after the Duke of Richmond; Annapolis after Queen Anne; Cleveland after the beautiful Duchess of Cleves; Augusta, Maine, after the mother of George III; New Bedford after the Duke of Bedford; Elgin, Illinois, after the Earl of Elgin; Jamestown after James II.; Charleston after Charles; Windsor after the historic residence of English sovereigns, Wilkesbarre, after two English friends of the American nation from 1765 to 1783, and Helena, Montana, after the Island in the Atlantic where the British so long confined the first Napoleon.

Other American towns which imported their names directly from the Mother-land are Plymouth, Cambridge, Gloucester, Lynn, Malden, Taunton, Waltham, Worcester, Milford, Bangor, Burlington, Manchester, Rutland, Hartford, Norwich, Waterbury and Dorchester. The names of individual British towns have been duplicated from ten to thirty times each all over the United States. In this way eighty British towns and cities have bestowed their names upon no fewer than a thousand American centers. It may be added that twelve American States got their names from Great Britain, three from France, three from Spain and the rest from the Indian tongues.

The city of Charleston, South Carolina, named after King Charles, is mentioned above. In the Charleston City Hall Park there stands a statue bearing this inscription:

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of his services to his country in general
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Unanimously voted
this Statue
of
the Right Honourable William Pitt Esquire
who
gloriously exerted himself
in defending the freedom of Americans
The True Sons of England
by promoting a Repeal
of the Stamp Act
in the year 1766
Time
shall sooner destroy
this work of their esteem
than
erase from their minds
their just sense
of his patriotic virtues.

In old St. Paul's Church on lower Broadway in New York City, formerly attended on occasion by a visiting Prince of Wales, the ancient English-built pulpit is still surmounted by the Prince of Wales' feathers carved in wood, placed there long before the Revolution.

These are only a few of the million and one links and ties which should bind the two great divisions of the English speaking world, the British Empire and the United States, in growing comradeship and in united service to humanity the world around.

The 18th (Diet) Amendment!

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

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For instance we are getting in spite of all our fretting, Olives, nuts and radishes and grape fruit for our fare, Toast Melba, tea or coffee, no sugar, cream, or toffee, Sacrificial fasting, but she doesn't seem to care. Altho' we all defend her, we know each hungry member is growing gravely grimmer and our happiness has fled. But Ma is getting thinner from her abstinence at dinner And that's the great objective—so there's nothing to be said!

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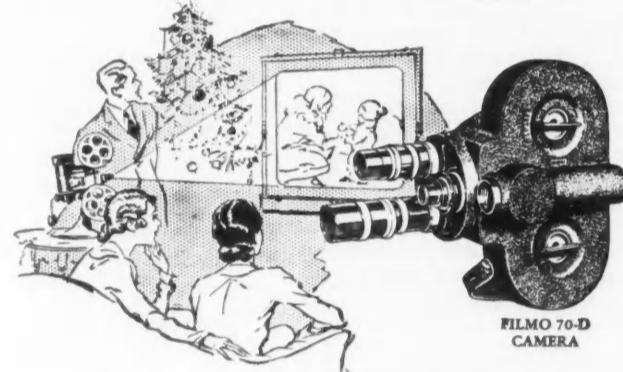
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Lynwood Farnam

BY RICHARD ALDRICH

DEATH ruthlessly seized a great artist before his time when two weeks ago he bore off Lynwood Farnam, organist, at the age of 45. He was one of the greatest organists in the United States, perhaps the greatest, in executive power, in artistic sense, and in the range and comprehensiveness of his knowledge of organ literature. He was an American in that he was born in Canada; he had become an American in the narrower and more usual sense in that he passed the later years of his life in the United States, chiefly in New York.

The foundation of the organist's art is to be found in the organ works of Johann Sebastian Bach; and in this music Mr. Farnam had steeped himself. His knowledge of it was profound and far-reaching. How great it was shown a year or two ago in a series of recitals lasting through the Winter, which comprised the entire body of Bach's organ works. Few organists have been able or found the opportunity to achieve this. Dupré, the French organist, achieved it a few years before Farnam; has any other? It speaks loudly for the public interest in Bach's music, which has been much commented on in recent years and which has made numerous manifestations in New York, that each of Mr. Farnam's programs in this series had to be played twice, and some three times. They were given in the church wherein he regularly officiated, the Church of the Holy Communion; and the pews in that building were crowded whenever his recitals were announced. It was Bach that drew the attention and interest of the throng; but it was Bach in the lucid, sympathetic and thoroughly musical performances that Mr. Farnam gave of his music.

He was not a Bach player of the school at one time considered indispensable to the interpretation of Bach, a traditional and now fortunately antiquated school of thick and unchanging registration, sluggishness and dreary inertness. He was one who *making* this music "all alive again" by varied, contrasting and appropriate changes and contrasts of color, as carefully avoiding the sensational and showy as the stodgy and insensitive. His taste was of the finest and most discriminating. His playing was always of a beautiful clarity and precision, on the pedals as well as on the manuals. His technique of hands and feet was unfailing. He had a deep-seated rhythmic sense that never allowed the line and flow of the movement to be interrupted; he never held down one hand while the other was feeling around for stops. His was no slavish adherence to the legato that must be the fundamental quality of organ-playing; he obtained often a striking though unobtrusive effect of rhythmic vitality—in which some find the organ sometimes lacking—by a subtle differentiation in the touch.

Gazounou's Fourth Symphony in E-Flat Major, which followed, created a great deal of attention, for it had not previously been heard in Toronto. It does not, of course, approach the nobility of his Sixth Symphony in C Minor, but it is quite characteristic of a composer who while identified with the modern Russian school, leans toward the classical both in form and inspiration. The Fourth Symphony on first hearing seemed un-

sually in a city like New York, overflowing with other kinds of music and not richly supplied with fine organs available for concert and recital use, does not have usually the opportunity to impress himself deeply on the public. Mr. Farnam was somewhat unusually successful in doing so. His loss is a sore one, and his going is sadly felt by many.

Detroit Symphony

BY HAL FRANK

GOOD orchestral concerts in Toronto have become such a rarity that the annual visit of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under the management of the Philharmonic Concert Company, is something in the nature of an event. Last week the event was heightened in importance by the presence of Jose Iturbi as solo pianist.

Under the guidance of the associate conductor, Victor Kolar, who combines warmth with dignity of manner, the orchestra engaged in a program that was always interesting, occasionally inspired and serving at all times to display the fine qualities of an orchestra that can stand comparison with any other orchestra on this continent.

The beauty of the string section and the exceptional clarity of the winds were separately emphasized in the opening Wagnerian numbers. The enchantingly played.

even, possessing moments of engaging melody and colour, and moments of dullness. Regarded as a whole it was quite interesting and, needless to say, the Detroit Symphony presented it in its most favourable form.

New to this city also was R. Vaughan-Williams' "Norfolk Rhapsody" in which that composer is revealed in a most felicitous vein, creating a pattern of sheer pastoral loveliness with a remarkable instrumental economy. The effect he obtained with a single piano note was really amazing.

The major event of the evening was the playing of Schumann's Concerto for piano and orchestra in A Minor, with Jose Iturbi at the piano.

It was a rare combination. The Concerto is one of the most moving of Schumann's, gorgeous in melody and colour, concentrated in passion and profound in emotion and it found exquisite expression at the hands of both pianist and orchestra. Iturbi has that rare gift of being passionate without confusion and conflict, the clarity and purity of his tone allied with an intellectual restraint holding him from any effect of sentimentality. The orchestral treatment was superb, in itself a remarkable tribute to the musical understanding of Kolar. The concert closed with several encores by Iturbi, two of them Chopin waltzes, and numbers by Chopin, Liszt, Faure and other modern composers, she displayed many artistic virtues, clearness, a lovely singing tone, excellent rhythm and fine interpretative powers. Some of her effects were singularly arresting and charming. Her technique is splendid, and her poise and style admirable. She is a pupil of W. O. Forsyth. Mr. Treadwell has a fine baritone voice, and his singing was well received by the large audience present.



FREDERIC MANNING

popular and the crowded house that is sure to greet this popular artist is assured an evening of rare enjoyment.

IRENE CUNNINGHAM proved herself to be a sensitive and poetically brilliant pianiste the other evening, when she gave a recital at the Conservatory of Music, assisted by Eric Treadwell, a pupil of Dalton Baker. In a program including Haydn's Sonata in E flat (not often heard) Mendelssohn's Variations of 54 on an original theme, Bach's Delightful Prelude and Fugue in C Sharp Major, and numbers by Chopin, Liszt, Faure and other modern composers, she displayed many artistic virtues, clearness, a lovely singing tone, excellent rhythm and fine interpretative powers. Some of her effects were singularly arresting and charming. Her technique is splendid, and her poise and style admirable. She is a pupil of W. O. Forsyth. Mr. Treadwell has a fine baritone voice, and his singing was well received by the large audience present.

IN BERLIN, the following three series of symphony concerts are announced: In the Staatsoper, Unter den Linden, conducted by Erich Kleiber; January 9, soloist, Alexander Borovsky, pianist; January 30, soloist, Herbert Janssen, singer; February 20, soloist, Maria Mueller, soprano; and Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" in March.

In the Staatsoper, Platz der Republik (Kroll Opera), conducted by Otto Klemperer; January 8, soloists, Max Strub and Gunther Ramin; March 5, soloist, Edwin Fischer, pianist; June 3, of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

In the Philharmonie conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler; January 25-26, soloist, Gaspar Cassado; February 8-9, soloist, Walter Giesecking; February 22-23, soloist, Heinrich Schlüren; March 15-16, with Maurice Ravel; March 29-30, Beethoven program.

THE 1931 summer opera festival at Munich, under the direction of Hans Knappertsbusch, will, as usual, be mainly devoted to Wagner and Mozart, according to an announcement from the German Tourist Information Office here, opening with "Die Meistersinger" on July 18. The Wagner works to be given at the Prinzregenten Theater include "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried" and "Gotterdammerung." Mozart will be represented at the Residenz Theater by "Idomeneo," "Don Giovanni," "Così fan tutte," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Magic Flute." Richard Strauss will conduct "Così fan tutte."

After the close of the Wagner-Mozart series on August 19, there will be two performances of Hans Pfitzner's "Palestrina" and two of Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier."



KATHRYN MEISLE

Next Friday evening, Toronto will have the opportunity of hearing the contralto, Kathryn Meisle. Although Miss Meisle is well known in the large American cities, she has never yet sung in Toronto. In a joint program with Mr. I. E. Suckling brings her in association with Salvini the harpist.

Song Recital

RECENTLY Frederic Manning gave his first recital of the season in St. George's Hall, Toronto. His studies in Vienna these last two summers have been of undoubtedly benefit to him, being reflected in all matters of production, with particular regard to flexibility of voice and evenly-sustained tone. His artistic sensibilities, always keen, have been deepened and he displays more than a fine taste in expression, interpretation and style.

His program on this occasion was noticeably well-chosen. It opened with some Jesus Lieder by Bach which he sang in just the right way, with dignity and what is all too infrequent, excellent German diction. Particularly impressive was his handling of the "Komm, Susser Tod" ("Come, Sweet Death"). Then followed a group of Lieder by Hugo Wolf, Richard Strauss, Joseph Marx, Hans Pfitzner. Wolf's Crusader's Song, "Bitterer," was sung with fire and his Morning, "In der Frue," with grateful poetic suggestion. In this group also Mr. Manning's singing of Strauss's "Ruhe, Meine Seele" ("Rest My Soul") was noteworthy, as was Marx's "Wanderer's Nachtlied" ("Wanderer's Night Song").

His third group was devoted to modern British songs. There were two Shakespearean settings by R. Vaughan Williams, two songs by Peter Warlock, the setting to Fletcher's "Sleep" having an enchanting flavor that the singer caught with skill. The last group was along traditional lines and consisted of several negro spirituals, sea chanteys, closing with the Lord Chancellor's Song from "Iolanthe". Mr. Manning sings such songs in capital style, with a splendid grasp of atmosphere and character.

He had as accompanist Mr. Ettore Mazzoleni, the young English pianist who has become associated with Toronto musical life. Mr. Mazzoleni's accompaniments were always marked by taste and good judgment. His settings to two of Blake's poems, sung by Mr. Manning, revealed an interesting flair for composition.

Music Notes

MUSIC loving Toronto will be glad to hear that Roland Hayes, the world-famed colored tenor who sings at Massey Hall Monday evening, has included on his programme Beethoven's "Adelaide". No number could give greater pleasure or could be more

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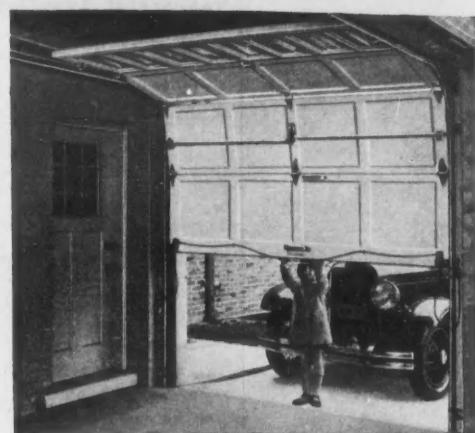
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JANE THURSTON
Co-starring with her noted father, the magician, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

O. S. A. Plans Experiment

Tastes of School Children in Pictures to Be Tested

By C. C. MacKAY

THE Ontario Society of Artists, once in a public gallery, but works whose annual exhibition of little pictures opened at the Grange on December 5th, has decided this year to do something for the public school children. For some time now, there has been a great deal done for the school children of Toronto in the way of appreciation groups, to stimulate their interest in art. Now the O. S. A. have decided to present to the schools a picture, and to do it in such a way that the taste of the children themselves will be consulted. The children are invited to vote on a picture, and the picture that receives the largest vote, will be given to the class that casts the largest vote, and thereby displays its genuine interest in the gift. It is the particular wish of the

bought. And it often happens that these small first sketches have in them a vivacity, and a warmth, that the artist may fail to recapture in the large gallery picture he paints from it. It is to be hoped that the time may come when such small sketches will be bought to educate the children's taste, and that the schools, with no more expenditure than is the case at present, will be forming collections of little pictures that will be of permanent value.

Theatre Notes

THURSTON, acclaimed the most skillful magician living, is playing a limited engagement in the principal cities of the country in his twenty-fifth year of touring as a magical entertainer. He comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for two weeks, beginning Monday night, December 8th, matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Thurston's program this season contains many novelties. These include "Iasia," a flesh and blood young woman who vanishes over the heads of the audience; "The Million Dollar Mystery," "The Mystery of the Whippet," "The Ghost Parade," "The Army and Navy Forever," "The Pan of Pandora," "The Tubes of Tubal Cain," "Grotesquerie of Goblin-Land," "The Mystery of the Emperor Wang Ho," "Birth of the Flowers," "A Rag, A Bone, and A Hank of Hair," and a hundred other mysteries and problems in sleight of hand. His daughter, Jane, is co-starring with her father this season. She is a singing and dancing comedienne and the only woman magician in the world.

"SINBAD, The Sailor," the laughing hit of all English pantomimes, will be the holiday attraction at the Royal Alexandra theatre, opening on Tuesday evening, December 23rd and then twice daily for two weeks.

"Sinbad" will be staged with a cast and chorus of sixty people, many of them as well-known to the English stage as they are in Canada. Audrey Carline, a dainty little English comedienne, will appear as "principal boy" in the title role. Fred Emney, a favorite pantomime star of many London pantomimes, will be the Mrs. Sinbad. "Red" Newman and Pat Rafferty have been cast as the two comedy sailors, while George Ali and Fred Karno will impersonate the Dog and the Donkey.

Foreign Music

CONCERNING plans at Bayreuth, the following details have reached this side:

There has been a short lull in the activities, succeeded by further preparation for next summer's festival.

The festival plans are being arranged by a committee consisting of Frau Winifred Wagner, chairman, assisted by Dr. Knittel and Director Fries. The program of works to be presented will be as of last season. The opening presentation is scheduled for July 21 and the closing performance on Aug. 19. The dates follow:

"Tannhäuser," July 21, Aug. 1, 5, 8, 17.

"Parsifal," July 22, Aug. 2, 6, 9, 19.

"Tristan," July 23, Aug. 3, 18.

"The Ring," July 25 to 30 and Aug. 11 to 15.

In future no foreign orchestra will be allowed to give a concert in Rumania without permission from the government and, according to one

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—Wide World Photo.

"THE FOURTH COLUMN"

J. V. McAree, Canada's Best Known Columnist

By Nathaniel A. Benson

ALTHOUGH no newspaper "column" in Canada is better known or more widely appreciated than the famous "Fourth Column" of the Toronto *Mail and Empire*'s editorial page, perhaps no Canadian newswriter is less known than the man who for the last thirty years has pounded out his daily quota

of a thousand words. J. Verner McAree. Prolific as this tall, ruddy, white-haired journalist is with the Underwood, he is a zealous and sincere avoider of the spotlight. He says little, is quite unwilling at all occasions to talk about himself, and like all men of good talent is content that his work alone should speak for him.

Speaking recently to a group of journalists in Toronto, Mr. McAree revealed some interesting facts about the Fourth Column. He explained that it originated about 1900 on the suggestion of a certain clergyman to the editor, Mr. Arthur Wallis, that the editorial page would be greatly improved if it were brightened up with a daily column of a non-partisan, non-controversial, brightly-written nature. Mr. McAree explained further that as the column was to be one of this nature, that he was obliged ninety per cent of the time to deal with non-Canadian subjects, subjects of wide interest, the majority of them American or English. "Dogs" and "murder" he mentioned as two of his readers' favorite subjects. The next day's column was usually written between 4 and 5 p.m. of the day preceding its appearance and he confessed unashamedly that he never had more than one column in reserve or "ahead". He was never prone to tossing them off in batches "when he felt good", and added with that gentle and genial irony characteristic of his writing, that "when you find a column not so good, that simply means I was not in a writing mood the day before."

He confessed himself to be a true *rava vis* when he answered: "No! I don't ever expect to collect my stuff into a book. I hardly think it is worthy of that honor and I haven't the time anyhow."

This uncompromising idealist, avowed champion of the under-dog, and gentle ridiculer of the pretentious and inane, was very sane and practical in his views on brightening the editorial page of any daily. "There should be a small minority of the usual dry stuff —by all means less politics, for people are becoming less and less interested in them at the present time. I find that sport, music, dogs, flowers, people, articles on poetry and art, good murders—all that kind of thing is just eaten up by the readers. I think I'd advise any young man going into journalism to-day on a newspaper to go into sport-writing. There are plenty, far too many experts and authorities on sport who know their games backwards, but unfortunately do not know a thing about writing. They know all about sports and nothing about words at all. What the sporting departments of modern dailies need are men who know how to write."

The famous columnist was very modest in his speech, and the well-known McAree brand of humour came out in a quiz to which he submitted.

Mr. McAree, do you think marriage is a necessary institution or an up-to-date habit?" asked a talkative gentleman.

"Yes," was the columnist's monosyllabic evasion.

"Is intelligence necessary for success in modern journalism?"

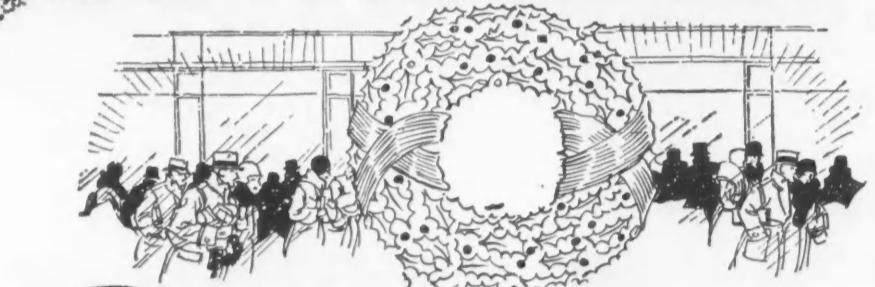
"Not a bit of it," answered McAree, "just look around you."

"You know, Mr. McAree, I think that the only morning papers in Canada worth reading now are the *Mail and Empire* and the *Montreal Gazette*. Do you agree?"

"Why drag in the *Gazette*?" was the reply.

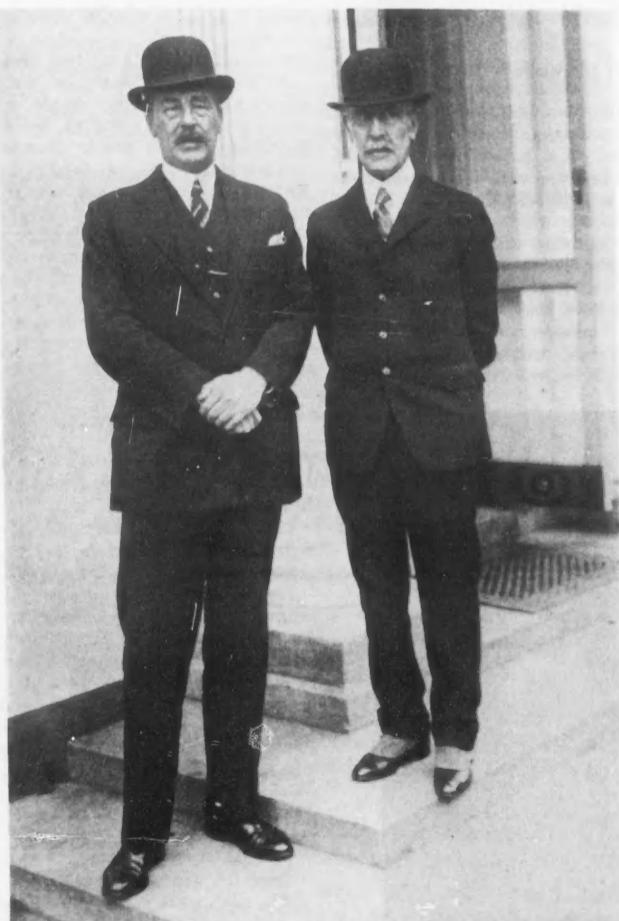


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THE AMBASSADOR MAKES A PRESENTATION

Sir Ronald Lindsay, Ambassador from Great Britain, presented to President Hoover at the White House recently, Herbert Brookes, General Commissioner from Australia. Left to right on the steps of the executive mansion are: Sir Ronald Lindsay and Mr. Brookes.

—Wide World Photo.

Successful Treatment of a Dangerous Disease

Nellie had a job in a factory where some of the chemicals used seemed to irritate her throat and lungs. So she tried domestic service, which was better, for a time. However, she was the only maid kept in a large household, and being a capable little lass of Scotch descent she worked early and late to keep the house spotless and span.

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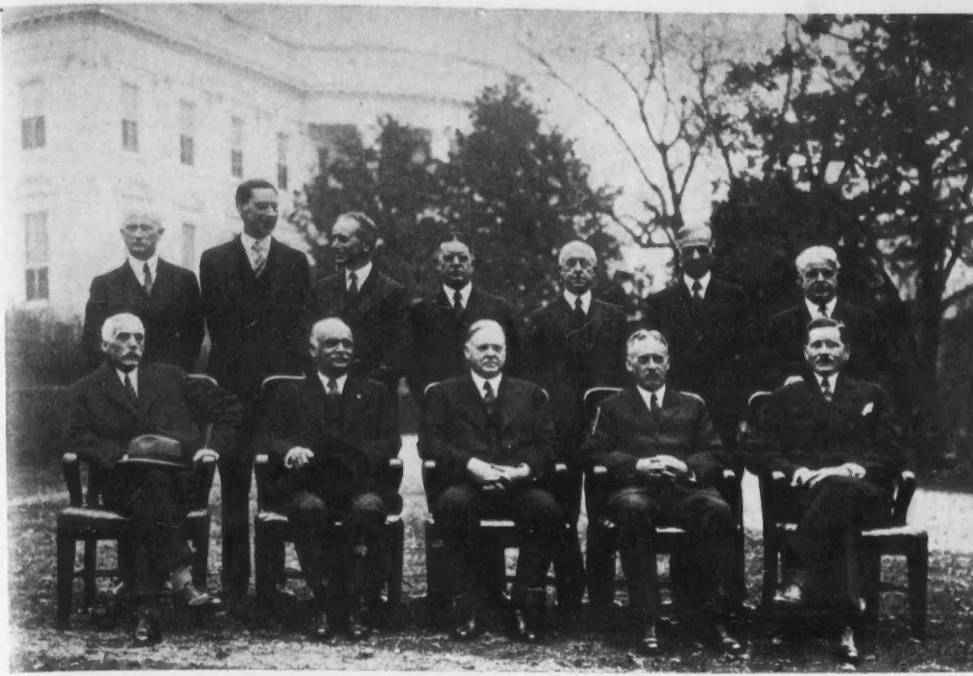
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HOOVER AND CABINET MEET TO DISCUSS 1932 PLANS
Photo shows the party chiefs who met President Hoover at a conference at the White House recently. The meeting was held by the Republicans who adopted a permanent organization with the hope of retaining and to discuss the prospects of the Presidency in 1932. Left to right are: (seated) Andrew Mellon, Charles Curtis, President Hoover, Henry Stimson, and Patrick Hurley. Standing left to right are: Thomas Lamont, Lyman Wilbur, William D. Mitchell, Walter Brown, Charles F. Adams, Arthur M. Hyde, and James J. Davis.

—Wide World Photo.

BRITISH DEBATING TALENT

Memories of Bonar Law and Chamberlain

By C. A.

THE skill with which these young men handle data in support of whatever resolution they are called on to discuss; their fluency, logic and urbanity make their speeches a delight, and is proof of the fact that keen analytic intelligence and forensic skill are not confined to the historic institutions of Oxford and Cambridge.—Extract from the Front Page.

To Canadians who were unfortunate to be born in a but and a ben and to be brought up on the Bible, Burns and Bannocks this sentence from "Saturday Night" as applied to the two gifted young University speakers from Aberdeen and Bristol, who are at present our guests, revives pleasant memories of membership of debating societies.

Eloquent speaking is not, however, confined to British University students. There are many British nurseries for acquiring the art in the cities, towns and rural districts of little or no pretension and it is from these training grounds that the pulpit, the bar and politics receive some of their most promising recruits and generals.

Probably the most outstanding illustrations of this fact are Andrew Bonar Law and Joseph Chamberlain. Neither of these famous statesmen were University men in the modern sense of the term; but, I think, it will be generally admitted that they were eloquent, able and effective speakers measuring up to the qualifications so well cited by "Saturday Night" in the sentence quoted above.

I write from personal knowledge. Andrew Bonar Law after joining a well known firm of iron merchants in Glasgow, became a leading member of the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society which met in the Y.M.C.A., Bothwell Street. I used to go superless in order that I might wait over in the city and hear Bonar Law speak.

One of his most formidable opponents in those days was Thomas Shaw, afterwards Lord Advocate and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. Many others who attained to political distinction won their first spurs as members of this Association. They acquired coolness and courtesy in debate, facility to make points and learned the habit of speaking for 20 or 30 minutes from a few heads scrawled on a half sheet of paper after the manner of Lord Balfour. It was in this "school" where Bonar Law trained to make historic speeches fraught with significance to the country with only an hour or two's preparation and concentration. How do I know? Well, I'll tell you. He came north with his daughter to fight Central Glasgow at a by-election. The train which brought them arrived at the Central Station. Naturally and perhaps from sentiment they decided to make the Central Station Hotel their headquarters for the election period.

A night or two's residence there proved that the surroundings were too noisy for the future Canadian-born Premier of England. He could not concentrate there upon his speeches for the campaign. So he and his daughter removed to St. Enoch's Hotel, situated in a quieter part of the city, and there he found the congenial environment for think-

ing out those wonderful campaign addresses which delighted the electors of the commercial district of Glasgow and carried the seat.

Take the case of "Joe" Chamberlain. He, too, was not a University man; but what he might have gained from University life in the way of ready utterance and facility of speech he received in overflowing measure from membership of a Debating Society in Birmingham. Those who were privileged to hear Mr. Chamberlain expound his Tariff Reform scheme in Glasgow, and especially those who heard him the following night at Greenock scalp the "Glasgow Herald" for daring to find his scheme wanting, for quoting argument and data in favour of continuance of Free Trade, know what a giant in debate he was, and how worthy an opponent he was for Sir Edward Grey, David Lloyd George, and famous Liberals of that day.

Mr. Chamberlain was at his best in replying to an opponent in the House or on the platform and woe betide the politician of another colour who had the bad luck to "go before" him and thereby come under his caustic lash.

Many Canadians are, like "Saturday Night," glad to observe that more and more attention is being paid to public speaking as a part of education. There are numbers who pass the test; but a larger number fail. So far as I have seen the root cause of so many failures is the consuming desire of almost every speaker in debate to cover too much ground. This compels the speaker to talk too fast, throw fluency to the winds and overcrowd his arguments and points.

The experienced debater will confine himself to a few points, drive home his arguments, at the same time seizing every available opportunity of turning the laugh against his opponent. More votes are won in a debate by an eloquent, logical, humorous and concise speech than by avalanche of facts catapulted against an audience without the slightest attempt to arrange them in logical and arresting fashion, to say nothing of the absence of the saving grace of humour and modulation of the voice.

One may be astonished to hear it, but it is nevertheless true that the students of Caird and Cairns who were studying for the pulpit were urged in all sincerity to take their Sunday sermons with them on their Saturday afternoon walks to the hills, climb a tree on the moor and from that improvised pulpit preach to the sheep. The effect was remarkable, for these students as young ministers soon acquired fluency of expression and the knack of "preaching without paper" in the biggest churches in the country.

Young Canadian politicians and debaters of to-day might profit from the advice of these famous divines. There may not be many sheep on our hills; but there are other "sheep" who may not be averse from listening to embryo speakers and helping them to get through successfully the stage of platform fright with its hesitancy of utterance and failure to convince, let alone convert.

To bring up to date a well-known maxim, "With all thy getting get the art of public speaking for the art of public speaking is power." There

Joseph Chamberlain, but who may nevertheless effectively address the House of Commons, plead before a jury in wig and gown, wag their heads in a pulpit or simply deliver a chairman's report at a directors' meeting or reply to the toast of the bride and bridegroom at their wedding, or simply acknowledge receipt of a gift from colleagues.

•
Hon. Alfred Duranleau

BY P. W. LUCE

BILINGUALISM has its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

If an educated man knows only English, he is willing enough to tolerate the appalling pronunciation of foreign names by most radio announcers, but it grates the nerves of a Frenchman to hear his beautiful language lacerated by some broadcaster who imagines that English rules—such as they are—should apply to all other languages.

Among those who have suffered—not always in silence—may be mentioned the Hon. Alfred Duranleau, Minister of Marine. He had practically given up hope that he would ever hear a French composer's name pronounced correctly except by a Frenchman, but recently the unexpected hapened.

"Imagine it!" he exclaimed to a group of friends. "An announcer, not a Frenchman, has correctly broadcast the name of Saint Saens! I did not think it possible!"

"Yet you don't seem altogether happy," observed a friend. "Why is that?"

"Alas!" sighed Mr. Duranleau. "Happiness is an illusion. My broadcaster, I imagine, is an Italian. His French is perfect, but his English is execrable! He soothes me with one language and rasps me with the other.... How comforting it must be, at times, to know only one language."

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Here's a dressy and serviceable glove of 100% pure Llama Pile in short or medium glove and gauntlet style. Pair, 4.50, 5.50 and 8.50.

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Evergreen Anecdotes

Many Popular Examples of Political Repartee Have Long Pedigrees—and Have Earned the D.S.O.

By VICTOR LAURISTON

OF ANECDOTES there is no end. And some of them seem to be hardy perennials. Like the one that is told of King George II and General James Wolfe.

The great Pitt was carrying things with a high hand. He had confidently vaunted, "I know I can save England and no one else can," and in saving England he introduced a veritable revolution in the British Army. Promotion, instead of being won by favor and family, was achieved by merit; and generals were selected according to their fitness for the job. The rapid promotion given young James Wolfe aroused the ire of a number of individuals, one of whom voiced to George II the plaint that Pitt's new general was mad. The old king's eyes twinkled.

"Mad, is he?" he retorted. "Then I wish he would bite some of my other generals."

More than a century after the battle of the Plains of Abraham a very similar anecdote was told of Abraham Lincoln. After much blundering, the Union armies had at last developed a general who could win battles; and Lincoln promptly appointed the victorious Grant to the head of the Union forces. It wasn't a popular move with some of the Union officers, one of whom complained to the president that Grant drank whiskey.

"What brand does he drink?" asked the president.

"Why?" asked the officer.

Foch was an ultra-Catholic and a Legitimist.

"My dear friend," exclaimed the Tiger, "how glad I am to know this! We will compel our other generals to join the same church and party."

Canada is a young country, yet in the sixty-three years since confederation it has developed at least one hardy perennial among political anecdotes. In the days of battling Liberalism when Hon. Edward Blake was declaiming against the C.P.R., Hon. Wm. Paterson was Liberal member for Brant. Also, he was one of the Grit front-benchers, and his resonant voice was lifted with great frequency against the sins of the government. The Indians of the Six Nations Reserve knew him by the sobriquet of "Big Thunder."

Once, declaiming against the government, he voiced the wish that his constituents could hear him.

Sir John Macdonald spoke, in quiet tones:

"Open the window, and they will."

Another public man with an exceptionally loud voice was Hon. D. L. Hanington, at one time premier of New Brunswick. Hanington's government, in the latter 80's, was ousted by Hon. A. G. Blair, afterward federal minister of railways. In the session after his defeat, from his seat in the legislature at Fredericton, Hanington, according to the tradition, vigorously denounced the measures by which his successors had won office. "I wish," he declared, "that



TWELVE YEARS AFTER
The grim Canadian Memorial at St. Julien as it appears to-day, twelve years after the Armistice.

to spend the evening of his life in the mild climate of British Columbia. In Vancouver he found that the pastor of Wesley Church needed a holiday, and so he filled the pulpit as a substitute for what he thought would be a few Sundays. The job lasted until automatically abolished by the fusion of Wesley with St. Andrews.

An active ministry that started before he was twenty saw Dr. Hincks move gradually from the rural circuits of Ontario until he came to occupy the pulpit of Queen Street Church, Toronto. There he remained for thirty-six years, a record beaten only by his personal friend Father Tracy, whose service, however, was broken by a twelve years' absence.

Dr. Hincks is justly proud of this distinction, but that is not his only claim to fame. He has a far, far greater right to immortality. He is the only man who ever preached in his sleep!

It happened in a little church on the Kirkton circuit, when the Rev. Mr. Hincks was not quite old enough to vote. He had done a great deal of riding and visiting over the week-end, and had sat up all Saturday night to prepare his sermon. In those days it would never have done to read the sermon; it had to be delivered from memory.

Physical lassitude prevailed when the young man had got about half way through his sermon on the Sunday evening. He fell asleep in the middle of a sentence, but continued to mumble words more or less coherently until a loud blast from the organ suddenly re-awakened him, when he

The lengthy recital had drawn to a close, ice-cream and cake had been served, and the teacher was bidding the students good-by. One of the little performers had brought her small brother with her. As he was about to leave, the teacher beamingly said, "Well, Bobby, did you enjoy the recital?"

"Yes," answered Bobby, "all but the music."—*Liberty*.

You need not fear the regular vamp
Who looks and acts the part
It's the shy young thing with the
downcast eyes
Who pretends to swallow all your
Hes
That's going to smash your heart.
—Florida Times-Union.



HON. G. S. HENRY, M.P.P.
Minister of Highways and ranking member of the Ferguson Cabinet, whom the Conservative Legislative Caucus selected as the man to fill the post of Premier of Ontario in succession to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

"Oh, I'd like to send some of the same brand to some other generals I know."

And Hon. A. G. Blair, according to tradition voiced the inevitable answer:

"Open the window and they will."

Something like ten years passed. Another New Brunswicker, young Dick Bennett, had won a seat in the Legislature of the old Northwest Territories, where he at once

achieved a front place in the ranks of opposition. He, too, indulged in vigorous declamation. Hon. A. L. Sifton, minister of public works, and member for Banff, was on that particular day, leading the government.

"I wish," declared the vehement oppositionist, "that my voice could be heard throughout the length and breadth of these territories."

Sifton smiled, that thoughtful, mocking smile that was later to become known at Ottawa.

"Open the window and it will," he commented.

So much for the Canadian classic. But the originator of the tale and the heroes or villains who carried it on did not dream that the time would come when the voice of Hon. R. B. Bennett would be heard throughout the length and breadth of Canada—and not without effect.

•
Dr. W. H. Hincks

BY P. W. LUCE

CHURCH UNION, which has just brought about the amalgamation of two of Vancouver's largest downtown churches, has made it possible for Dr. W. H. Hincks to retire once again. Whether he will succeed in staying retired this time remains to be seen. He has failed in his earlier attempts—one of the very few failures that can be credited against this well-loved doctor of divinity.

After fifty-one years of active service in Ontario, Dr. Hincks went west

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THE SUN-BATHED SHORES OF THE CARIBBEAN
On the Kingston-Port Morant-Port Antonio Road, Jamaica. Note the fan-tastic shape of the palms.

-Photo courtesy C. R. Ryles.

A Unique Golf Course

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

ONE little realizes how golf is flourishing in most of the far flung parts of this strange old world, till one reads such a letter as we recently received, from our old friend and fellow senior R. H. "Daddy" Greene of the Lambton Golf Club, who with Mrs. Greene is now traveling over the globe, in a praiseworthy effort to discover just what makes the wheels go round!

It is really quite remarkable to read of the many distant and almost unknown regions through which Mr. and Mrs. Greene have passed, seeing everything there was to see, and wherever possible playing the game they love so well. They have been away over a year and are not expected back till about the Spring of 1931, during which time they will have completely circled the globe, and in spite of the fact that "Daddy" has long passed the allotted years of man, his youthful enthusiasm, keen spirit of sport together with his loyal and lasting love for the Royal and Ancient game, demonstrates most delightfully what is possible in the heart and disposition of a senior golfer—no matter what the handicap of mere years may mean!

Although our old friend's letter was only intended as a chatty account of his experiences and impressions in a personal way, we feel justified in quoting from it in part for reasons that can hardly fail to interest, not only the legion of friends and fellow golfers with whom he is held in such affection and respect, but to most of our readers who follow the elusive sphere in the more civilized fields and fairways of life.

"You have seen and read of," Mr. Greene writes, "quite a number of golf courses in your day, but I wonder if you ever heard about the place which Mrs. Greene and myself are now visiting, namely the Baguio Country Club, in the Philippines? It is quite unique with its two golf courses, a nine long and a nine short, and which though rather unusual seems to work very well. We heard so much about the beauties of Baguio since leaving Yokohama, that

"Before leaving the Naval Station

at Samoa we took a trip to Suva, Fiji Islands, home of the ancient cannibals. There they have the most unique golf course, a veritable cow-pasture, but interesting all the same. We played nearly every afternoon, although sometimes we had to wait till the cows rolled by, while the greens which were very fine, were carefully fenced in. We had a lot of fun over that course, but understand a real one is now under construction.

"Leaving Samoa in May we spent some time in beautiful Honolulu, before taking ship to Yokohama, the earthquake city, all the municipal

buildings of which are earthquake proof, and would need to be! While there, we experienced the worst quake they have had since the great disaster of 1923, which wiped out 30,000 lives in that city alone.

"I intended to have a game at Shanghai before leaving, but the heat was too intense, frequently up to 100. Had I done so, I could have played over a course where nearly all the hazards are graves. China is a country of graves, which are scattered all over the landscape. Cone shaped mounds of earth appear everywhere, and form very grave hazards indeed!

From a score card of the Baguio Country Club, referred to by Mr. Greene, one is rather staggered by the rules and regulations printed on the back. All hazards and bounds are specifically mentioned on each hole and certainly look very menacing. For instance, number 4, a ball lying in the small drain in front of the passage in the middle of the bunker on the long 4th (short 5th) may be lifted and dropped, etc. Number 5, ditch between 5th tee as well as the Punch Bowl are hazards, and the ditch to the right of the lower foot-bridge is a hazard when driving from the teeing ground number 8. Ditch and road including gutters of road between 8th tee and green are hazards. Ditch back of green is not a hazard, but ball played from ditch must be dropped back of mud wall on far side of ditch.

The main ditch between the teeing grounds and the putting greens is a hazard except when the ball is driven from a tee. The small drain emptying at right angles into the ditch is not a hazard, and a ball may be lifted therefrom and dropped, but not nearer the hole. The road, the Smith-Bell garden and all land to the right of the road except the rough immediately in front of the teeing-grounds are out of bounds. The drainage ditch between the big tree and the tee on the left hand side is a hazard."

In conclusion Mr. Greene mentions his deep regret in missing the Cana-



CANADA'S PREMIER HONORED AT BELFAST
Queen's University the principal seat of learning in northern Ireland, recently conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Hon. R. B. Bennett. The picture shows Dr. Livingstone, Vice-Chancellor of the University in the centre with Mr. Bennett at his left and Viscount Craigavon at his right. The other gentlemen are members of the Faculty. Dr. Livingstone is an LL.D. of the University of Toronto.

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IMAGINE the excitement on Christmas morning . . . when the family makes its first home movie. And the thrill a few days later when it's flashed on your own home screen.

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But be sure it's a Ciné-Kodak—the simplest to use. The camera that understands amateurs, made by people who know amateur requirements.

Anyone can make good motion pictures with a Ciné-Kodak. Clear, sparkling, professional-looking pictures. Just sight the camera, press a lever . . . and you're making movies.

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What happiness a movie outfit brings into any home. Ciné-Kodaks, \$85 to \$165. Kodascope projectors as low as \$70.



The pleasure of movie-making begins on Christmas morning and lasts through the years. And it is all so easy. The new Ciné-Kodak Model M is the lightest camera made for 100 ft. of 16 mm. film. Price, including case, \$85.

Switch on your Kodascope and instantly the screen becomes alive with action. Parading in front of your eyes are the movies you made yourself . . . of your own children, your own sports, your own friends.

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HOME MOVIE CAMERAS



MODEL K is the marvelous new Ciné-Kodak that can be fitted for Kodacolor—home movies in full color—and long-distance shots. Camera and case, \$125, in brown, grey, black or blue. Price, including case, \$125 with f.3.5 lens; \$165 with f.1.9 lens.

**Away
Dull Care!**

Forget your cares for a while and revel in the Jollity and Good Cheer of the Festive Season. Merry old Santa Claus is on the way and the true spirit of Yuletide will be brought to you in the

**Christmas Number
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OUT NEXT WEEK

10c

dian Seniors Golf Tournament this year, but hopes to be right on deck. If we learn from a medical publication for the 1931 meeting, that's the list's column that hair-dyes do not affect the brain, if any.—Detroit News.



Every time I light a Craven 'A' I thank my doctor for recommending them! He knows, and I know, that they don't harm the throat.

CRAVEN "A"

England's Cork-Tipped Virginia Cigarette will not harm your throat.

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ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

SIX nights a week from six cities, outstanding dance orchestras are heard over the Columbia Network, and Canadians may stick their chests out a little further when they know that two of these are Canadian orchestras, playing in Canada. To be selected by a huge broadcasting system as good enough to please millions of listeners is about the ultimate in tribute to dance music. Here is the complete schedule through the week:

On Monday night at 11:30 p.m. EST., Sammy Watkins and his orchestra are heard from the Hollywood Restaurant in Cleveland.

Tuesday night at 11:30 Mickey Alpert and his Music reaches a nation-wide audience from the Cocoanut Grove Restaurant, Boston, where they are a regular feature.

Wednesday night at Los Angeles Raymond Paige and his KHJ orchestra of thirty-five pieces present pre-hearings of the latest talkie tunes, fresh from Hollywood. Besides the orchestral music, screen stars appear as guest artists on each program.

Lloyd Huntley and his Hotel Lowry Orchestra, favorites of Minneapolis, are heard from that city every Thursday at 11:30 p.m.

Friday night features Romanelli and his King Edward Orchestra, whose music comes from Toronto, beginning at 11:30 p.m. Though a newcomer to Columbia, this organization is already a favorite with stay-ups.

On Saturday Jack Denny and his Orchestra, now in their fourth year at the Mt. Royal Hotel, Montreal, broadcast their unique rhythm and arrangements over the chain. They are the only dance band in America carrying the crest of the Prince of Wales, by appointment, having once

toured Canada, by request, with His Royal Highness.

Or Navy Horses

TOM MANNING, WTAM danceband announcer, is spending much time with Hal Kemp these days attempting to understand Kemp's southern dialect.

Kemp and his National Broadcasting Company orchestra opened at Cleveland recently. Manning was "handling" the microphone. The orchestra had just played the Washington-Jefferson college song.

"Ahm youh's" is the next number," Kemp whispered to Tom.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Hal Kemp and his band will next play 'Army Oars,'" Manning informed the waiting world, while Kemp nearly swooned with laughter.

New Producer

THE distinguished young producer of radio plays, Tyrone Guthrie, who is soon to come to Canada to direct the series of Canadian dramas Merrill Denison has written for the Canadian National Railway's transcontinental broadcasts, should make a notable contribution to Canadian radio entertainment.

Of him, Val Gielgud, writing in the Theatre Arts Monthly, says: "Mr. Guthrie and Mr. L. du Garde Peach are, without doubt, up to the present, the most successful practitioners of this new craft. Both of these writers seem to have little difficulty in finding dramatic construction entirely independent of visuality, and both of them have mastered one exceedingly important point—the realization that a radio play, to be effective and satisfying, must contain a definite sound rhythm. It is not enough for



READY FOR THE AIR?

A change from the beat of the hoof to that of the musical note. Earle Sande the crooner and not Earl Sande the jockey, is what it will be shortly provided present plans don't go astray. Sande has been studying voice culture under Miss Estelle Wentworth when not piloting Gallant Fox to victory. Miss Wentworth was formerly one of the most brilliant of light opera prima donnas and the wife of a distinguished Toronto tenor, Albert Parr.

—Wide World Photo.

Its story, or its thought, to be laid out and compressed dramatically. It must have a sound construction as definite and as satisfying as a musical symphony."

Just as the silent motion picture film appealed only to one sense, the sight, so the radio play appeals to only one sense, the hearing, the writer points out, and broadcast drama, with this in mind, must make the most of the limitation. While in one respect, it suffers from limitation, in others it has decided advantages. The players need not worry about costumes and the shifting of scenes and the audience, seated in comfort at home, is undistracted.

Mr. Guthrie has worked with players at Oxford and Cambridge and has had a wide experience with the British Broadcasting Company as a producer. His play, "The Squirrel's Cage", has been translated into Dutch and Swedish.

Rural bliss was a little strange to them after painted landscapes. Soon, they began to get restive.

The country is grand, they agreed one day, but there was too much of it. A search for some real work began. Let Crumit tell it:

"The next day I started out in search of a job, never letting on to anyone that I'd been an actor. By the end of the week I was selling bonds. It seemed odd but I liked it."

"Meanwhile Julia got busy on her own account; identified herself with neighborhood activities, additional charities and local social life. Thus were we transformed from Broadwaterites into recognized members of a new community."

Now their one exciting adventure is the weekly pilgrimage from Longmeadow to the Columbia Studios to present their Blackstone broadcast program. They make the trip in four hours by automobile.



APPEAR IN CANADA

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, two of England's leading pianists, who will be heard in a two-piano recital on the Imperial Oil Hour of Fine Music on December 14.

Two Pianos

A CONCERT distinguished for its novelty and for its musical interest is that of Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson who will present one of their famous two piano recitals during the Imperial Oil Hour of Fine Music on Sunday evening, December 14th.

Ethel Bartlett was born and educated in London, while her famous husband, Rae Robertson, is a native of Inverness, Scotland. Both had distinguished careers as solo performers before they gave their first joint recital in 1925. Discussing the playing of these two artists the critic of "Het Vaterland" of the Hague, said recently, "I have never heard so superlative a psychic unity—even the inevitable slight differences in their playing seem only to add vitality to their spontaneous and vivid musicality. Both in musical conception and in technique this is playing of the highest order."

Radio Return

IF YOU were to get up early in the morning and steal out to Longmeadow, Mass., you would get an intimate glimpse of Dunrobin—the home of two former musical comedy stars familiar to and loved by thousands of Canadians—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit.

These two have done what few actors ever do—retired from the footlights deliberately, at the height of their fame, to enjoy the pleasures of country life. But now radio has brought them back to a new freedom, a new profession and a new environment.

Smart Tap

PA CROCKETT, of the popular Crockett Mountaineers, it is said, would remain unruffled if the world came to an end.

Two of the Crockett boys, Johnny and Allan, were scuffling with each other in the studio. One of the boys bumped into a hanging microphone, and the heavy cylinder swung over, striking Pa a blow in the head that could be heard all over the studio. Pa rubbed the injured spot slowly.

"Right smart of a tap," he said mildly. "Never would reckon them things carried that heft!"

Show Boat

GATHER around, ladies and gentlemen. Give us your undivided attention and we will reveal for the first time and in its dazzling entirety the extraordinary facts which constitute the life and history of no less a person than Harry C. Browne, originator of Hank Simmons' "Show Boat," one of radio's most popular Saturday evening features. His has been a mighty accomplishment; an accomplishment which has affected your life and ours. Be it known right here and now, he is the man who increased the



DIRECTS RADIO DRAMAS
Georgia Backus, one of the most talented young women in radio, has been appointed dramatic director of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in charge of the production of dramatic continuity staff. Miss Backus has had several years experience in broadcasting, and direction and playwriting as well as a director. She takes part in "Conquest," the Nit Wits and Majestic Comedy Shop, regular Columbia Pictures. Before becoming a radio star she was a capable actress on the legitimate stage and in motion-pictures. She has been heard in Canada from C.F.R.B.

GIFTS men appreciate.

To a man the name Forsyth on a shirt—a muffler or a suit of pajamas (with the exclusive Forbelt feature) is like "sterling" on a piece of silverware. And so easy to choose: if you are giving shirts, look inside the neckband of one of "his" present ones for collar size . . . then measure the sleeve length from back collar button to end of open cuff. Forbelt pajamas are equally easy to select . . . Three sizes only . . . small, medium and large.



world's supply of laughter, jeers, sneers, blushes and all round entertainment.

How did he do it? He did it with a simple twist of the wrist, or perhaps with the imagination. Anyway, alone and single handed, he stepped out one day and resuscitated the glorious melodramas of the past. And then straightway made them vital again through the medium of the air.

He brought back to life the "tear-went-thirties", refurbished them to modernity, and presented them gloriously and anew for the delectation of the great, wide world.

And the odd part of it is that all these events came about by accident. More than two years ago, through a radio program expiration, he was called in on a conference to consider the advisability of putting on the air old-fashioned melodramas.

"The idea's a swell one," he said, all enthusiasm; "everybody'll love 'em. Especially if they're shown on a moving show boat. Let's have all

in the play and emotes generally as the plot thickens."

Before two weeks had passed the Show Boat was running smoothly and has been running smoothly ever since.

Bounding Waves

ENGINEERS of the National Broadcasting Company are now conducting experiments in radio transmission in New York City, particularly over short wave channels utilized in television experiments and facsimile transmission.

According to C. W. Horn, general engineer of NBC, the massive steel structures of New York City present a unique problem in radio transmission which is not encountered in so marked a degree any other place in the world.

"It has come to be a well known fact by reason of these experiments," he declared, "that the massive steel structures of New York present an unusual problem in transmission, particularly over short wave channels, such as are utilized in television experiments and facsimile.

"The shorter the wave length or higher the frequency," Horn continued, "the more these waves take on the properties of light waves, in that they are easily absorbed, reflected and refracted. Consequently,

tions and over different directions and over different paths.

"The actions of these waves, bouncing to and fro, sometimes create definite shadows behind buildings and other edifices, in which little or no energy might be detected. This effect is not very noticeable, if at all, in the broadcast transmission band, so the radio listener need not be worried."

Sunday Feature

A CANADIAN feature of increasing popularity is the Rogers-Majestic Variety Program, which is heard every Sunday evening from 9:30 to 10:00 p.m., EST, over a network of twenty Canadian stations. It has often been said that Sunday radio programs tend too much to the serious side and for those who find three hours or so of symphony music a bit strenuous, this program is exceedingly welcome. It is under the personal direction of Luigi Romanelli, and while it includes certain symphonic numbers, it also presents special settings of popular music. Assisting artists of national reputation also appear from time to time. In addition to the thousands of Canadians who hear this program weekly, it has been gaining a steadily increasing following in the United States. The program originates from CFRB, Toronto.

they literally bounce around among the steel structures of New York.

"The experiments and tests have shown the reception of three, four and more distinct signals coming into receivers from different direc-

FOR HER HAPPINESS » » »



IRONS
\$4.70 to \$12.00



PERCOLATORS
\$11.25 to \$29.00



TOASTOVER TOASTER
\$5.95

Choose Hotpoint Electrical Gifts

If you want to bring most happiness this Christmas . . . if you want to be both modern and thrifty . . . give Hotpoint Electrical Gifts.

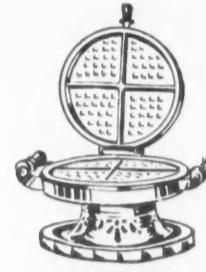
For the one woman whom you want to make supremely happy, choose a Hotpoint Hi-Speed Range . . . the range designed by women for women. Let its gleaming beauty and matchless convenience express your thoughtfulness every day for many years to come.

Where is the woman who would not be proud

to receive one of the new Hotpoint Waffle Irons . . . exquisitely designed and finished in gleaming nickel! How welcome to other friends would be a Hotpoint Percolator . . . a Toast-over Toaster . . . a Super-Automatic or De Luxe Iron . . . a convenient 3-heat Grill . . . a Warming Pad . . . or a Focalipse Heater!

Decide now to simplify your Christmas shopping problem by choosing Hotpoint Electrical Gifts. They are so modern . . . so inexpensive . . . so appreciated. Look for the name Hotpoint . . . at dealers everywhere.

HCI-230A



WAFFLE IRONS
\$14.00 and \$20.00



FOCALIPSE HEATERS
\$9.00 and \$12.00

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ELECTRICAL GIFTS

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED



Graham McNamee, star announcer of the National Broadcasting Company, whose voice is familiar to every radio listener. McNamee is seen here in action at one of the football games which are currently occupying his attention.



MAKES RADIO DEBUT
Audrey Cook, the distinguished young Canadian soprano who has just returned to Canada after years of study in Europe and will make her debut Sunday Dec. 7th, when she will play with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and will be broadcast across Canada by the Canadian National Railways' chain.

The old thrillers, 'Camille' with its weeping tears; 'Ten Nights in the Bar Room,' sobby and plaintive; sugary 'Saint Elmo,' whom all the women adore; 'East Lynn'—"

He could go no further. The excitement was too much. Gallons of material! He rushed out and bought scripts. He telephoned for actors. He dictated copy. He started rehearsals, and before a moon had past the whole thing was complete, living and colorful — Hank Simmons' Show Boat —

with a complete repertory. All of the old characters came back to earth; the gay man with black mustaches and his villainess in a flaming red dress; the sweet heroine who goes out into a storm looking for her cheelful; and she will always in London. The naive of it created an immediate spell. Modernity dissolved into the background. Realism faded away as the romantic hero overcame such obstacles as moving trains, gliding acrobats, moving sawmills, perilous basins, in order to enfold his sweetheart in his arms a moment before the curtain went down.

"But," said Browne to himself, "all this is wonderful, but I think I'll add a good measure something more. I'll make it a show within a show. Give my listeners a double treat by adding an audience that buys programs, shows its way to the box office for tickets, discusses the players



NOW RADIO STAR
Mary Frances James, soprano, who has, during the last four years, been soloist at the Canadian Pacific Hotels from coast to coast, and has sung in many of the musical festivals sponsored by the railway. Miss James has now entered the leading field and is one of the leading members of the Musical Crusaders which tour the world on the air in a series of broadcasts sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway every Sunday afternoon from 4:15 to 4:45, E.S.T.



"I'm going to follow that Plan"

SAVE FOR \$1,000
2 YEAR PLAN \$9.53 PER WEEK
3 YEAR PLAN \$6.13 PER WEEK
4 YEAR PLAN \$4.52 PER WEEK



ANYONE who lives from hand to mouth is at the mercy of the future. Sickness, business depression or loss of position would spell disaster.

\$1,000 in the Bank means freedom from worry which the man who spends all can never know.

THE INSTALMENT PLAN MAKES SAVING EASY

The Royal Bank of Canada

Serving Canada Since 1869

Highlights of Sport

Balmy Beach Trounce Tigers — Carnera's First Real Fight — Notre Dame vs. Army

By N. A. B.

ONCE more the stalwart Balmy ahead through the fierce opposition offered by Argos and Queens', the Padlers were resting and practising after an extremely easy untiring O.R.F.U. final. In 1927 the Beachers uncorked a surprising 9-6 victory over the Hamilton He-men, and showed on Nov. 29 that their feat of three years ago was no fluke. Tigers were odds-on favorites to win, despite the injuries sustained in the Argo and Queens' games by Sprague, Timmis and others, and all credit is due to the battling Beaches, who not only stopped the Hamilton march toward the Dominion title, but outriveted the Tigers at their own particular style of outdoor mayhem. Balmy deserves all possible praise for the victory, but Tigers are also deserving of more than a little sympathy and commiseration. After a season of unparalleled severity, wherein they played many pre-season games on a tour to the Coast, a hard Big Four schedule, the worst of which was the finale with Argos on Nov. 15, an equally hard semi-final battle with Queens', even the physical supermen of the Mountain Town found that they were only mortal after all, and succumbed to the fresh, well-rested Toronto O.R.F.U. champions who played inspired football throughout this Eastern Canada final. It must be remembered that while Tigers were fighting their way

from the 1930 picture, defeated but

not dishonored by the virile and clever Beachers, who meet Regina Roughriders for the Dominion title.

Tigers took the field sadly depleted by injuries, but still formidable. Timmis, Cox, Elford and Denman were on the hospital list and Sprague looked much the worse for wear after his terrific efforts against Queens and Argos. Just to show how tough true Balmy Beacher could be, McKenzie, Keith and Northam went without stockings out on the field on a mean wintry day, and what tackling the stockingless trio contributed! Three reasons especially must be named for the Tigers' fall: first and foremost, the magnificent punting of the slim young Ab. Box, ex-Malvern high school star, for Balmy Beach; second, the fact that Balmy stood up under fierce gruelling and gave the ferocious Tigers clout for clout, adding a few for good measure, and last, the East End tacklers stopped the running Tiger halves, Leadley and Languay, as no other team has stopped them

this season. Leadley had one of his good days, and when he is good he is, save for his lost gift of drop-kicking, the great "Pep" Leadley of Queens' teams of five years ago; Languay also was as tricky and grouchy as ever, but young Ab. Box outkicked both of them, and kicked as far against the wind as Leadley and "Beano" Wright did with it in their favor.

Beaches' iron man, that gaunt assassin Teddy Reeve, was "in there" where the going was hardest. Wherever resounding knocks were to be heard, wherever the dull thud of honest thwacks rose above the general noise of battle, there was "Moaner" Reeve in the thick of fray finding it more blessed to give than to receive. Twice knocked cold and penalized, this Titan, trained in the gentle school of lacrosse, arose and climbed back into the fray. The famed Tigers' plunging brigade, Sprague, Timmis and Small, often charged down at him and usually were found at the bottom of a heap of humanity, safe in the clutch of Reeve.

The Beachers' lucky but deserved touchdown came later in the second period. The break of the game came when Commins plunged through the great Tiger line, and blocked Beano Wright's kick. The ball sailed into the air and came down into the hands of Reid, who raced 25 yards for an easy touch which was deftly converted by Harris. A few minutes later Reid stamped himself as the star of the first half when he plunged 25 yards.

Half-time found the Tigers pounding at the line with only fair success. The Bengalese terrors made their only decisive bid in the third period. Foster had just scored a point for Balmy by a mammoth kick-off and Box had wisely chosen to boot for Beaches' last single point rather than try a placement. Teddy Reeve and Snyder had just been sent off for over-emphasis when the Tigers began a spectacular line-plunging, yard-making march from centre. Timmis, Sprague, Gibb, Broadway and Leadley battered ahead, with Leadley going around the end for ten yards for a touchdown which he failed to convert. The fourth quarter was Balmy's great defensive effort. Their line held when necessary, and Box contributed some splendid defensive play, in kicking and judgment. Sprague was sent off for roughing it at a crucial moment, Broadway was carried off injured, and Cox and Timmis fought on sustained only by stout hearts when they needed crutches even to walk. The Tiger punch had degenerated to a mere pat and the great Hamilton team faded

from the 1930 picture, defeated but

not dishonored by the virile and clever Beachers, who meet Regina Roughriders for the Dominion title.

NOW that he is safely out of the reach of the gougers and racketeers who made his American "tour" such a miserable degradation, Primo Carnera, the 269-lb. man-mountain from Venetia, surprised all observers by the sturdy scrap in which he vanquished Paolino Uzecundun, the Basque Woodchopper, at Barcelona, Spain.

The two mastodon maulers met in the Montjuich Stadium on Nov. 30 before a crowd of 75,000 devotees who paid the record Spanish price of \$110,000 to see ten rounds of actual fighting. Primo, with a reach as long as a giraffe's neck, held Paolino off and clubbed him continually with a right like a telegraph-pole. Naturally the Basque, unable to bore in as is his wont, won only the fifth round, although his manager, Lon Brix, ensured the referee and claimed that Paolino won five rounds and deserved a draw. Loss De Yong, the English referee, refused to allow the Basque to burrow in head first, and even Paolino confessed that he had no chance against Primo at long range. The Spaniards, accustomed to much bologna in the way of bull-ring decisions, kept up an old Spanish custom and rose in a body to boo and jeer the decision of Referee De Yong, who remained unmoved, stating only that if it had not been for the size of Primo's gloves, which were even too large to allow him to close his fists, the immense Italian would have scored a knockout. The fight is important because it revealed the doubted fact that Primo can really fight if the handcuffs of the New York racketeers are not manacling his ability.

KNUTE ROCKNE's great Notre Dame football team kept their string of 1930 victories unbroken when they defeated the Army 7-6 before a crowd of 100,000 at Soldier's Field, Chicago, on Nov. 29. In a storm of rain and sleet the Cadets' fighting line kept the game scoreless for 56 of the 60 minutes of play. Suddenly Schwartz, of Notre Dame, broke loose for a 54-yard run which resulted in a touchdown, converted by the great Carideo. A minute later Dick King, Army sub, blocked a kick and fell on the ball for a touchdown. Army failed, however, in the all-important single point of conversion and Rockne's Rough Riders were victors by virtue of Carideo's steadiness in their own similar emergency.

RETROSPECTION

RETROSPECTION

CANADA is advancing towards greater wealth, denser population and wider influence. In this great principle we place absolute confidence.

There are at least two vital factors assisting this growth: one, her immense water power and electric resources; the other, the development of the telephone. In addition, there is rising to prime importance the transmission of sound by radio and by the talking pictures and public address systems.

The Northern Electric Company is engaged in the manufacture of most of the telephones and telephone accessories used in the Dominion, a considerable part of the machinery used in the transmission of sound by radio and its allied systems, and also much of the material used for transmitting electric current.

We are grateful thus to be employed in assisting the upbuilding of this great Dominion.

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
A National Electrical Service



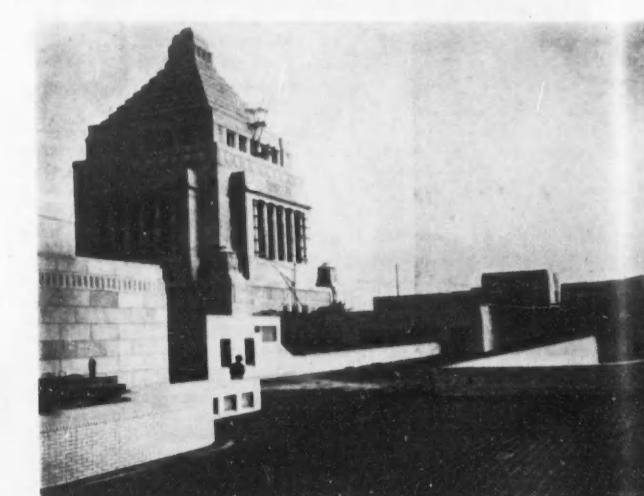
DO YOU KNOW

That there are in Canada over a million and a quarter telephones, over 400,000 radio sets, over three hundred Northern Electric talking picture installations and many public address systems are installed in the leading hotels and in public meeting places, such as auditoriums, stadiums, rinks, churches, etc.?



A ROYAL SCHOLAR AT YALE
Arjuna Susti, Prince of Siam and a direct heir to the throne, who is a freshman at the American University. He is a short stocky lad of eighteen years. Note the royal crest on his smoking jacket.

—Wide World Photo.



THE LAW MAKING BUILDING OF JAPAN
A photograph taken from one of the roofs of the new Parliament Building in Tokyo, showing the newly completed Diet Building of Japan.

—Wide World Photo.

Imperial Bank of Canada

Addresses of President, Vice-President, and General Manager at 56th Annual Meeting

Bank in Very Strong Position

Business Depression Nearly Over

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders was held at the Head Office, Toronto, on Wednesday, November 26. The President, Mr. Frank A. Rolph, occupied the chair, and moved the adoption of the report.

President's Address

Before moving the adoption of the report, may I refer for a moment to the great loss which the Bank sustained during the year by the death of our late President, Mr. Peleg Howland, on the twenty-sixth of June last. No man ever had the interest of the Bank more at heart. The Directors of this Bank feel that they have lost a true friend and wise counsellor.

I fully appreciate the very high honor which our Directors conferred upon me. The responsibilities which I have assumed in accepting the possession of the President have been rendered lighter by realizing the calibre and type of Executive which we are so fortunate to have in our Bank; first the Directors, all of whom are personally known to me and have been for many years my second, and more important, the unbounded confidence which I have in our Director and General Manager, Mr. A. E. Phipps, and also in our Asst. General Manager, Mr. Jaffray; our Superintendent, Mr. More; our Chief Inspector, Mr. Ogden; and the Western Superintendent, Mr. Ritchie.

Business Getting Back to Normal

The year through which we have just passed has been one of great depression in industrial circles and of great tribulation for those speculating in the stock market. Nevertheless general trade activity is practically on a par with what it was in 1927, but in view of our banner years of 1928 and 1929 we have, more or less, lost a proper perspective.

Bank More than Held Its Own

The year has been a difficult one for banks and business generally, but your Bank has more than held its own in the financial field. Since my election to the presidency of the Bank I have made a survey of all of the large loans, and I feel quite satisfied that they are good and that ample provision has been made to take care of possible as well as actual losses which have not been in any way excessive this year, notwithstanding the conditions which prevail. I have also looked over the investments of the Bank, and can assure you that they are perfectly sound and their market value at present is above the book value.

Government Revenue Down

The latest available Government Returns show that from April 1st to October 31st the total ordinary revenue for 1929 was somewhat over 287 million dollars, and for the same period in 1928—238 million dollars. The shrinkage for the period of about 48 million dollars, or one per cent, increased about 12 millions. In July of this year we had a change in Government, and at the Special Session of Parliament an increase in Customs Tariff was put into effect for the purpose of aiding employment and increasing production in certain Canadian industries.

Heavy Loss in Grain Values

For all Canada the latest Government returns show that in the production of grain of all kinds, there has been a substantial increase in volume in 1930 over 1929, but notwithstanding this increase there has been a shrinkage in monetary value of about 70 millions of dollars on present market values. The estimated world requirements in wheat are approximately 500 million bushels less than the present estimated requirements in all countries. No wonder, under these conditions, that the present prices obtainable by the farmer are so low.

The Manufacturers' Problems

Manufacturers are all finding times difficult, with the demand considerably below productive capacity, and lower prices have been difficult to obtain, even at the lower prices, and profits in many cases are negligible.

In the West the number of live stock on the farms has been steadily increasing in recent years, but the volume of sales is about the same for the past year as for the year previous, with but lower average prices, with the possible exception of hogs.

The marketing of wheat is a problem which has been giving grave concern to Federal and Provincial Governments, and indeed to wheat-growing countries throughout the entire world.

The problem, of course, is primarily one for the farmer himself to work out, and I have sufficient confidence in the ability of our Western farmer to do so. The farmer has to produce the wheat and he has to sell it, and like all other lines of business he has got to be governed by competitive world prices.

Growers and manufacturers of all other commodities have similar problems to meet. Commodity prices are down all the time, but from all statistics available, we have every reasonable hope of seeing a betterment in lower cost of production and increased selling price sooner, perhaps, than we now think possible.

Wheat Advances Secured

In connection with the marketing of wheat and other products of the farm, the banks have to render a service. They have to advance the money necessary to see that wheat and other products are delivered to their final destination for consumption. In rendering this service, the banks have to take the necessary security to protect the money so advanced. The banks cannot control world market prices. They can, and will, finance this large undertaking when they are given reasonable security, and this security they hold today. So that as shareholders of the Bank, you need have no anxiety as to the outcome of loans made by your Bank and by other Canadian banks in financing the wheat crop.

Industrial Improvement Indicated

Recent indications show improvement in many lines. We have, in most cases, I think, touched bottom, and while the upgrade in volume and price will probably be slow, it has already started in some commodities, and I feel satisfied will continue.

History Repeats Itself

There is an old saying "History Repeats Itself," and how true it is. A circular issued by one of the New York

banking houses came into my possession a short time ago, in which is reprinted an article from Macaulay's Economic, taken from the Edinburgh Review of 1818—just 100 years ago. There is such a marked similarity between the conditions existing then and the conditions of today, that I am going to quote a few sentences from this article which to me are most interesting.

100 Years Ago Macaulay Said:

"History is full of the signs of this natural process of society. We see in almost every part of the earth of mankind how the industry of individuals, struggling up against wars, taxes, famines, conflagrations, mischievous prohibitions, and more mischievous prohibitions, creates faster than Governments can squander, and repays whatever invaders can destroy. We see the capital of nations increasing and all the arts of life approaching ever nearer and nearer to perfection in spite of the grossest corruption and the wildest profusion on the part of rulers."

The Result of Napoleonic Wars

"The present moment is one of great distress. But, how small will that distress appear when we think over the history of the last forty years—a war, waged with all other wars, sink into insignificance—taxation, such as that now imposed on people of former times could not have conceived—a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together—the food of the people studiously rendered dear—the currency impudently debased, and impudently restored. Yet, is the country poorer than in 1790? We fully believe that in spite of all the mis-government of her rulers, she has been constantly becoming richer and richer. Now, and there has been a stoppage, now and then, a short retrogression; but, as to the general contingency, there can be no doubt. A single break may recede, but the tide is evidently coming in."

"If we were to prophesy that in the year 1930 a population of fifty millions, better fed, clad and lodged than the English of our time, will cover these islands—that machines constructed on principles yet undiscovered will be in every house—that there will be no highways but railroads, no steamship but by steam—that our debt, vast as it seems to us, will appear to the great majority of us trifling—cumbrous as which might easily be off in a year or two, many people would think us insane. We prophesy nothing; but this we say—if any person had told the Parliament which met in perplexity and terror after the crash of 1720 that in 1830 the wealth of England would surpass all their wildest dreams—that the annual revenue would equal the principal of the debt which they considered an intolerable burden; that men would sail without wind and without water; that there would be no unemployment on the land."

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"If we were to prophesy that in the year 19

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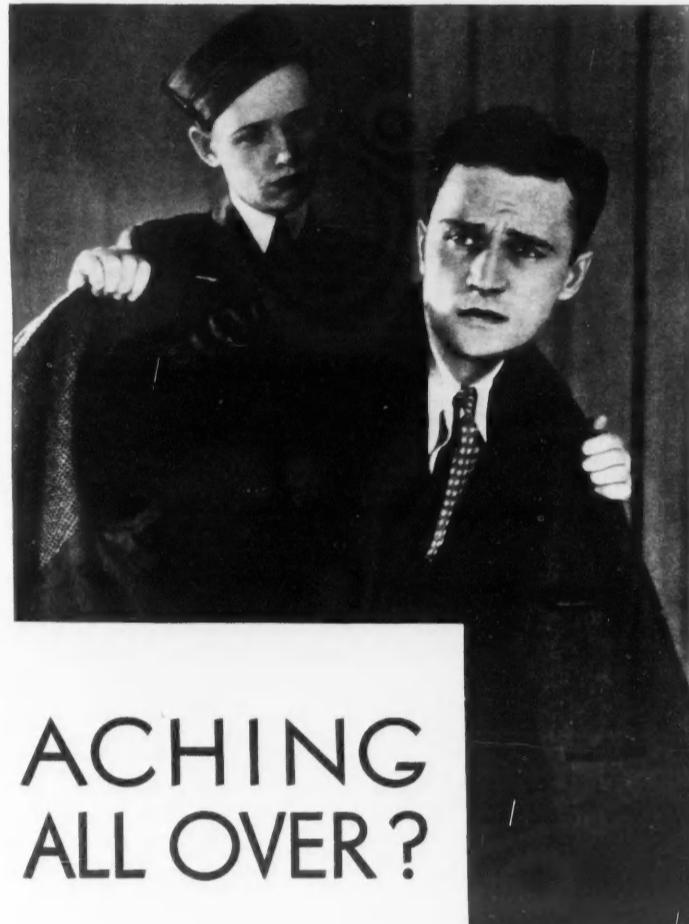
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WHEN a cold has settled in your joints and every move is painful take Aspirin and get relief! Don't limit your use of these tablets to headaches. They are just as effective when you ache all over; when you've rheumatism, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, or any similar ailment.

There's scarcely ever an ache or pain that Aspirin won't relieve—and never a time when you can't take it. The tablets with the Bayer cross are always safe. They will not depress the heart, or otherwise harm you. Use them as often as they can spare you any pain or discomfort.

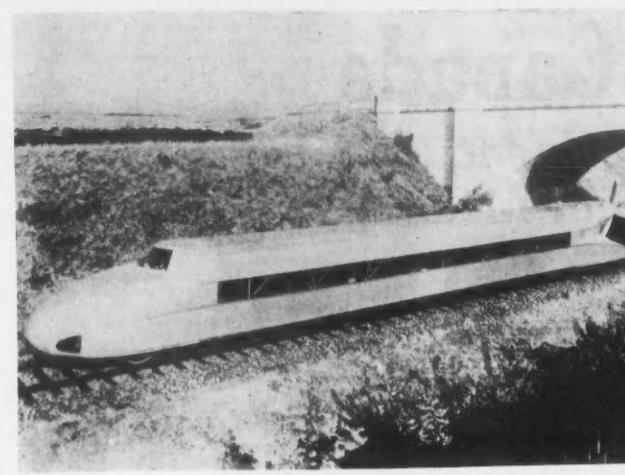
That's the beauty of Aspirin. It has a reputation. It has medical endorsement. You know what you are taking. So, look for Aspirin on the package—and the word *Genuine* printed in red.

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ASPIRIN

TRADE MARK REG.



A ZEPPELIN RAIL COACH
A speed of about 94 miles-per-hour was attained in two minutes by this railway coach, shaped like a Zeppelin, near Hanover. It is driven by a propeller.

WHEN IS A LOTTERY—

Quebec Organization Has Plan to Circumvent Mr. Taschereau's Recent Ban

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE people of the Province of Quebec are likely to be well supplied with opportunities for making their fortunes by means of lotteries, unless the Provincial Government is prepared to show a great deal of firmness in suppressing them.

A very ambitious affair promoted by, or at least in the name of one of the chief veterans' associations of the country, has, it is true, been recently suppressed after quite a lot of money had been spent in organization and propaganda. But the veterans' operations were not being carried on in the noble cause of art.

The Canadian Musicians' Benevolent and Educational Association is now to the fore with a new kind of "drawing" for which many important advantages are claimed. In the first place it seems that the thing that is to be sold is not a mere lottery ticket, it is a supporting membership in the Association, all supporting members being entitled to participate in the drawing—presumably in proportion to the extent of their "support". Mr. Jerry Shea, one of the foremost of theatre orchestra conductors of the city, presided at a meeting of the Association and gave broad hints as to what would happen to anybody who tried to treat the drawings of the C.M.B.E.A. in the same manner as the lottery of the veterans. "The organized workers are with us", he said, "and will emphatically and indignantly resent any attempt being made to hamper us in the work we are carrying on".

The Association, while not apparently identical with the union of the theatrical musicians, is an outcome of the extensive reduction in the available employment for orchestra players which has been one of the consequences of the advent of the "talkie". Mr. Shea pointed out that the existing unemployment among theatre musicians was due to "conditions over which they had no control", and expressed the view that they would be justified in making representations to the Provincial Government for substantial aid; but professional pride had caused them to adopt in preference the "supporting membership" and "drawing" device. Supporting membership will apparently be offered to sympathetic persons all over the Dominion.

The prizes of the drawing are not yet announced, but will probably be in cash. Meanwhile less ambitious "drawings" in which the prizes are ostensibly "works of art" but are frequently "redeemable" for a fixed sum in cash are not uncommon, and apparently do not agitate the authorities.

Some of them are operated, like the musicians' association, in behalf of a

Government to license and regulate them so as to ensure honest management and a legitimate rake-off.

A five per cent. levy like the provincial meal tax would bring in quite a substantial revenue.

Many of our troubles come from trying to run a new world with the old rules.—*Capper's Magazine*.



THE LEMOINE TOMB AT CHATEAU RICHER, QUEBEC

This beautiful work of art designed by the noted architect, Percy E. Hobbs, of Montreal, is in the parish church. Chateau Richer was the third parish to be established in Canada, following those at Quebec and Three Rivers. The balustrade tomb, made of bronze, is a pine cone, conventionalized from the Lemoine Arms. A memorial tablet on the tomb bears the names of four generations of the family. Chateau Richer is situated 17 miles below Quebec on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

—Photo by J. E. Livernois, Quebec.

The Giant and the Pygmy



© 1930 M. L. I. Co.

EITHER from your own personal experience or from observation you know how miserable one can feel when suffering from a cold.

Of course you know some of the causes—chilling drafts, wet feet, over-fatigue, balky digestion, or an invading germ. You know it is harder to fight a cold when you are run-down. Keep yourself fit.

For the sake of your own personal comfort you want to get rid of a cold in the shortest possible time. For your own personal safety and that of your friends you ought to get rid of a cold in the shortest possible time.

There are many different kinds of colds—hard to distinguish one from the other. All of them are threats and one leads to another.

The original cold, if not promptly cured, breaks down resistance and is sometimes followed by a second cold more stubborn and oftentimes more treacherous than the first. The mucous membrane of the nose and

throat is so weakened by Cold No. 1 that the way is opened for dangerous germs to enter.

Cold No. 1 is the Pygmy that crawls through the keyhole and unlocks the door for Cold No. 2, the Giant, to enter. In fact, to carry the picture further, the Pygmy Cold, which may be nothing worse than snuffles, a slight cough, a bit of an ache or a pain, may be followed by any one of several Giant Colds— influenza, pneumonia or tuberculosis.

Take no chances the next time that symptoms of catching a cold are shown by you or someone in your family. Consult your doctor and dispose of the Pygmy quickly, before he can open the door for the Giant. At such a time a skilful doctor is your best ally and you will be wise in following faithfully his orders.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to mail free, its booklet, "Just a Cold? Or—to anyone who requests it. Address Booklet Department 12-T-30



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • • OTTAWA, CANADA

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Fringed from \$6.50
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Lounging robes are smart and so comfortable.
For men and women, of Botany flannel in gay colors \$18.50
Or pure camel hair \$25.00
Neckties are always welcome—that is, if the pattern is one of our various designs, from \$2.00
Children are snug and warm in breechette sets of pullover, breechette, mitts and hat from \$6.00



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TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

PARIS FACES THE WINTER INDOOR AND OUT



—Sketched by Preben.

Simple and charmingly demure is this dinner dress in black chiffon. From Molyneux.



—Wilfred Sketch, Paris.



—Sketch by Preben.

A gown that lends grace to the evening. A blue figured evening dress from the latest collection of Molyneux.

The Comtesse Eliane de Neile snapped in her newest Jane Regny ensemble of broadcloth and gaillac. The attractive black felt hat is a Maria Guy creation.

—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.



—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.

A gracious tea gown of hyacinth blue chiffon trimmed with ostrich feathers. From Molyneux.



Lovely rose pink transparent velvet is used for this graceful evening gown, one of the very latest creations. The cape is separate and makes an ideal addition when the dress is worn for a small formal dinner party before a more elaborate function. From Lucile.

The BAGUETTE Watch

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a One of the famous Bulova movements is encased daintily and decoratively in white gold. \$100

b Simplicity spells elegance in the white gold case of this fifteen-jewel Kent watch. \$65

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d The Kent guarantee of precision enhances the charm of this diminutive white gold-filled watch. \$30

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LONDON LETTER

One Darn Conference After Another—The Woes of Polygamy and the Problems of Divorce—The Hunting Season—Marlborough House

By P. O'D.

London, Nov. 17th

LIFE in London—public life, at any rate—is just one darn conference after another. The Dominion prime ministers have just left for home, taking with them their bales of reports and statistics, their new top-hats, their impaired digestions, and their various plans for the salvation of the Empire, and now the Indian princes are upon us, complete with silk suits, jewels, and ladies of the zenana. And when I say "ladies of the Zenana," I merely mean that they have brought ladies with them—I know for I have caught glimpses of a few of them, and very pretty they are, too. And when they are at home these ladies live in a zenana, like most other well-behaved Indian princesses—and even those who are not very well-behaved—so that a visit to London must be even more of a treat for them than it is for their lords.

Incidentally, one of the minor problems of polygamy must be trying to decide which of your wives you'll take with you when you go on a long and interesting trip. Not that I am asserting all Indian princes to be polygamous—not at all! So far as I know, some of them may be decorously and even abjectly monogamous. And there are probably a good many others who lean a little to both systems, as is sometimes regrettably the case with prosperous gentlemen of high social status in the western and Christian world.

But those who possess a multiplicity of wives must have rather a tough time deciding whether or not they will be accompanied by eenie, meenie, minie, or mo. Naturally they can't very well bring them all—not to anything so solemn and conventional as a London conference. But which? Each of the ladies has, no doubt, her own ideas as to the one who should go, and I don't envy the man who has to adjudicate between these respective claims. But perhaps the girls arrange these things between themselves, and the good man merely does what he is told, just as we lesser men do who have only one wife to boss us.

I remember once having a conversation with a Persian gentleman of high degree who, being a Mohammedan, was entitled by the rules of his religion to some four wives and a certain number of—well, shall we say, columbines? He was a very nice, chatty sort of fellow, so I made bold to ask him about the domestic workings of polygamy. To my surprise he was all against it.

"It is so terrible mooth trouble," he explained.

"Of course, the ladies quarrel," said I sympathetically, having a dreadful vision of half a dozen legal consorts all struggling for the sole possession of the wretched man's affections.

"But no, the great difficulty is that they all make frien's with each other, and they conspire against him. A man has ver' leetle chance with one wife, but with four—none at all, my frien'!"

Furthermore, he told me that it was not by any means uncommon for wives to come to the syndicate husband, and inform him that he had better marry another couple as they found the housework too heavy. But that has at least the advantage that it does help to solve the servant problem, and I can even imagine a lot of perfectly monogamous Canadian wives thinking a little enviously of the superior wisdom of Eastern customs.

But all this has, I am afraid—or should I say, I hope?—very little to do with the Indian princes and statesmen who are at present shedding the light of their countenances and their hereditary jewels on the round table of the Indian conference. Even if this conference doesn't accomplish much more towards the solution of the Indian problem than the recent Imperial one did towards solving the problem of Empire trade, it will at least have been much more picturesque. There can be no question that violet silk robes and crimson and orange ones, and turbans with pigeon-blood rubies in the front of them about the size of pigeons' eggs, have it all over morning-coats and silk hats for decorative effect. Dash it all, why can't our Dominion statesmen invent a suitable costume for themselves? As a matter of fact, our Mr. Bennett would look mighty impressive in a turban, with or without rubies. But then, like Mr. Mackenzie King, he is a bachelor, and possibly you have to have at least a couple of wives to wear a turban properly.

TALKING of wives and that sort of thing, there are some men who just naturally look for trouble, and here comes Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, K.C., the famous divorced lawyer, with the statement that, in his long and varied professional experience of domestic discord, it is more often the wife than the husband who is to blame. In fact, he asserts flatly and frankly and with a reckless courage worthy of a V.C. instead of a K.C., that women are less faithful than men. So there you are, girls, though heaven forbid that I should be suspected of agreeing with the fellow! Perish the horrid thought! But still it is rather pleasant to have someone with authority and experience come forward at last to do us married men the justice that has long been overdue. Too long has it been assumed that naturally we are polygamous wretches, and that if we were left to our immoral instincts we would each have about a dozen wives, either contemporaneously or successively. Now it seems that in reality and in comparison—but possibly this is not a safe subject to go on with. It may, however, be just as well to bear in mind the name of Sir Ellis Hume-Williams for reference in those little debates that sometimes spring up as to the respective virtues of the sexes.

Another point! For our personal consumption we buy what we specifically require, but for gift purposes we buy anything that we think will prove acceptable to the recipient. That being the case, shouldn't it always be easy to find, among the many splendid things that are produced in Canada, something that is suitable alike to the person and to the occasion?



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

November 29th, 1930.

To Christmas Shoppers,
Everywhere in Canada.

Choose Gifts that Give Canadians Jobs!

What do you suppose is the size of Canada's annual gift bill? Would it surprise you to learn that it is vastly greater than the sum voted by Parliament in September last for the relief of unemployment? Note the following, and you will realize that it must be so.

To begin with, everyone of her 10,000,000 people has a birthday each year. If only one in five receives a birthday gift, and it is worth only a dollar, there is \$2,000,000 to begin with.

About 70,000 weddings take place in Canada each year. At the low average of \$100 for the presents sent each bride, there is another \$7,000,000. And at least 500,000 of the wedding anniversaries celebrated each year are marked by a gift to the wife costing at the very least \$5. So there is another \$2,500,000.

There are over 1,800,000 mothers in Canada and about the same number of fathers—say 3,500,000 in all. With Mother's Day and Father's Day observed as widely as they are, another \$1,000,000 for gifts for them is easily accounted for.

Other huge sums are spent for gifts to sweethearts, for bridge prizes, and for trophies for every conceivable kind of contest.

And commencing now, and continuing for the next three weeks, comes the great annual round of gift buying that marks the Christmas season. Computing the per capita Christmas shopping bill at only \$5.00, the aggregate for that alone would be \$50,000,000!

All told, Canadians probably spend well over \$75,000,000 a year on things to be given away, sometimes as rewards but mostly as tokens of esteem or affection! And if we assume that in the production of every \$7,500 worth of such goods, as sold at retail, steady employment has been given to one person, it follows that Canada's annual gift bill is sufficient to keep 10,000 producers busy the year round!

With unemployment so prevalent in all parts of the country, with so many of our fellow Canadians dependant upon charity even for the bare necessities of life, don't you agree with me that the moral obligation rests heavily on all of us to govern our Christmas gift buying by the "Produced-in-Canada" policy, to the end that it will help to give some fellow citizen a job?

Another point! For our personal consumption we buy what we specifically require, but for gift purposes we buy anything that we think will prove acceptable to the recipient. That being the case, shouldn't it always be easy to find, among the many splendid things that are produced in Canada, something that is suitable alike to the person and to the occasion?

Remembering that this is the season of peace on earth and good will to man, and that the relieving of unemployment is one of the most ideal ways of spreading Christmas cheer, may I not plead with all of you to restrict your Christmas buying as far as possible to things that have been produced in Canada, so that in addition to bringing joy to the recipients of your favour, you will be conferring great happiness on some fellow Canadian who is now out of work!

Very sincerely yours,

H.H. Stevens
Minister of Trade and Commerce.



THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD'S SISTERLY GREETING
The Countess of Oxford and Asquith greeting her brother, Mr. F. J. Tennant with true sisterly affection on his arrival at the North Berwick golf course.

not even a good joke, and that people who want to get rid of one another simply go out and manufacture such evidence as may be necessary. But everybody knows that—even the judges have found it out, and they are refusing to grant divorces on what is known as "hotel evidence." No longer is it assumed that because two people who are not married to one another go to a hotel, register as man and wife, and occupy connecting bedrooms, they must be very wicked persons. For all the judges will consent to believe, they may have spent the evening playing double-dummy bridge or discussing the Einstein theory. All of which makes it very difficult indeed for those who would divorce. It was bad enough when judges were incredulous of people's virtues, but when they became incredulous of their vices, it is clear that you must do something pretty outrageous if you wish to succeed. But then, of course, there are determined people who are not to be daunted even by that harsh necessity.

Furthermore, he told me that it was not by any means uncommon for wives to come to the syndicate husband, and inform him that he had better marry another couple as they found the housework too heavy. But that has at least the advantage that it does help to solve the servant problem, and I can even imagine a lot of perfectly monogamous Canadian wives thinking a little enviously of the superior wisdom of Eastern customs.

But show the unexpected obstacles which may crop up in these cases, they are telling in London the story of a well-known actress—oh, really well-known—who wanted to get rid of an unnecessary husband and marry another who had become necessary. Not wishing to involve the second gentleman, who was a person of considerable social standing, she arranged with an old friend of hers to furnish the necessary evidence, since her husband churlishly refused to do so. They went off to Brighton together for the weekend. It was all eminently respectable, but they contrived to have the chambermaid discover them in what they hoped would be accepted as a sufficiently compromising situation. But coming away, the actress was moved to compunction at the thought of dragging the honest girl into the divorce court as a witness, so she tipped her a very sumptuous tip indeed. It was a mistake, for the chambermaid when confronted with them in the court was mindful of the kindness and the favor she had received, and swore stoutly that she had never set eyes on either of them in her life. So another perfectly good divorce was postponed, and the second gentleman had to be involved after all.

NOW that the hunting season is once more in full swing, and gentlemen in pink coats and top-hats are standing on their heads in ditches all over the country, kind-hearted people are clamoring and signing petitions for its abolition and trying to get Parliament to do something about it. This sort of agitation happens every year at about this time, but it is a little stronger than usual on this occasion, possibly because the petitioners feel that a Socialist government will look with especial disfavor on the diversions of the idle rich.

Oddly enough, the people who want to abolish hunting don't suggest it on the perfectly logical ground of the suffering endured by the hunters. They don't seem to care a hoot about the broken collar-bones and limbs, and the occasional broken necks. It is nothing to them that otherwise sensible men and women go galloping about all day in the icy rain, or are chucked bodily into

(Continued on Page 55)

WHAT PARIS WEARS

Diversity of Style Adds Salt to Paris Smart Gatherings

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, November 18th, 1930. HOW often, in those good old days when uniform of dress was clearly uniform and nothing more, had one heard that almost soul-reaching cry of two well-known members of society meeting at a smart gathering, both wearing precisely the same model as to line, cut and even material, and both hating each other for it. But those were the days when the dressmaker ruled her client with a rod of iron and what appeared on a fashion plate just had to remain, whether six Mrs. Smiths had the same model or not.

NOW-A-DAYS things are so very different; leading dressmakers make their collections, employing beautiful materials and distinctive lines with discretion, which does not prevent them from readily accepting any small modification as to shape of sleeve, the neck line and even the number of buttons or godets on a skirt, providing that it is going to be something that will ultimately express the wearer's personality, doing full justice to the creation because it has almost an individual touch to it.

AND so diversity of style adds more than that *petit grain de sel* to any smart gathering these days; the other night when I went to hear Challapin in "Prince Igor" I saw five women in the foyer of the beautiful Theatre des Champs Elysees, all wearing one of Worth's big successes. Certainly two of the dresses were black, while one was turquoise blue, one a very lovely red and the fifth that fascinating new shade called *vert de gris*, which reminds one of old brass and church bells but looks too stunning as a shade for transparent velvet.

NOW each one of these five dresses sounded some note of distinction. Very little had been changed in the actual line, but one was beltless, and looked just as chic without it, while another had a sash effect behind with nothing in front; the addition of a string of beads, one of those delightful new clip pins, which can now be obtained so cheaply and imitate so very perfectly real stones, or a large flower flattened against the left shoulder, rang the change in each model.

THE smaller your social circle the greater should be the diversity used in connection with choosing those afternoon, and one or more evening dresses that are so essential, but can only be the "very latest thing". You must apply your own personality, and see that your dressmaker does not make you look exactly like a fashion plate.

YESTERDAY afternoon I dropped in to see Lucile in that beautiful old world hotel that she has occupied for twenty-five years now, and which is one of the few remaining mansions on that aristocratic old street, the *rue de Penthièvre*. Years before the war Lady Duff Gordon ruled the *Maison Lucile* with a rod of iron, and by so



WITH THE COAT OFF

Lucile's early spring afternoon ensemble in deep red woolen material, has incrustations of fancy red material in the blouse, while the well cut wrap-over three-quarter length coat is trimmed with grey astrakhan.

have that practical easy-to-wear look about them that the Canadian or English woman always demands. Walking dresses and coats are comfortable looking; godets and pleats in the skirt all tend for easy movement. Coats have fur collars that are something more than just a fur trimming and wrap snugly round the neck and often fasten with several buttons to the right side. Cuffs have roomy pockets on the under side into which the hands can be tucked, while large patch or heart shaped pockets are useful additions.

AFTERNOON dresses are literally an orgy of tunics and tiers, and Lucile has found distinction of line by

LATER in the afternoon I glanced at the Worth brothers' special little showing of furs and fur trimmings. I was so thrilled that I pleaded for a photograph of his black velvet and ermine ensemble, which you will see reproduced elsewhere in these pages, complete with a lovely ermine muff made fan shape with a deep pocket in the point, all very sophisticated but very chic looking.

The Worth's use lots of ermine as trimmings on coats, hats and dresses, and show it indiscriminately for morning, afternoon and evening and combine it with cashmere jersey, broadcloth, satin and velvet.

Ermine is just Worth's little diversity, but I can tell you of lots of others.

London Letter

(Continued from Page 54)

Not by abolition, at any rate! But he is even now doing his best to shut it down by making it impossible for anyone to have enough money to keep a horse. If he has his way the little foxes of this country are in for a very dull time when they grow up—and so is everyone else.

MR. SNOWDEN is a man who doesn't overlook very much, and now he has set up a committee of experts to decide what is to be done with Marlborough House, seeing that the Prince of Wales shows no inclination to take up his royal residence there. What Marlborough House really looks like I cannot say from any personal knowledge of it. For one thing, it has been vacant for three years, and so there has been little occasion to drop in for tea and all that jolly sort of thing. And for another, it is the most discreet of royal houses, so far as the sight-seer is concerned. It is hidden behind high brick walls and trees across the way from St. James' Palace, and occupies the whole end of that long block between Pall Mall and The Mall—there are something like four

just adding another little tier at the right place. Some skirts have as many as six or eight, graded from the quite deep at the waist line to just a narrow flounce when nearing the hem line.

THEN Lucile's evening dresses are just as simple and easy to wear as are her day time clothes; waists are fairly high, skirts ankle length but very graceful, hanging in soft folds or deep tiers from the waist line. Else-

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**Christmas Shopping
at EATON'S COLLEGE STREET
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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA



WITH THE COAT ON

YOUR SCALES NEED FIXING"

Said a Fat Woman—Indignantly

"Better get these scales fixed," exclaimed a rather stout, fashionably dressed woman in a drug store the other day—"they make me weigh 12 pounds too much."

"All of which goes to show," remarked the good-natured druggist, "that women take on fat so rapidly that they don't realize it."

"If that woman doesn't watch out," he continued, "when she comes in two weeks from now, the scales will be wrong about 24 pounds."

"Is there anything that will take off fat outside of three or four hours of strenuous exercise every day?" asked a scholarly looking man who was buying a tube of ointment for his lame knee.

"Not many things," answered the dispenser of drugs, "but lately there has been a big demand for a combination of vitalizing mineral salts that many of my fat customers are enthusiastic about."

"It is called Kruschen Salts and it must do the work for I can see for myself that many of them are losing weight."

"It's an inexpensive way to take off fat," continued the drug store man, "for one bottle, even with big doses will last one person for 30 days."

"Never heard of that treatment," said the scholarly looking man, "but I haven't any fat to lose anyway."

"I've heard of it," chimed in a well-built middle-aged man who had just come in. "I was 15 pounds overweight—was getting fat—and I give Kruschen Salts credit for ridding me of the unwanted excess baggage."

"They'll have your picture in the paper if you aren't careful," said the druggist laughingly.

"No they won't," replied the well-built man, "but I'm not backward about saying a good word for a good product, and I can say in all sincerity that Kruschen Salts are good. Not only did they help me to get down to normal weight, but they keep my bowels and kidneys in good condition and I'm more vigorous and active than I have been for years."

"That's good enough for me," said the scholarly looking man.

"Glad you came in," said the proprietor. "I'll tell my fat customers what you said."

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Drug Stores at 45c. and 75c. per bottle.

Give a Gift of Beauty!

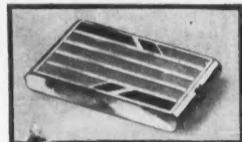
All that constitutes the ideal remembrance and the perfect accessory are harmonized in these exquisite pieces of Cosmetic Jewelry . . . Distinction . . . Utility . . . Beauty!

1931 Magic Makeup Vanity



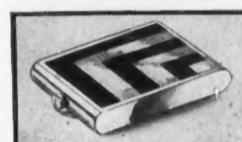
A complete makeup ensemble in a most charming and compact vanity case of 24 kt. gold finish, engine-turned design with dashes of vermillion and black. Containing loose powder, creme rouge, creme eyeshadow and crayon-mascara . . . 5.00

1931 Triple Vanity



Compact rouge, compact powder and decorative lipstick in a slim, smart vanity case of 24 kt. gold finish, engine-turned design—with a gay touch of vermillion and black . . . 3.50

1931 Double Compact



A small, smart, gold finish case decorated with three jet black stripes. Containing compact rouge and powder . . . 2.50

1931 Loose Powder and Lipstick Vanity

With the leak-proof pattern lock arrangement that keeps your powder in its place. In 24 kt. gold finish, engine-turned design . . . 3.50

The Home Treatment Beauty Kit
Red and gold lacquered box, compactly fitted with Valaze Preparations that are most essential for every occasion. Special assortments for dry, normal and oily skins . . . 5.50

And for other equally useful gift suggestions, come to the HELENA RUBINSTEIN Salon—or consult trained attendants at leading stores for suggestions on HELENA RUBINSTEIN GIFTS OF BEAUTY.

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SIR HENRY LYTTON
For whom a luncheon was held recently in London. He is reported to be the first actor, other than a manager, to receive the honour of Knighthood. His career of over 40 years in Gilbert & Sullivan operas is a remarkable one. Mr. Lloyd George is his son and the company included Lord Beauchamp, Lord Derby, Mr. Baldwin, etc.

Light Relief

By MARIE-CLAUDE

THE creation and survival of so called "slang" expressions has always been a mystery. Coming like water and going like wind they are one of those inexplicable little things that help to keep life interesting and conversation lively. A certain light hearted magazine we admire runs a "difficult question column" occasionally which asked a few weeks ago who could explain the origin of the expression "23 skidoo—" but the amusing answers were not, nor were they meant to be informative. Yet it is entertaining to come across the sources of phrases that have passed into the vocabulary of everyday folk. Who, for instance remembers the source of the saying "Tell it to the Marines?" The author of it was the King who "never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one" but it was Samuel Pepys who was responsible for it. The Diarist was telling Charles II some sailor's stories among which was one about fish that flew. This proved too hard for the courtiers to believe, but an officer of the Maritime Regiment of Foot, Sir William Killigrew, said that he too had seen them. The King therefore turned to Pepys and said "From the very nature of their calling no class of our subjects can have so wide a knowledge of seas and lands as the Officers and Men of our Royal Maritime Regiment. Henceforward ere ever we cast doubt upon a tale that lacks likelihood we will first tell it to the Marines."

This year there are a tremendous number of little fashion phrases that lend colour to our costumes. Not many of them will survive three hundred years in the same form as has "Tell it to the Marines", but it is surprising how old many of them are in reality. Fans and girdles have always been romantic emblems, laces suggest leisure and gaiety, and jewels a height of artificiality and a depth of barbarism from which as someone has said, moralists have too often drawn simple and praiseworthy lessons. Certainly their fascination is not to be denied.

Fans are infinitely old in social history. In a museum in Cairo there is a fan handle with holes for the feathers which was used seventeen hundred years before Christ. They were attributes of Royalty in Assyria and Egypt, part of religious ceremonial in the early middle ages, (notices of round fans with little silver bells attached exist in the ancient records of St. Paul's and Salisbury Cathedrals still) and were part of the bridal outfit of Roman ladies. Folding fans originated in Japan and China, and came to France from Italy, then a country far in advance on any other in matters of personal luxury. Queen Elizabeth left thirty fans behind her "of the costliest quality". For when women got fans into their hands they became fantastic, expensive toys set with jewels, covered with rare feathers or lace, painted by artists, and designed by famous craftsmen.

It is something therefore of an anti-climax to come to modern fans, but their charm is still existent. As Paris was the chief seat of their European manufacture in the 17th Century so she is still, but it is the great dressmakers who now design and sponsor them. They are not common but smart women are appearing with them here and there. One of Chanel's creations is amazingly enough made of paper, silver on one side and red on the other; worn with a white satin gown and red satin shoes it is enchanting. White evening gowns are everywhere and the Parisienne is fond of creating an effect with them by the use of brilliant accessories. At a recent Paris first night one of the outstanding costumes was a white

THE ARISTOCRAT of the DRESSING TABLE

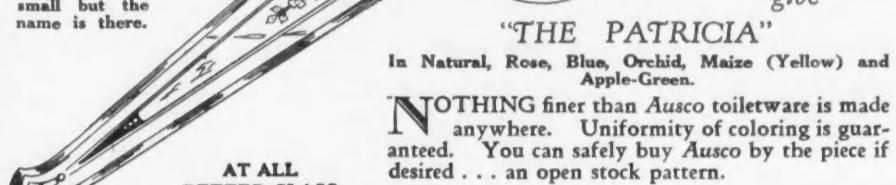
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If it's genuine Ausco the letters may be small but the name is there.

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These treatments, however, you can have the use of the same preparations we use with full instructions, as follows: For Pimples, Blackheads, Headaches, Brown Patches, Eczema, etc.

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For controlling wrinkles, removing Pimples and Blackheads, banishing flabbiness, etc., and beautifying the complexion. Recommended for the treatment of acne, freckles, etc.

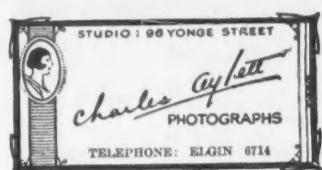
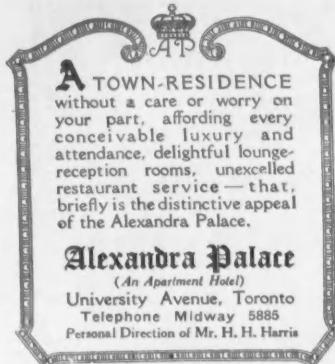
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To be used in conjunction with Princess Cinderella Cream and Princess Creme Velour; the whole treatment \$2.75.

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(Continued on Page 65)



SIMPLIFIED CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Miles and miles some people walk in search of Christmas presents. Tramping up and down the streets, jostling in the aisles at big stores. Walking till their feet ache to the bone, till they are heartily tired of Christmas and Christmas gift shopping.

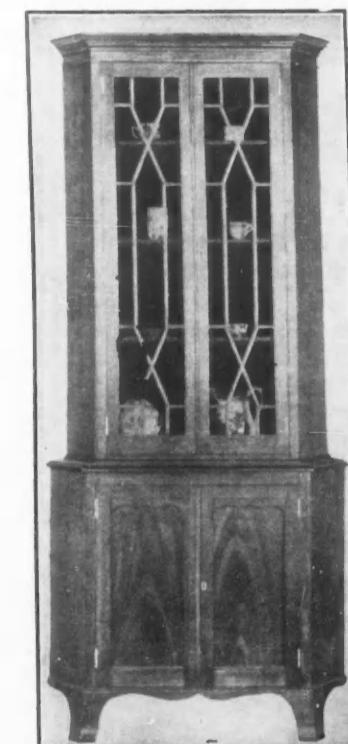
But I have found a place where the most unique Christmas gifts have been "cornered". One store has turned itself into a treasure house for gifts. Try Ridpath's at 906 Yonge Street, just above Bloor. There you will find something for everybody, and I just know they'll be satisfied. I've even found something for Aunt Matilda—a needle-point tapestry stool for her poor, poor feet when she has tried to stand on Yonge for her gifts. I couldn't begin to tell you all the things I bought at Ridpath's. The "Opportunity Room" and that clever little "Old Curiosity Shop" they have put up are both packed with gifts. And they have balance! Not badly hit at all. Ridpath's is just 4 minutes walk north on Yonge above Bloor.

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for woman of vision and ability. One with initiative, courage, average education, a desire to do something worthwhile will find genuine opportunity for progress with us. Applicant must be between 28 and 50 years. Write giving telephone number to THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, LIMITED, 1111 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto.



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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

LAST week in Toronto was like the proverbial Christmas pudding—crammed with many good things—the festivities beginning early in the week. Tuesday was an especially important evening, responsible as it was for the unusually brilliant ball held by the Governor-General's Body Guards at the Royal York. Their Excellencies had a busy day, paying a visit to Victoria College during the afternoon (where Lord Willingdon addressed the students and incidentally advised them to get married!) At dinner they were the guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton at "Killyree", afterwards going on to the large regimental dance at the Royal York Hotel.

Blue and silver is possibly the most effective colour-scheme that can be used in great quantities without becoming satiating, so it was most pleasing to be met at every turn with decorations combining these shades in lights, flowers, standards and uniforms, while many discerning ones, including Lady Willingdon herself, chose an exquisite variation of "Body Guard" blue for their frocks.

A double file of uniformed troopers formed a guard of honor through which guests filed to the receiving line.

His Excellency opened the ball, dancing with Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, while Her Excellency danced with Major W. L. Rawlinson, Lieut.-Col. R. Y. Eaton danced with Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor danced with Mrs. Russell Locke, and Mrs. D. Ross danced with Major Russell Locke.

Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon, with Lt.-Col. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Col. J. E. L. Straight, and Major and Mrs. W. L. Rawlinson, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross received in the small drawing room leading to the crystal ballroom. Lady Willingdon was gowned in midnight blue lace, fashioned on long lines, with diamond necklace and pendant. She wore crimson ribbon across one shoulder, on which were her jewelled orders. Mrs. Eaton wore a graceful gown of white chiffon, with long drapes at the back of the bodice, diamond necklace, shoulder knot of purple orchids and green gloves. Mrs. Rawlinson was gowned in black net, made with flared skirt with wide appliques of the net. Mrs. William D. Ross was wearing a becoming gown of gold lame, made on long lines, with bandeau of the same material.

Among the guests were Mrs. W. H. Price, in a handsome gown of black and rose-flowered velvet, with jade green fan; Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, in pale pink lace and satin; Mrs. Sam McBride, in a gown of old gold lace, with diamond necklace and peach-colored feather fan; Mrs. A. E. Goodrich, who wore a gown of ivory satin.

Mrs. T. C. Evans was in mauve satin with silver motif, purple velvet bow on one shoulder, and crystal ornaments; Mrs. Arthur Everett wore a frock of flowered chiffon in tones of rose and black, with cape of black net; Mrs. George S. Henry was gowned in beige lace, made on long lines, with rope of pearls. Mrs. D. C. Draper had chosen a gown of black satin flowered in rose shade; Miss Dawson was in citron green crepe de chine, with shoulder knot of roses and violets. Mrs. Gillen wore a graceful gown of white moire; Mrs. Jack McCamus was in egg-shell satin, with rope of pearls;

Another event of Tuesday, was a very delightful tea-party at the Women's Art Association, given by Mrs. C. Warren Darling for her handsome daughter Miss Gwynneth, who is a debutante of the season. Banked by a trellis of abundant greens and flowers, Mrs. Darling in blushing dark green, and the debutante in graceful

The Eglinton Hunt Club was the cosy spot in which Miss Helen Beardmore and Miss Mary Yates held a farewell tea prior to their departure in the near future for Kissimmee, a favorite Florida resort.

Miss Beardmore was strikingly attired in a gown of black brocade with applique of dull silver kid. The gown,

was a picture of beauty and grace, set off by panels of rich mazarine blue, protected against wear by a perfect lustre glaze, and hand traced with burnished gold.

This glorious pattern in English Bone China was designed specially for Her Majesty Queen Mary, in 1933, and is reproduced by her gracious permission for the Canadian market.

Flowers in natural grace and colours are set off by panels of rich mazarine blue, protected against wear by a perfect lustre glaze, and hand traced with burnished gold.

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Paragon
The Daily CHINA



MISS BARBARA LALLY PENTLAND

Eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pentland, and granddaughter of the late Hon. H. M. Howell, Chief Justice of Manitoba and the late C. A. Pentland, K.C., of Quebec. Her parents gave a large dance in her honour at the Royal Alexandra Hotel early this month. She has been studying music in Paris, especially composition, and hopes to return next year to continue her studies.

Mrs. Lawrence Till looked pretty in a gown of old gold lace, fashioned on long lines, and moulded to the figure.

Mrs. Russell Locke wore a Patou model of black chiffon embroidered in crimson flowers. Miss Muriel Strickland was in American Beauty satin; Miss Esme Heward in black chiffon with touches of Patou pink; Miss Mary Wilson wore an attractive white satin frock, moulded to her figure, with clever arrangement of straps at the back of the bodice, shoulder knot of white flowers. Miss Betty Baillie was in eggshell satin with wide band of rose tulle at the foot of the skirt, and a big bow of the satin edged with roses across one shoulder.

Tuesday was also the evening that the Bishop Strachan School Association selected as their "Theatre Night", the play "The Enchanted April" being well presented at the Empire Theatre, with Betty Wedd, a B. S. S. old girl in one of the leading roles. The audience was composed for the most part of friends of the school, Major and Mrs. Norman Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Morris, Miss Helen Grant Macdonald, Mrs. Mary Wrinch Reid, Major and Mrs. Vaughan McLean Howard, Mrs. Pope, Mr. Orde, and Mr. and Mrs. George Bayly, to mention but only a few.

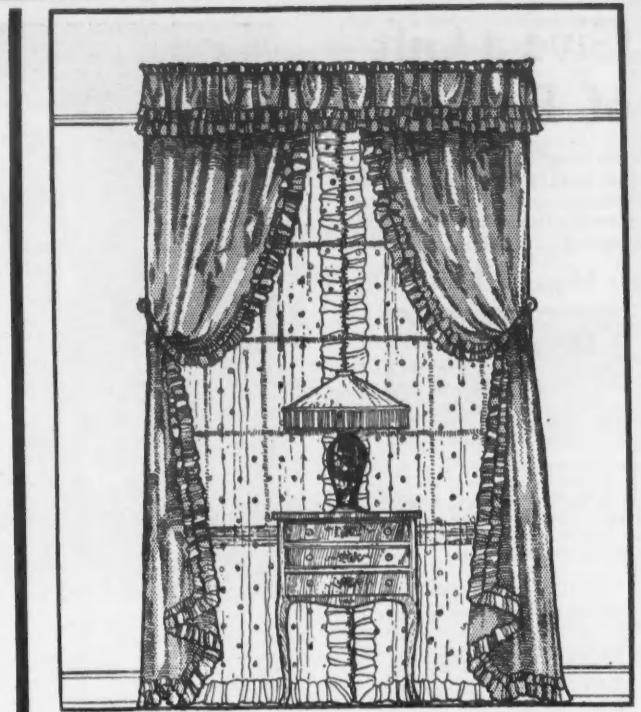
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In our smartest drapery schemes we are using the irresistible frilled taffeta curtains. We have these lovely taftas in an endless variety of colors, making it possible to procure the precise shade to tone in with every scheme of decoration.

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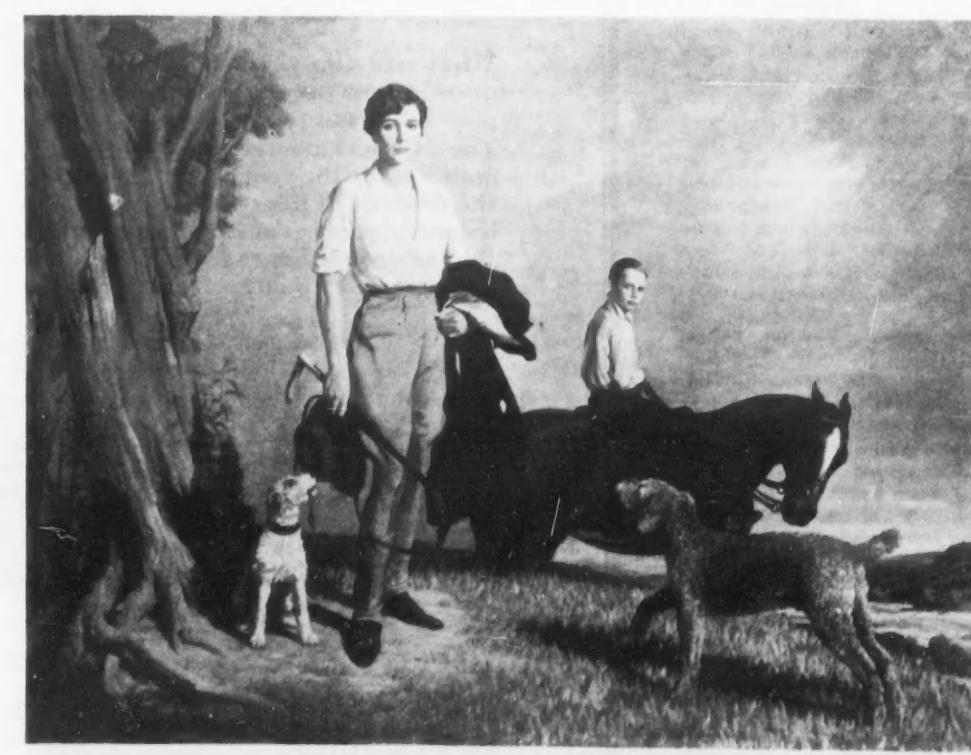
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a French model, was cut on long lines, of last week realize what extremely and offset by a long diamond chain pearly names they possess?—Medora and diamond earrings. Her broad-rimmed French hat bore a matching to say or write them, how very de-ornament. Miss Yates had chosen a dress of black wool crepe, brought into contrast by white gloves, a white hat, long ropes of pearls and several white gardenias. The gown was made with a full skirt to the ankles, scalloped effect finishing the bodice. She wore black patent shoes and carried a black bag. Presiding over the tea table, which was charmingly arranged, were Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Mrs. Gordon Beardmore, Miss Ethel M. Brown and Mrs. Rodney Adamson.

A Debutante for every day of the week!—Can any other city challenge and beat our record? At any rate this was Toronto's recent quota, for from Monday Nov. 24th to Saturday the 29th, exactly seven attractive "debs" were presented to society.

I wonder if the three young debutantes who "came out" on Thursday

Mrs. Molyneux Gordon's presentation tea for her two charming daughters, the Misses Medora and Kathryn (aren't they euphonious?) was a very happy affair, blending as it did Toronto's older and younger set conspicuously successfully. Both debutantes were the recipients of many lovely flowers. Mrs. Gordon carried an armful of Charlotte Corday roses, while Miss Medora Britton's were red ones, her sister Miss Kathryn Britton choosing a sheaf of talismans.

Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Dudley Stayner, Mrs. H. D. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. Alexander Primrose and Mrs. C. S. Norsworthy presided over the tables during the first hour, while the latter part of the afternoon the ladies officiating were Mrs. Bartlett Jackson, Mrs. George Sedgwick, Mrs. Percy Beatty and Mrs. Sankey Lee. The

group of tea assistants included Miss Elizabeth Greer, Miss Nancy Corbett, Miss Elizabeth McMullen, Miss Suzanne Davidson, Miss Alwen Owen, Miss Mary Doherty, Miss Katherine Kenrick and Miss Dorothy Bastedo.

And now to come to the third of these unusually pretty names—Rosalind—Miss Rosalind Brewin, whose coming-out party at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. H. Brewin on Glen Rd., was one of the very nicest teas of the season. Many will remember Mrs. Brewin's father, the late Hon. Andrew D. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, in Ottawa.

Mrs. Brewin received in a smart black georgette model, and wore pearl ornaments, Miss Rosalind's frock was the new and fashionable shade of hunters green; so effective with her choice of talisman roses.

The table, which was presided over by Mrs. D. E. Henderson, Miss Frances Du Moulin, Mrs. John Machado (a niece of Mrs. Brewin), and Mrs. Fitzgerald, was attractively centred with bronze snapdragon in a silver épergne and tall bronze candles in Georgian candlesticks over a polished table. Assisting the debutante in the tearoom were Miss Peggy Biggar, Miss Jean Wood, Miss Kitty Gordon and Miss Veronica Clarke.

Then on Friday last, three more of Toronto's charming daughters had coming-out tea-parties given for them.—Miss Marion O'Neill, Miss Peggy Biggar, and Miss Enid Craig.

The King Edward ballroom, effectively lit, and arranged to perfection with lovely ferns and flowers, provided a beautiful setting for Mrs. George Henry O'Neill's reception in honour of Miss Marion O'Neill.

The hostess' gown was a model from Boue Soeurs, made almost entirely of black sequins with a touch of gold lace and worn with a corsage of orchids. The debutante wore her court presentation gown, also designed by Boue Soeurs, a period frock of white lace and tulle, with a bouffant hooped skirt just disclosing the toes of her

Mrs. George Biggar entertained on the same afternoon for her daughter, Miss Peggy Biggar, at her home on Charles St. E.

Chrysanthemums filled the rooms with a pretty pink shade in the drawing-room where the hostess received in a gown of black lace and georgette inset with a flesh pink vestee. The debutante wore a French afternoon frock of figured chiffon in pastel shades of blue and pink and yellow, with black moire pumps and a necklace of pearls, and carried an armful of Claudia Pernet roses. Mrs. George McLaren and Mrs. Hamilton Boswell poured tea and coffee in the dining room, where the table was attractively centred with yellow chrysanthemums over a teatowel of lace. The assistants were Miss Rosalind Brewin, Miss Joyce Wood, Miss Joyce Lownborough and Miss Isabel Pepall.

The third debutante tea took place on Woodlawn Avenue, Mrs. T. Arthur Craig receiving with Miss Enid. This was also an equally delightful affair, it was such a frosty afternoon, and these cosy tea-parties seemed to radiate a cheery brightness, that was reflected from the youthful "rasons-d'êtres".

Mrs. Craig's gown was of blue georgette inset with blue lace, and worn with a rope of blue pearls, and she carried a bouquet of pink and white lilies mingled with maidenhair fern. Miss Enid Craig's frock was a Lelong evening model of white crepe Elizabeth, draped and caught at the side with three bows and finished around the bottom of the skirt with three flaring flounces. The short coat was trimmed with white lapin fur, and she wore her coming-out gifts, a necklace, earrings and bracelets of crystal, and carried a large bouquet of pink chrysanthemums and blue iris. Mrs. T. A. Macdonald of Penetanguishene, Mrs. Geo. Cooke and Mrs. D. N. MacLennan poured tea and coffee at a table lovely with an antique crystal bowl, and beautiful crystal candelabra. The flowers were deep pink butterfly roses, the candles blue shining over a cloth of filet lace. Candles also burnt on the buffet in silver candlesticks. The friends of the debutante who assisted were Miss Aileen McLaughlin, Miss Aileen McGuire, Miss Callie Dunn and Miss Margaret Hynes.

One of Toronto's most popular debutantes—Miss Eleanor Lyle, was the honoured guest at a very charming lunch, which Mrs. J. W. B. Walsh gave for her at the Hunt Club recently. Miss Lyle wore a becoming frock of green, with matching velvet hat, and her corsage bouquet of lilies and orchids was the thoughtful and tasteful gift of her hostess.

Most of the guests were the season's debutantes, Mrs. John Lyle, Mrs. Robert Gouinlock, Mrs. Roper Gouinlock, Mrs. Mackenzie King and Mrs. George Hendrie being present as well.

"Auld Scotland wants nae skinking ware
That jaups in luglies;
But, if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
Gie her a Haggis!"

So wrote Robert Burns, and so proclaimed the Scotch clans of Toronto at the Royal York, on the occasion of the 94th anniversary of the far-famed St. Andrews Ball. The celebrations opened with the stately dance of the Lancers, immediately upon the arrival of His Honor the Lt. Governor and (Continued on Page 62)



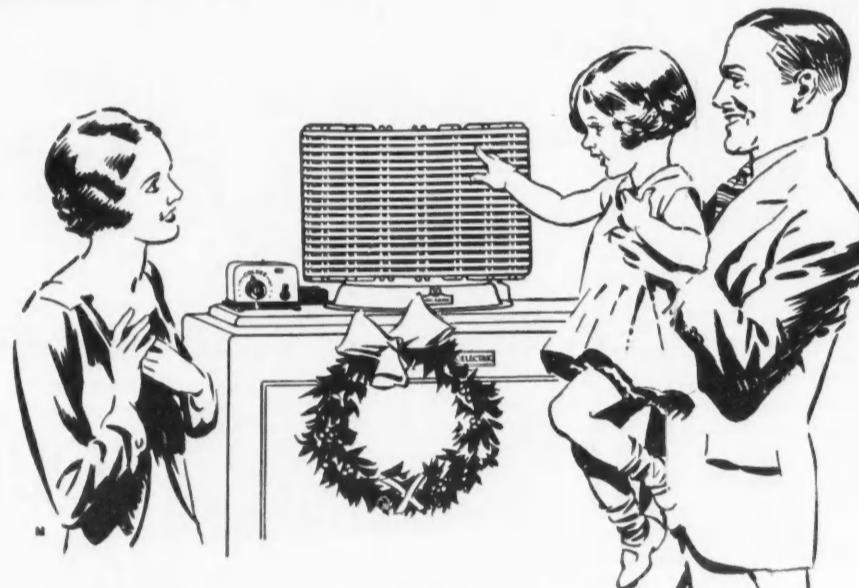
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Centre. Guest bedroom in Mrs. Aird's home—dressing table draped in soft green taffeta, walls panelled and glazed with ivory, pris de rose and green, windows draped with embroidered silk in pris de rose.

Lower. Living-room in the residence of Mrs. J. H. Black, Toronto—Ruby red Kermanshah rug, damask draperies in ruby red, old blue and soft gold, interesting paintings that include a beautiful Dutch interior by Paling, lamps on either side of the Chesterfield made from lovely old jars.



Photos courtesy Robt. Simpson Co.

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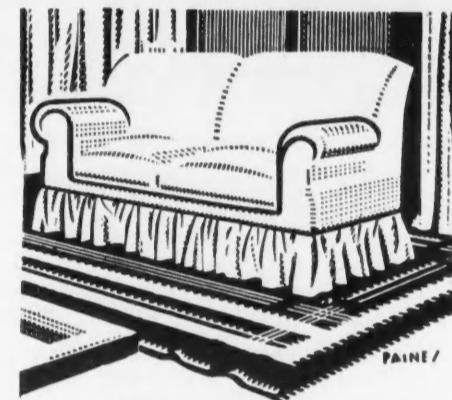
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When you buy sliced bacon insist on Swift's
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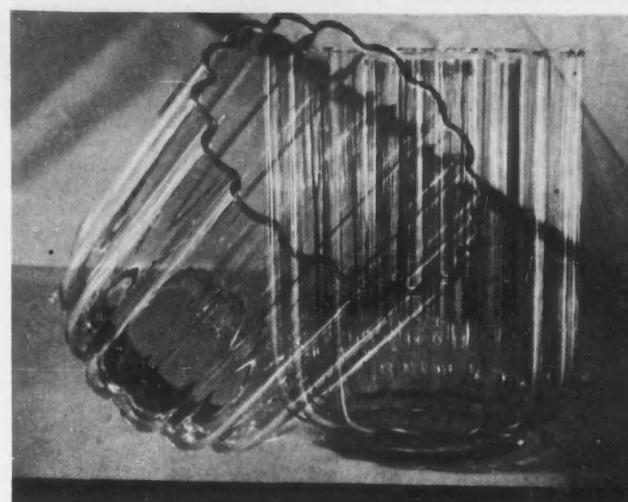
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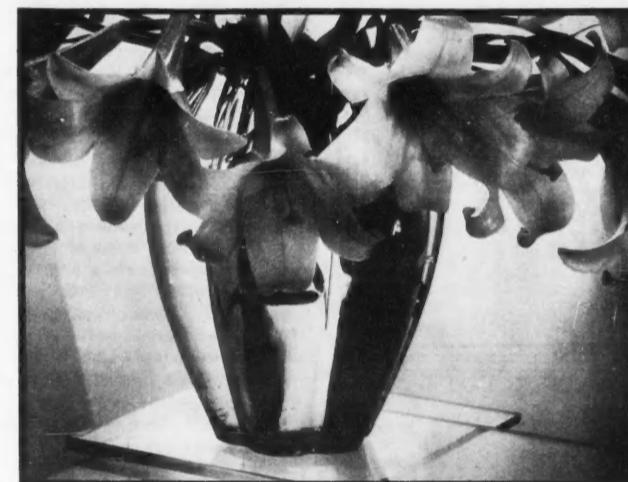
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living. Christmas shopping is not the bugbear it used to be when one's searching is rewarded so magnificently.

For instance, an expedition of discovery to the various shops yields a French wine service....something that has a decided Continental atmosphere about it, and is rather new to this country. It is of very fine glass in that indefinable color called "smoke" (it also comes in gris and crystal); and is composed of fifty-two pieces—four dozen glasses of four different sizes, two decanters for red wine and white wine, and two water jugs. This service comes from Nancy, France, and bears the name of one of Europe's most famous glassmakers, Daum. Its simplicity, airy beauty of line, shape and color, command it to those who love glass.

There is a pleasant thrill of discovery as we find an amusing set of hand blown cocktail glasses. They are duo-globular in shape and are an amusingly appropriate gift for those whose favorite sport is "riding to hounds", because in the lower globe of each glass are figures of the hunt....M.F.H., hounds, fox and riders. When all the glasses are placed together on the tray there is a complete review of all the members taking part in the sport. The little figures inside the crystal globe are beautifully done in colored glass.

Another group of glasses of a generously large size for stirrup cup have droll hand-etched scenes from the hunt. Another group of glasses has the tale that is familiar to every devotee of the chase painted upon them in color.

What is home without a radio? A place that seems to be entirely out of the world of happenings. Of course you already possess a large one that provides you with the symphony music you appreciate and the gay music you dance to, but think of the convenience and pleasure to be extracted from one of the new small radios that have recently made their debut. They are small enough to move around easily, and have a most useful place in the library where the master of the house may listen undisturbed to the speeches in which he is interested, while other members of the household have their music.

Every hostess will agree that a coffee table is not a luxury...that it is a necessity. Placed before a fire of crackling logs, a table such as this presided over by a gracious hostess is the final filip that decides whether the preceding dinner has been a success.

The coffee table shown in the illustration is a reproduction of a famous antique piece. It is made of solid walnut with lacewood top and has the soft patina usually to be seen only in furniture that has been mellowed by the years. It is, however, one of the best ex-

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Send for the Booklet "No More Noise Than a Lighted Candle"

The

Consumers' Gas Company

55 Adelaide Street, E.

732 Danforth Ave.

December 13, 1930

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 59)

his party, and for this part of the programme three official sets had been arranged. The first, which was the set of honor, included His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross, Mrs. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Col. and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, Mrs. W. Cowan, Col. G. T. Chisholm, Col. D. M. Robertson, Mrs. Bert Wemp, Sir Henry Pellatt, Mrs. Scott Griffin and Sir William Mulock.

In the second set were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming, Miss Isobel Ross, Col. Ian Sinclair, Miss Susan Ross, Major George Alexander, Mr. Alexander Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Murray, Miss Marie Fraser, Capt. Eric Haldenby, Mrs. Ian Sinclair, Mr. E. Dickie, Mrs. J. A. McLeod, and Col. R. S. Wilson.

The third set included Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MacLean, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Gen. and Mrs. Draper, Dr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Col. W. H. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. D. MacLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McIntosh, Gen. Fotheringham.

It was the merriest of merry festivals, and everyone entered into the jollity of the gathering with hilarious abandon. A picturesque ceremony was the bringing in of the haggis. When the signal was given, the guests rose to their feet, and the haggis made a dramatic entry, borne on a platform by four tall sergeants, the procession preceded by the pipers skirling their

pipes. It was carried to the head table, where Mr. Angus MacMurchy, the president, pierced it with his *skene d'hu*, and Mr. Robert Binnie recited Robert Burns' address to the haggis. Later on a portion of the appetizing dish was presented to each guest.

Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Ross by Miss Murray, and to Mrs. Angus MacMurchy by Miss Susan Ross.

The Crystal ballroom was arranged for sitting out, with rugs covering the floor, and large chairs and couches placed around the room. The band of the 48th Highlanders gave a gay program of Scottish music throughout the evening.

In the hall was a long table where punch was served, and the banquet hall was filled with small tables decorated with bowls of bronze 'mums, and here supper was served. At the long head table, which was placed along one side of the room, were seated His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy, Sir William Mulock, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Henry Pellatt.

Port Nelson was the rendezvous for many Torontonians last week when Mrs. E. Manson Milne, formerly Miss Lorna McCollum of Toronto, received for the first time since her marriage in her new home. She wore her wedd

ing gown of white satin, cut on princess lines, with a train stretching from the waist and finished with a yoke of old rose-point lace. Her only ornaments were pearls and she carried an arm bouquet of deep pink roses. Her mother, Mrs. W. J. McCollum, who received with her, was in a gown of gold and silver lace combined with silver georgette and worn with a jacquette of the same material. She carried Johanna Hill roses, while Mrs. Wm. Milne of Port Nelson, carried talisman roses with her gown of black lace over blue and silver georgette. Bronze 'mums filled the drawing-room, and in the tea-room the tables were decorated with festive talisman roses in a silver bowl, yellow candles in silver holders and a cloth of cut work and flet. Mrs. Wm. Crawford of Hamilton and Mrs. Wm. Crawford of Toronto poured tea and coffee and the assistants were the bridesmaids, Miss Ellen Johnson and the Misses Edith and Maria McCollum, sisters of the bride. They wore their bridesmaids' frocks of blue taffeta, with skirts of tulle made in three tiers and shading into a deep midnight blue. They wore their bridesmaids' gifts, lapis lazuli pendants, and on their shoulders dainty bouquets of Premier roses and lily of the valley.

The English stage certainly has a tremendous lure for Canadians—Another one has arrived in London to try her luck, Miss Peggy Coucher, (Mrs. Laurence Goodwin), who has been playing in Western Canada for the last few years, says that "due to the talkies the legitimate stage seems doomed to disappear in Canada, and she wished the Imperial Conference would do something to prevent the American Film Company showing only the poor British films." That I fear is rather a "tall order" and not under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Conference.

The recent visit of Canada's Prime Minister to the Vimy Ridge Memorial, where he laid a wreath of purple pansies in memoriam, reminds one that the great monument is nearing completion. Mr. Walter Allward, the sculptor, who is in London while executing his beautiful design, lives and works in the house and studio formerly occupied by Alfred Gilbert.

If Alfred Gilbert's name recalls nothing more to Canadians than his status of "Eros" once in Piccadilly Circus, it conjures a delightful vision. But Mr. Gilbert's name, like that of Mr. Allward's, will go down in history forever associated with the magnificent memorial. It is his work which is the outstanding feature in the private Royal Chapel beneath the recently re-opened St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Mr. Gilbert's Maude Vale studio, was opened by Queen Victoria, who was his patron, and now this artistic workshop is the birthplace of a memorial proving the loyalty of that far-flung Empire in which Victoria had such trust.

On Thursday Nov. 22nd, Miss Susan Ross was hostess at a delightful luncheon in government house in honor of Miss Lois Birks of Montreal and Miss Margaret Denton.

Mrs. Phillip B. Toller, of Ottawa, entertained last week at two coming-out teas in honour of her daughter, Miss Betty Toller, who wore a dress of delft blue lace, carrying a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Toller wore a gown of purple georgette. The tea table was centred with pink baby 'mums and was presided over by Miss Minnie Burn, Mrs. C. J. Allan, Mrs. Carleton Monk, Mrs. P. J. Baskerville, the assistants being Miss Marian Gale, Miss Edith Baskerville, Miss Esther Wilson, Miss Jocelyn White, Miss Francis Drury, Miss Isabel Grant, Miss Catherine MacPhail and Miss Morna Peters.

A very warm welcome is being extended by Toronto society to the Hon. Edward Dunlop and Mrs. Dunlop, of Pembroke, who have taken Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. McLaren's house on Poplar Plains Rd., for the winter months. Their two charming daughters, Miss Mary and Miss Mabel Dunlop, are an attractive pair of debutantes and will, we feel sure, enjoy their first season of galettes in Toronto.

And Toronto is not the only city that is having its list of debutantes increased by new members. In Vancouver, Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Kent, formally presented their elder daughter, Miss Marion Kent, at a delightful reception on Wednesday, Nov. 26, at their home on Comox St. And Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wallbridge were hosts at a dance for their daughter, Miss Grace Wallbridge, who, with her mother, spent part of last year travelling in England and on the Continent.

The Continent is missing many familiar faces this winter due to the fact of the new ice rinks in London and suburbs. At an ice carnival held recently at the Grosvenor House rink, we hear that among the interested spectators were H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, the Queen of Spain and many other notables, all of whom forsook their supper tables to watch a set of Canadian Lancers danced on the ice by Captain the Hon. Jack Mitford, Lady Millbanke, Sir Samuel Hoare,



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Prices range from \$20.00 up

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Store Open Until 6 P.M.

Miss Dudley Ward, Captain Evan Wallace and Lady Dashwood, whose husband Sir John Dashwood was recently godfather at the christening in Lambeth Palace, to the infant son of Lady Lindsay-Hogg, who previous to her marriage, was well known to be chiselled on the Tablet in memory of his illustrious predecessor.

Mrs. E. Geoffrey Weeks, formerly Miss Vivian Scott of Toronto, received in her new home 433 Besserer St., Ottawa, last week. Bronze 'mums adorned the drawing room where the hostess was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Alwyn Scott of Toronto. The bride wore her wedding gown, a lovely Patou model of ivory satin with long flowing skirt falling into a train, the sleeves close fitting and the girdle, the ends of which fell to the ground, was embroidered in seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of roses and white heather.

Bright yellow chrysanthemums with dark bronze pom-poms and yellow candles were used effectively on the tea table at which Mrs. Elroy Ford, Mrs. Percy Bordon and Mrs. W. Arthur Steel presided. The assistants were Mrs. Glenholme Hughes, Toronto, Mrs. Eaton Burden, Toronto; Mr. Arnold Davidson, Toronto; and Mrs. Douglas Blair, the Misses Shirley and Phyllis Stewart, and Mrs. Frankfort Rogers of Ottawa.

Most of us, at the Winter Fair last week, after admiring the wonderful horses, passed on to admire the more homely cats and dogs—but we did not find on the leg of any of them a black band denoting that the black beribboned dog had lost a chum, like the Hon. Mrs. Charles Baillie—Hamilton dog which she had with her when visiting a mutual friend.

All Canada—from coast to coast—was interested in the banquet given last week to the Hon. Cafine Wilson—the first woman Senator in Canada—by the Toronto Women Teachers' Association in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

The gathering was unique in being so widely representative of the various



MRS. GEORGE C. McCULLOUGH
Of Toronto, who before her marriage was Miss Phyllis Claris Laird, only daughter of Mrs. John D. Laird and the late Major John D. Laird of Hamilton, Ontario.

—Photo by Cunningham, Hamilton.

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IN EVERY CUP**

Never departs from the finest quality or its uniformity of flavour.

"SALADA"
TEA

Fresh from the gardens'



**an
Electric**

**WAFFLE
IRON**

It is an unusual gift but welcome always! It's the creator of many good things to eat . . . not only waffles but other delightful tid bits, too! The prices run \$19.75, \$15.50, \$11.50, \$10.50, \$9.50 and \$8.50—these being for easy terms.

Come in now and select an Electric Waffle Iron . . . your wife will be thrilled when she sees its glistening beauty on Christmas day.

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interests of women, both in the home and in the many avenues of business and professional life to which Canadian women now have access. In the large assemblage were women prominent in the teaching profession in Ontario and from overseas; women lawyers, doctors, nurses, artists, writers and editors.

Miss Etta Lane, President of the Women Teachers' Association, who presided at the gathering, extended a warm welcome to the "guest of honour and the distinguished gathering." Senator Wilson in reply paid tribute to the teachers whose profession she termed "a noble one, calling for an extraordinary amount of tact, patience and humor"—and as she is the mother of eight children she speaks with authority. Senator Wilson contrasted the present enviable condition of women with that of sixty years ago, when women were not only excluded from professions but were objects of criticism if they contemplated earning their own living in any way.

Speeches were made by leading members of the different professions and as one man expressed it, "The women said more in less time than the same number of men would have done." Now that is what might be called a real compliment to the fair sex. It is always nice to hear praise given when it is deserved and if only more people would do that and as Miss Emma Duff says, "cultivate a keen sense of humour" how much happier most lives would be.

Mrs. William Pugsley was hostess at a charmingly arranged luncheon-bride at her residence, "Birchholm" Rothesay, N. B., in honor of her guest Mrs. Gillmor Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, a former resident of Saint John. The luncheon was served at two beautifully appointed tables each one of which had a central decoration of baby chrysanthemums, yellow and blue, in blue and yellow flower bowls. Covers were laid for 12. The bridge prizes were won by Mrs. L. Richmond Harrison, Mrs. David P. Chisholm and Mrs. Andrew Jack. The guests included, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. James Jack, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. John Morris Robinson, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. F. L. Kenny, Mrs. L. Richmond Harrison, Mrs. Andrew Jack, Mrs. D. P. Chisholm and Miss Mabel Sidney Smith.

Mrs. Leonard Fraser of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet in Rothesay, N. B., has been much feted since her arrival a few days ago. On Thursday Mrs. Paterson Coombs gave a very delightful if small bridge at Rothesay for Mrs. Fraser. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Ronald Jones and Miss Constance White.

The Winnipeg badminton season is in full swing, and both the Winnipeg and the Winter Club are holding tournaments. There is as yet no ice at the Winter Club, and the courts are consequently in great demand. Great interest was occasioned by the visit of the English Players who gave exhibitions last week at Winnipeg. The team consists of Sir G. A. Thomas, Bart. (Captain), J. F. Devlin, H. S. Uber, D. C. Hume, R. M. White, and R. F. C. Nichols.

The Winnipeg Badminton Club entertained the team and the more prominent local players at luncheon on the two days of their stay.

News comes from Vancouver that Mrs. Geoffrey Malcolmson, who was before her marriage, Miss Geraldine



MRS. LEOPOLD MACAULAY
Wife of the Hon. Leopold Macaulay, the new Ontario Provincial Secretary.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Fowler of Winnipeg,—where for two or three years she was provincial lady champion at Badminton,—recently had a baby daughter born on the 17th of November. And further Winnipeg news tells of a young heiress who arrived on the 15th of Nov. to Mr. and Mrs. Phipps Baker.

Mrs. Harold Turner of Quebec has been a much feted visitor in Winnipeg lately, and before Mr. and Mrs. Pentland's dance she had a buffet dinner given in her honour by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Logan. Miss Marjorie Glassco and Miss Margaret Black have had bridge parties for Mrs. Turner, as has Mlle. Renee Bourguin.

Mrs. Turner was also entertained by Professor and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. James Graham, Miss Helen Pousette, Miss Shaleigh Kirby, Miss Kathleen McMahon and others. Mrs. Turner is extremely popular in Winnipeg, and she will be very much missed when she leaves for Quebec in December.

The Hon. Samuel Allsopp is a visitor in Winnipeg. Mr. Allsopp is the elder son of Lord and Lady Hindlip of Doveridge Hall Derby, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He has been in New York for the last year learning American business methods, and is now on his way through Canada to see something of the country.

Lord and Lady Hindlip have been interested in Canada for many years, and have made a host of Canadian friends on their frequent trips to this country. During his stay in Winnipeg Mr. Allsopp was the guest of honour at a dinner given by His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Allsopp also attended the Three Hundred Club dance at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

The second of the Three Hundred Club group of dances was held at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg and was very well attended, as several people gave dinner parties and came on to the dance later. Mr. and Mrs. George Northwood entertained at the dance at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Peters, Saint John, have left to take up their residence in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Osler, of Winnipeg, with their small daughter, are visiting Mrs. Osler's parents in Toronto for a few weeks before going on to Boston.

Miss Frances Tibbets, who has been visiting her sister, Lady Hagen and Sir Douglas Hagen in Saint John, is spending a short time with her niece, Mrs. Douglas Macaulay, at their residence in Clark Crescent, Westmount, Montreal.

Miss Lillian Snowball, of Chatham, is spending some weeks with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. N. King, the Misses Bryda and Bernice King and Master Calvin King, of Neepawa, Man., were the guests of Hon. T. G. Murphy and Mrs. Murphy in Ottawa, for a few days on their way to Montreal, where they sailed for Europe to spend the next nine months abroad.

Major George Washington Stephens, of Montreal, has sailed from New York by the *Le de France*, for an extended trip abroad.

Returning to Canada for the first time since her marriage several years ago to London to Lieutenant Gowlland of the British Navy, Mrs. Geoffrey Gowlland, the former Dorothy Proctor, has arrived in Vancouver, to be the guest until April of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Proctor.

Mrs. H. W. Sweeney, of Winnipeg, is sailing from England on November 29, by the *Montclare*, for Canada, after a two months' trip abroad. Before leaving for the West she will remain in Montreal for a few days.

Mrs. Edward Skinner, of Halifax, who has been visiting her niece, Mrs. W. R. Cruikshank, and Mr. Cruikshank, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada in Newcastle, N.B., has returned home.

Mrs. Marguerite White, Saint John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ward Hanson and Mr. Hagen at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. J. W. Watson, of Vancouver, and Mrs. C. D. Rand, of Glencairn Lodge, are being extensively feted prior to leaving towards the end of the month for New York, from where they will sail on December 2 aboard the *Empress of Australia* for a world tour.

Mrs. Patrick Hardy, of Toronto, who has been spending several months in France, has returned to town and is at her home on Glenrose Avenue.



DR. AND MRS. WALTER CLINE OF VANCOUVER
Whose marriage on Saturday, October 4, was one of the prominent weddings of Vancouver's Autumn season. Mrs. Cline was the former Mona McKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKinnon, and Dr. Cline is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cline. Dr. Taylor Henry, formerly of Toronto and now residing in Vancouver, was best man for Dr. Cline.



Jade and Diamonds

SMARTER than ever this year—the rich, intense green of oriental jade and the blue-white brilliance of diamonds. Paris emphasizes this combination—Ellis Bros. show it in a stunning array of newly designed jewellery. Some European sophisticates prefer a touch of ruby—Ellis Bros. have some noteworthy examples. Effective designs representing this important vogue are priced moderately, for instance, the brooch illustrated at \$585.00, and the pendant at \$315.00.

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81D Richmond St. West,
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You are to send "Saturday Night" each week during the next year to the following, announcing my gifts by mailing your 1930 Christmas greeting card, bearing my name as donor, to each of these friends. My remittance is enclosed for the amount shown below.

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Additional names may be listed on a separate sheet and attached to this coupon. Have you read above how you may renew your own subscription at the reduced rate? Amount \$ enclosed \$

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AYLMER
BETTER BECAUSE OF THEIR
FINER CANADIAN FLAVOR

When a dish of AYLMER cherries is placed before you, an immediate appeal is made to the appetite. Perhaps it is just the "look" of them—perhaps it is their uniform size and color or the generous smothering of tempting syrup? But when you taste them you'll realize that they are even more delicious than they appear to be. Here is the luscious flavor and appetizing goodness that is only associated with the name AYLMER. What appetite could resist? Ask your grocer.

CANADIAN CANNERS Limited HAMILTON, CANADA

80 Canning Plants in Canada

DEAR AUNT...

By JOYCE LANSBURY

"AND while I'm to Penelope's, mind to the chickens is fed reg'lar, and that the chores ain't neglected, 'Lias."

Elias, meekest of husbands, and most conscientious of village plumbers, turned a hopeful eye to the ceiling. "Youse be away over a month, Melissy?" he asked.

"Guess not. Thing's hasn't a way of stayin' put by themselves!" Melissa, severest of wives, and most conscientious of village housekeepers, shook out a moulting feather boar into semblance of feathered uniformity: drew it with a firm unrelenting hand about a neck already bound by a jewelled black velvet ribbon, and pulled on white cotton gloves.

"If the train's went before I get there, there'll be a mix-up!" she accused.

There was no one to accuse, of course, still Elias reacted well to guilt producing stimuli. He was out of the house like a shot, cranking an asthmatic car, and they arrived at the station with a flourish and a bang, alarming even to the station agent, accustomed as he was to seeing rural life at its most sensational.

PENELOPE stood at the door of her studio apartment, a welcoming hand outstretched. Aunt Melissa was a dear, she catalogued, thoughtful in having kept an eye on her in orphaned childhood, but unquestionable country cousin in aunt form, weird as to clothes and grammar, and steadfastly unaware of it.

"So nice to see you, Aunt Melissa!" and Penelope, all grace and flowered chiffon, led her guest indoors.

Penelope went in for art in every possible form, managing the outward and visible signs rather well. Her studio pleased her. Emphatically modernistic; utterly uncurbed.

Aunt Melissa leant forward in her chair—a sensuous, cretonne chair, intense with peacocks and trailing arbutus. It was the first time she had

seen Penelope's latest attempt at interior decoration. It was disturbing, and gave her a queer sense of loneliness. Her soul cried out for parlours she had known, tremendously sincere in patterned carpets, with a "God Bless our Home" done in wool and hanging above the organ, and pictures of those passed on, enlarged, and in heavy gilt frames.

"All red up, and your house-cleanin' done?" she asked, anxious for anchor in this uncharted sea.

"Dear Aunt...one doesn't, you know...."

Aunt Melissa, her eye on dust beneath a table, opined that it would be better if one did.

"We'll have tea", Penelope soothed, "and then, dear Aunt, a little sleep—for you're tired, after your journey, and to-night there's the party. You'll want to be fresh for that, won't you?...Oh no, it's nothing much...just a few friends dropping in, rather a matter of duty, you know—and when duty calls you know what one's expected to do." "Be never wantin' there" supplied Aunt Melissa, with memories of home and Sundays made pleasantly active by vociferous hymn-singing.

Penelope tinkled tea things. "Cream, lemon, or clear?" she asked.

"Green, if it's for me!" Aunt Melissa bristled.

SLEEPLESS in the unfamiliar room

Aunt Melissa could have wept. It was all so strange, so disappointing. She had looked forward to this holiday for years—incidentally so had Elias. She rebelled at being forced to rest in mid-afternoon, just because she was supposed to be tired...unnatural nonsense!" she called it. At home one never slept in the day time when tired, one went grimly on, then vented one's ill humour on the first thing that came one's way—inevitably Elias. She missed Elias, and hated the cold room, all blue and mauve taffeta. Plainly she closed her eyes, shutting out the sight of unfriendly furnishings. Their strangeness excited contrast: and she turned her thoughts from the dull blue draperies at the window, to kitchen curtains at home, draped fussy aside to allow an uninterrupted view of a pink geranium in a red tomato can.

But with her eyes closed her loneliness increased. It was like a presence. Like a presence too of the minutes, as they passed, "sedately in, monotonously out"....Silence, and loneliness: nothing but that, and the rustle of the silk spread....Why on earth Penelope couldn't have sensible crazy quilts like other folk, she didn't know!....Despairingly the flicker of interest in the rustling quilt passed, making way for that all pervading silence. Aunt Melissa gave up to it, mutely resigned. She resolved to go home next day, wishing she hadn't to wait that long. But there were no trains. Besides there was the party. No honest, full-hearted party like those at home, she felt sure. It would be strange like everything else.

It was.

With a careless gesture, Penelope introduced her aunt to languid young women in amazing clothes, and languid young men with amazing manners. Later they became less languid. Aunt Melissa found this even more distressing. She sat through it disapprovingly, censorious eyes on oblivious sinners. Their indifference to her disapproval was infuriating. Finally she rose, "Guess I'll be fixin' for bed!" she announced, and flung from the room, hurling words as she went.

".....Sheep.....gone astray....." they heard, and then a door banged in the distance.

"What's the old lamb yapppin' about sheep for?" asked a young thing all lipstick and ear-rings.

"NO, 'LIAS, tain't no place fer decent folk", Aunt Melissa warned across a dinner table of iron-stone china, and salt pork. She was home again, and glad to be back. Just a day and a half away, and it had seemed like months..... "All them girls a-smokin', and some a-settin' on the floor. Shameful I call it! What's the world comin' to?—nice appearin' girls too, some of them."

"They was, eh?" Elias became unnecessarily interested. It was refreshing too, to consider the down fall of civilization through such pleasing media.

"Here we are!" Penelope triumphed. "Just time to show you things a bit before the guests arrive...the studio."

The door opened wide upon an enlarged picture of Aunt Melissa's Uncle Ezra in his lodge uniform, staring above the braided collar with the air of a startled guinea-pig. Near by Niagara Falls in its heavy frame, gushed forth vividly.

Horace shuddered, his thin fingers working in nervous protest as he looked about him. So this was the real Penelope! This was her soul! Ah, the misery of it!—the awful colours, your essential being expressed in the things about you."

"Here we are!" Penelope triumphed. "Just time to show you things a bit before the guests arrive...the studio."

The door opened wide upon an enlarged picture of Aunt Melissa's Uncle Ezra in his lodge uniform, staring above the braided collar with the air of a startled guinea-pig. Near by Niagara Falls in its heavy frame, gushed forth vividly.

Silent she stood beside him, rigid almost he thought—but no! he couldn't look at her. Yet what was she doing? Why the gasp, the cry of "Aunt Melissa, oh, Aunt Melissa!"

Yes, someone had entered the room. A queer-looking someone: someone in an apron. A relation in an apron?—an aunt?—and in such a setting? It was too much.

Niagara Falls darkened. The guineapig uncle faded. The ugliness blurred. The aproned relation passed.

Horace had fainted.

Saxony is excited over rumors that an invisible ray has been stalling automobiles. American scientists, more responsive to current needs, are said to be working on an invisible ray for stalling instalment collectors.—Chicago Daily News.

Geneva's consideration of a "permanent disarmament commission" is in a way of a confession that the job will never be completed.—Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

Little Waldo was much impressed by his first trip through the garden. Coming to the morning-glories he shouted, "Oh, Mother, come and see the vine with the loud-speakers!" Boston Transcript.

"Darling, may I kiss your hand?" asked the young man with old-fashioned ways.

"Sure, kid, hop to it," said the Modern Jane, "but be careful you don't burn your nose on my cigarette."

Florida Times-Union.



THE STORMY CHANNEL COAST

Huge waves sixty feet high this autumn were to be seen breaking high above the promenade at Rottingdean in the south of England.

"I'll help," he offered,...."them parties....."

"Tain't the party you'll be at," Aunt Melissa squelched, militant to her finger tips, "it's the heavin' of the furniture as you'll be useful for."

"Furniture?"

"Yes, furniture. We'll drive up in the truck, taking some of the stuff that's in the attic, pictures and sech."

Next day found Aunt Melissa making the studio "home-like" with embroidered cushions, impossible pictures, tidiess, and a few faded books with double titles—"Bessie or Bought and Found", carefully placed in the centre of a crocheted mat, graced the end table by the divan. With Cromwellian vigour she removed the idols of Penelope's heart. Elias, meek and perspiring, struggled with a monstrous coloured print of Niagara Falls.

"Hang it there, 'Lias," Aunt Melissa ordered, "in place of them sick-looking folk as ain't half dressed."

"But, Melissa!" Elias protested, "I can't see as how Niagara Falls...."

"There's all kinds of ways of convertin', 'Lias!" Aunt Melissa reproved moving a bit of statuary in favour of an ornate vase of everlasting.

And so evolved.

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December 13, 1930

SATURDAY NIGHT

65

Matters of Bridge

The Challenge

By HENRY LAWSON

THIS addition to the bidding possibilities has now been widely accepted, and although it has not yet appeared in the rule books, it has been officially adopted by the Knickerbocker Whist Club of New York. There seems to be no doubt that the Challenge is here to stay at least in so far as Contract is concerned.

The Challenge, while it is played in most of the larger centres, is still almost unknown in some places. In other localities it is much in dispute, particularly in regard to various interpretations of its scope and meaning. As there are very few books available at the moment which explain the Challenge bid, it seems advisable at this time to set forth its meaning and the rules governing its use.

The bid is designed to replace the old-time Informatory or Negative double. This older bid was originally intended and played as a double of one of a suit to show weakness in that suit and strength distributed throughout the other three suits. It was also useful to indicate a strong hand after a bid of one No Trump, in order to have partner name his longest suit.

This was all very well, and it worked out fairly satisfactorily when confined to bids of one. However, confusion soon arose in regard to the handling of the situation when the original bidder cracked in a bid of two or three or more. If the following hand said "Double," how was his partner to take it. Was it a negative double or a business double? We well remember many a squabble at the bridge table between partners when this double over a pre-emptive bid was misinterpreted.

And so this new method was evolved. Under this system when a player says "double", it is understood that he means double, that is he wishes the opponents to play their declaration and he hopes to set the contract. On the other hand, if he has a constructive hand that has trick values but no suit preference, he should challenge the original declaration, thus asking his partner to name his long suit.

It might be well, at this point, to note the rules which govern the use of the Challenge as it is generally accepted now.

The bid, "I Challenge," may be used by either opponent after any bid by their adversaries, provided that the partner of the challenger has not already made a bid, doubled or challenged.

The partner of the challenger, if there is no intervening bid, must either bid or double the existing bid. If he should pass it must be understood that the challenge stands as a double.

If the partner of the challenger elects to double the existing bid the challenger must pass unless the opponents reopen the bidding.

The adversary to the left of the challenger may do one of three things. He may pass, bid, or say "I accept." The acceptance of the challenge indicates about one and a half tricks in the hand. Following an acceptance, the partner of the challenger is not compelled to make a bid or double, he may pass if he chooses. If he should pass and the acceptance come around to the challenger without any intervening bid, then the challenger must either bid or double the existing bid.

If after a challenge the partner of the challenger doubles, then the original bidder may, in his turn, challenge, if he chooses, in which case his partner must either bid or redouble the existing bid.



THE LATE OLAF RECHNITZER
A keen student of the game of bridge, Mr. Rechnitzer was a highly regarded authority on the subject. He was one of the first players to introduce the Challenge bid into Canadian bridge, eminently successful in the advertising of his cause. He was also a contributor to a number of periodicals and was, in addition to other activities, a tennis and badminton player of the first rank.

If a player challenges after his partner has already made a bid, doubled or challenged, he shall be deemed to have made an insufficient bid.

These rules regarding the Challenge are the ones (approximately) used by the New York Clubs. They will indicate the limits of the use of the challenge from the rule standpoint.

The challenge introduces a new bid into the game and, of course, introduces at the same time a number of situations where it may be used to advantage. For players who are unfamiliar with the challenge or who may not have made full use of the possibilities of the older Informatory Double, it would be well if they stuck to the straightforward use of this bid in much the same way that the old Informatory Double was used after the opening bid of one in a suit.

Further observations on the use of the Challenge will be made from time to time.



MRS. J. M. HIGGINS

Formerly Miss Jean McKinnon of Toronto. Bridesmaid, Miss Ruth Higgins, maid of honour, Miss Jessie McKinnon, flower girl, Miss Margery Jean Shepherd.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

My first airplane ride solved this complexion problem

Not long ago I had my very first airplane ride—in a Sikorsky Amphibian.

There were eight of us in the cabin—all strangers.

But flying is still so new that it wasn't long before we were all talking to one another like friends embarked on a great adventure. And I talked quite a lot to the girl who sat across the narrow aisle from me.

Just before we were ready to land, we exchanged cards and I was terribly surprised and pleased to discover that she knew who I was. She said, "Oh, Miss Chase, please let me talk to you a minute after we land. I need your advice so badly about my complexion."

So be sure you remember these two things. First, that the only care a healthy, normal complexion needs is constant and thorough cleansing with a gentle, mild soap. And, second, that Calay has been tested and approved by 73 of the most eminent dermatologists practicing today, as a soap gentle and mild enough for even the most delicate complexions.

If you'd like special help for your complexion problem, write for my free booklet, "Face Your World with Loveliness." I've included all the things I found out about complexions from these great physicians. Address me Dept. YTS-120, 170 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. Helen Chase

On the Radio — Every Friday morning at 11 o'clock Helen Chase gives advice on complexion problems over Station CFRB. Tune in next Friday!

CALAY (CALLED CAMAY IN THE UNITED STATES) IS MADE IN CANADA—IN A CAKE



What is a dermatologist?

The title of dermatologist properly belongs only to registered physicians who have been licensed to practice medicine and who have adopted the science of dermatology (the care of the skin) as their special province.

The reputable physician is the only reliable authority for scientific advice upon the care and treatment of the skin.

I have personally examined the signed comments from 73 leading dermatologists

who have approved the composition and cleansing action of Camay Soap, which is called Calay in Canada. I certify not only to the high standing of these physicians, but also to their approval, as stated in this advertisement.

*Helen Chase
M. D.*

(The 73 leading dermatologists who approved Calay were selected by Dr. Pusey who, for 10 years, has been editor of the official journal of American dermatology.)

Calay has been tested and approved by 73 eminent dermatologists—no other complexion soap ever had such medical approval.

are, entirely different costume effects may be arrived at by changing the color of the belt, shoes and other accessories.

Another fascinating novelty here is the use of the finest bit of cambric with the monogram of the wearer outlined in delicate embroidery, mounted on grosgrain ribbon to match the frock, and used as a wristlet or bracelet, one on each arm. They give the lingerie touch essential in the demisaison mode without the fussiness that so many of the cuffs seem to add.

Light Relief

(Continued from Page 57)

times weigh two pounds are back again. To match your necklace, or when they are elaborate worn with bracelets as your only other ornament. They should be kept very formal wear. However, if the Dolly sister who has just opened a new shop in Paris for linens and negligees and trifles like fans and belts and jewelry can show her nighties, as she does, on mannequins sitting up in beds made of mirrors, wearing ear-rings, bed must be a good place to wear them too. But we think we shall tell that to the Marines.

Native silks, all of them hand-made, and no two ever exactly alike, are used for these costumes. Notable among these colorful fabrics is the Cambodgia silk which is the authentic material used for headdresses by the native women of Guadalupe. The wee tassels adorning the backs of the blouses of some of these pajamas are plucked from other native costumes.

In other pajamas materials are mostly linens or shantungs.

Then there are the grosgrain belts appearing on every one of the new evening dresses and on many of the daytime clothes. They mark the normal waistline and fasten with a button instead of a buckle. If the dress is in a delicate tone, and most of them

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1931
AFRICAN
CRUISE
THREE CRUISES IN ONE**

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Around the Shops

(Continued from Page 61)

amples of modern Canadian furniture craft.

Show in the illustration with it is an English bone china coffee set with a sterling silver hand-engraved tray. A group that would please the woman who loves to entertain her friends.

The heirlooms of the future are the hand-wrought objects of silver of today. Silver, by Jensen, combines the charm of old, hand-made things with the modern feeling for clear, soaring lines. A pair of low twin-branched candelabra carry the imprint of this famous craftsman. So, too, does a water pitcher in which the handle seems to be a structural part of the pitcher.

Lamps seem to be an unfailing source of inspiration for Christmas gifts. Look well to the style of room for which they are being chosen if you would obtain from them the ut-



The time of the day is accurately as well as beautifully recorded by the Poole electric clock shown above. Romanesque style of classic design in two-tone brown mahogany with curly maple front paneling.

most in decorative value. There is the vase lamp of rather massive lines and rich coloring that very apparently belongs in the company of heavy furniture and dark color tones. There is the slender Cappi de Monté vase lamp with its light, delicate colored figures that has its rightful place in a room of Louis inspiration. And there is the very new candelabra lamp, with a green onyx and brushed brass base, which is at home in almost any setting.

Is there a room in which a clock is lacking? Then let the gift be one of these. Perhaps the fancy turns to a large, important grandfather clock that tells the hours and quarters with

A chaise longue that at will resolves itself into separate chairs! At either end are the backed chairs, and the section between is a backless seat. Cushions fit the three sections, and there you have a most inviting place on which to relax en negligee. It provides a new note of comfort to the bedroom during the daytime hours.

A barometer is the servant of every member of the family. The mistress of the house consults it before deciding whether to spend the day in her garden, the master learns from it whether he may plan for some golf later on in the day, the son of the house finds out if the weather will be favorably inclined to rugby devotees.



A coffee table fashioned by Canadian craftsmen after the Charles II period. It is of solid walnut with lacewood top. The coffee service is of English bone china, and the tray hand-engraved sterling silver.

Courtesy of Ryrie-Birks Limited.

its deep musical chimes . . . or to the smaller, more slender grandmother clock which occupies very little space . . . or to a mantel clock that tells the hours with its chiming voice and always is correct because it is run by electricity.

A tilt-top table is a ready solution of the problem of what to buy for the apartment dweller. It has the undoubted advantage of occupying very little space when not needed and at the same time being decidedly decorative. When an extra table is needed it is a great convenience.

There is new interest in screens and as Christmas gifts they are quite perfect . . . and especially so if there is a doorway that is better hidden or a corner that remains obstinately blank and empty looking. Some of them are beautifully painted in oils . . . panelled with interesting prints . . . or done in Japanese fashion.

Besides all this, it lends a decorative note to the room or hall in which it is hung.

Whatever your choice, may it be a happy one!

The man around the corner says it must be some other corner that prosperity is just around.—*Buffalo Evening News*.

"In many States a hunting license entitles you to one deer and no more."

"Just like a marriage license."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Teacher—"If I take a potato and divide it into two parts, then into four parts, and each of the four parts into two parts, what would I have?"

Little Emily—"Potato salad!"—*Chicago Daily News*.



Lamps that cast a flattering shadow. At the left, an imported lamp with a base of beautifully veined green onyx and brass. In the center, a Dolton vase lamp in rich shades of ox-blood and midnight blue. At the right, a Dresden lamp in Cappi de Monté design in the old rose and dull gold hues typical of this design.

Courtesy Robert Simpson Company Limited.



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Nestled in a garden of luxuriant beauty, Nassau, the "Capital" of the Bahamas, is a winter haven safe from the raw, damp climate of the north. Free from annual tourists, this City of the Sun offers the winter visitor the delights of a tropical vacation in a land of wild charms . . . lone, quiet, pictureque native life . . . dreamy days of loafing on a sunlit coral beach . . . the thrills of fishing, the giant bone-fish, marlin and sailfish . . . bathing, golfing, sailing and romantic adventure in out-of-the-way places made famous by Stevenson, Jack London and Verlaine. The beauty of the pleasures to be enjoyed at Nassau and the Colony of the Bahamas, only 18 miles from Miami, Florida.

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Ar. Miami . . . 7:10 a.m.
Ar. Tampa . . . 6:15 a.m.
Ar. St. Petersburg . . . 7:30 a.m.

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NORWEGIAN ROYALTY AT PLAY
King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav indulge in their favorite sport of skiing.

PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

The Land of the Sphinx

ABOUT the middle of March, just after St. Patrick's Day, you come to the Land of the Sphinx, Egypt, the gift of the Nile. Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is one of the world's great meeting-places for East and West. Here you find a great mingling of races and colours, creeds and tongues. Egypt is the Land of the Past, where the air seems heavy with the history of kings and generals, sages and magicians. The pyramids, those tombs where lie the bodies of rulers who lived three thousand years ago, are majestic as in the days when Napoleon's soldiers paused to hear their leader say—"Forty centuries are looking down upon us." Then there is the great Sphinx, riddle of the ages, whose years and story may not be determined.

Early in your visit, you go to the Citadel, which Saladin built in 1166 with stones torn from the Pyramids. Here an extraordinary view is stretched before you. There are round-domed tombs, minarets with turrets that pierce a cloudless sky, sails of ancient pattern against a sunset-flushed river, and the golden Libyan desert to the south. All the glorious colouring of the East dyes the heavens at sunset, and you linger to catch the last gleam of the crimson and gold.

The bazaars of Cairo are the last word in luxury, and many a man is made to mourn, after his womenfolk have explored the riches of their supplies. An Englishman who has—as a certain critic says—"got beneath the skin of the Oriental" is Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal, whose "Said the Fisherman" and "Veiled Women" are authentic stories of the East. Mr. Pickthal's niece, the late Miss Marjorie Pickthal, spent most of her all-too-short years in Canada, and was herself in sympathy with the leisurely life of the East.

In Eastern Lands

LUCKY are the Canadians who have elected to spend the winter in the Orient. The blizzard may rage in the West for all they care. Below zero temperatures may play havoc with the toes and the fingers of those they have left behind them; but for the eastward bound there is warmth and there is peace. India, above all eastern lands, is full of interest for those of British blood. There is so much of political and religious interest in the India of to-day, that few British subjects visit the East without a call at Bombay and other cities of the Indian Empire. There is one city of that land which has a sinister spell for all those who have read or heard of the Great Mutiny of 1857. That is the city of Cawnpore, where the beautiful sculptured angel bends over the well which saw the terrible massacre of hundreds of European women and children, by order of the inhuman Nana Sahib. More than seventy years have passed, since that crime was perpetrated, but the memory of its cruelty still lives. A peculiar feature of Cawnpore is that the Bhagwati Ghat temple there contains figures of Europeans instead of the usual Hindu deities. The principal figures represent Captain Stewart of the Bengal Artillery and his wife, who came to Cawnpore with the relief force in 1857, together with a figure of their favourite dog. In connection with the defence of that part of the city, several temples on the river bank were ordered to be destroyed; but Captain Stewart who, as Commissary of Ordnance, was in charge of the work,

"What's wrong with the world, anyway?" asked the first pessimist.

"Too much rope is being used for making cigars and not enough to hang gangsters," growled the other one.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

**VISIT
BERMUDA**

Get away from the grip of Winter and enjoy life in Bermuda's balmy, caressing clime. Golf, tennis, sea-bathing and all out-door sports the year around. Modern Hotels offer luxurious comfort in an atmosphere of old world quiet.

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A few hours of tennis or golf—or a hike over pine-clad mountains—or a fishing trip

SPECIAL WINTER RATES**at the
EMPEROR HOTEL**

Victoria, B.C.

AMERICAN PLAN Room and Bath with meals, including recreational privileges, per month, \$225 single; \$187.50 per person for double room. Weekly rates: \$45.00 per person for double room (minimum stay of two weeks).

EUROPEAN PLAN Room with bath, Single—\$4.50 per day and up. Room with bath, Double—\$7.00 per day and up.

Special rates for extended visits upon application.

For full information consult your local agent. 94
TRAVEL CANADIAN PACIFIC

"Things She Hopes For"

(Continued from Page 56)

has a mirror and, of equal importance, a special assortment of the necessary preparations. It is a convenience when tucked into the desk drawer from which it may be drawn at strategic moments, or it will accommodate itself to the overnight bag during week-end visits.

Another boon to the traveller is the travelling case designed by a house as well-known as those preceding. Not only is it complete with suitable preparations adapted to individual requirements, but it has a separate compartment for mules and robe de nuit. It is of black leather and is lined with rubberized silk.

Quite new and amusingly practical is the clever little dressing kit which comes in the shape of a miniature round hat-box. Besides a crystal clear mirror in its round top, there is a shell holding powder, lip rouge and rouge compact. When this is lifted out, there are all the jars and bottles standing upright in their recesses! It has a sturdy leather strap-handle across the top that fastens at the clasp and may be locked. The leather is black walrus and the lining is rose moire silk.

In addition to this, the gift problem may be solved most suitably and pleasantly by the exquisite jewel-like compacts that are so very lovely when tucked into the smart antelope hand bag with a flashing jewel fastening that "she" doubtless carries to teas and afternoon affairs, or to the wisp of a bag that accompanies her 16-button gloves in the evening. Her preference may lean toward a sophisticated compact of flashing black in which her initials are encrusted in diamonds—or, toward a lovely thing in soft, pastel shades on which is depicted a French pastoral scene in the Watteau manner.



"Pink Tooth Brush"?

It's an SOS from your Gums

If you sometimes see a tinge of "pink" upon your morning tooth brush, it's a warning before your eyes that your gums are weakening . . . that your teeth are in peril.

Modern soft foods rob gums of work. Tissues become tender. Resistance to infection is lowered. Gingivitis, Vincent's disease and even pyorrhoea get their start. But with Ipana tooth paste and a light massage you can invigorate the gums and repair the damage.

How Ipana and massage build firm, pink gums

Your dentist will gladly explain why massage is so good for your gums. And he will show you how to perform it with the brush, easily and quickly, as you clean your teeth with Ipana.

For Ipana's content of ziratol, an antiseptic and hemostatic widely used by gum specialists, has a stimulating action upon the gums which augments and improves the mechanical effects of massage.

Whether your tooth brush "shows pink" or not, start now with Ipana.

Send the coupon if you would like the 10-day sample. But the better way is to start with a full-size tube from the drug store.

IPANA

TOOTH PASTE

MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO.
1241 Beriot St., Montreal, P.Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH
PASTE. Enclosed is a two cent stamp.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Prov. _____



MISS VIRGINIA FAIR

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fair, Kingston, Ont., who recently gave a recital in Grant Hall, Kingston. Miss Fair lately returned from England where she had been studying for four years at the Royal Academy of Music.

Would you care to know the names of the houses that sponsor the things that have been suggested above as gifts? Their names and the places from which the various articles may be obtained if not available locally, as well as their prices, are given in a list printed for the convenience of readers. Please ask for List Number Four, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.

(Many requests have been received for the names of the perfumes described for various personalities in the previous issue of this publication. Should you also, care to have this list, kindly ask for List Number Three.)

The Dressing Table

Quite the most convenient thing that has been originated for some time, is the new box which contains round balls of fluffy white absorbent cotton. They are of a size and shape convenient for the application of astringents and cleansing lotions, as well as having a host of other uses.

Have you studied the effect of rouge when it is applied quite high on the cheek-bones just under the eyes and then blended outward towards the upper tip of the ear? Do try it sometime when your face and eyes look tired. It has the effect of seeming to "lift" the face and lends it a live, sparkling appearance that is lacking when the color is placed low on the cheeks close to the nose.

Social Calendar

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Cowans, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Allan O. MacKay, son of the late George B. MacKay and of Mrs. MacKay, Macgregor Street.

The engagement is announced of Henry Robert, son of Sir Henry Gray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S., and Lady Gray, of Montreal, and Pendle, daughter of Mr. Chas. T. Pendle, and the late Mrs. Pendle, of Great Missenden, Bucks, England.

The marriage of Catherine Lindsay, daughter of the late Captain and Mrs. F. Ferguson, of Chance Harbor, New Glasgow, N.S., to Dr. Stewart Alton Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Westmount, has been arranged to take place at Trinity Memorial Church on Saturday, December 6th, at seven o'clock. Rev. Canon Almond will perform the ceremony assisted by Venerable Archdeacon Overing.

An engagement will shortly be announced between Viscount Colville of Culross and Miss Myrtle Gale, daughter of the late Brigadier-General Henry Richmond Gale and Mrs. Gale. Lord Colville and Miss Gale have been neighbours at Saanichton, Vancouver, where Lord Colville is at present living. Miss Gale is now in England with her mother. It is expected that Lord Colville will return soon to his Sussex home, Danegate House, Eridge Green, and that the wedding will take place in England.

The marriage of Miss Claire Robichon, daughter of the late Dr. Arthur Robichon and of Mrs. Robichon, of Outremont, to Mr. Jacques Forget, son of the late Sir Rodolphe Forget and of Lady Forget, has been arranged to take place on Thursday morning, January 8, at ten o'clock, at St. Viateur church, Outremont.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid R. Leroux, of Outremont, announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence, to Mr. James Wilson, of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Outremont; the wedding to take place the latter part of December.

Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Jones, Keith road, West Vancouver, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Florence Gertrude, to Mr. Everett L. Wasson, of Oakland, Cal. The wedding will take place the latter part of January.

Dates

Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Red Gables, Toronto, is giving a house dance for her granddaughter, Miss Faith Trumbull Warren, on New Year's Eve.

Hon. Cairine Wilson, of Ottawa, is entertaining in honour of her debutante daughter, Miss Janet Wilson, at the Ottawa Country Club on December 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Plant, of Ottawa, will entertain at a dance at the Chateau Laurier, on Tuesday, December 30th, in honour of their daughter, Miss Ethel Plant, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. E. B. Jost, of Ottawa, will entertain at a tea on the afternoon of December 30th, in honour of her daughter, Miss Gladys Jost, who is one of the season's debutantes.

Mrs. J. M. Godfrey, of Toronto, is entertaining at a reception for the cast of "The Way of the World," which includes her daughter, Miss Patricia Godfrey, on Friday evening the 5th of December. The play is being presented by the Players Guild of University College in Hart House Theatre.

Travellers

Lady Nanton and her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Birchar, and son, Mr. Paul Nanton, of Winnipeg, have arrived back from England. Lady Nanton and Paul are expected in Winnipeg shortly, but Mrs. Birchar will join her husband in Montreal, where they have taken a house. Her small son, Paul, left Winnipeg on Tuesday, with his nurse, to join his father and mother in Montreal.

The Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, and Mrs. Marler, to visit Canada in the late spring, leaving Tokio in May on a two months' furlough.

The Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and Mrs. Stewart are back in Ottawa again, having spent the past week at their home in Brockville.

Mrs. J. E. B. McCready, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. C. Bearisto, Toronto.

Dr. T. J. Byrne, of Halifax, and Mrs.

Byrne were recent guests of Dr. Byrne's brother, Mr. Justice Byrne and Mrs.

Byrne in Chatham, New Brunswick.

Miss Sorabji, of Calcutta, India, who has been the guest of Sir William and Lady Clarke at "Earnscleiff," has left for New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Price, who have been spending their honeymoon abroad and are at present in Paris, are leaving there shortly for London, where they join Mrs. Price's sister, Mrs. William Balfour Paul and Mr. Paul for a few days, returning to Canada for Christmas, which they will spend in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. F. Aylmer, of Westmount, left last week for Marseilles and will spend the winter in the South of France.



TO TIME THE MINUTES IN THE SKY . . . ELGIN Aviation Watches "AVIGO", \$27.00.



WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT MILORD? . . . they asked when only aristocrats had watches. 16th and 17th Century Watches from collection at Metropolitan Museum, New York.

ELGIN MINUTE-KEEPERS: 184—Callot—Parisienne. 15-J., \$95.00. 907—new 15 Jewel movement, \$45.00. 901—42 diamonds, \$600. 814—17 jewels, solid gold, \$200.00. 825—a petite ELGIN with mesh band, \$33.00. 401—ELGIN Legionnaire, \$21.50. Sold by leading jewelers.

Canadian Elgin Watch Company, Limited
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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

*Safety for
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

A GOVERNMENT WHEAT GUARANTEE?

Futility of Attempts to Maintain Artificial Price Levels Has Been Abundantly Demonstrated—U.S. Farm Relief Board's Failure—Surplus Wheat Should Not Be Held

By the Hon. Frank Oliver

THE Canadian Press quotes Premier Bracken of Manitoba as saying during his recent visit to Toronto that the three prairie premiers had come "to save the economic structure of Western Canada," and that "There is no time to go deeply into the reasons for the condition. It is a matter for immediate action."

Premier Bracken and colleagues were on their way to Ottawa to urge action by the Dominion Government in respect of the price of wheat. His point that there is no time to go into the reasons for the conditions for which a remedy is asked would not seem to be well taken. In dealing with all sorts, kinds and conditions of difficulties or disabilities, whether physical, political or economic it is universally accepted that causes should be understood before (assumed) remedies are applied. Otherwise the cure may be worse than the disease.

That the wheat situation is deplorable and that its results are nation-wide needs no argument. The conditions are extraordinary. Their reasons must therefore be extraordinary, and so the more urgently require careful study before a remedy is prescribed.

It may be presumed that it was the fact of Winnipeg wheat for December delivery having touched a low of 55 cents that was the immediate cause of the transfer of the scene of discussion of the wheat situation from Winnipeg to Ottawa, and as well of Premier Bracken's demand for immediate action without consideration of causes.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the situation, local, provincial and national arising from the drop in wheat prices to this unprecedentedly low level. At Edmonton on November 15th the quotation to farmers for No. 1 Northern was 38 cents. At such a price the farmer does not get his out of pocket costs; the provinces are left liable on their last winter's pool guarantee to the banks for untold millions; and the country is at the loss of the difference between the actual price and what might reasonably have been expected under normal circumstances. Assuming this difference to be 60 cents a bushel on 300 million bushels the total would be 180 million dollars. An amount large enough to materially affect the general welfare of the nation.

No other feature of our economic life compares in gravity with the present collapse in wheat prices, and therefore none holds such strong claim to the most prompt, careful and complete analyses that our people and their governments can give it. It is a case for care rather than haste.

In the latter part of last winter when wheat prices were still well over a dollar the legislatures and governments of the three western provinces guaranteed the liabilities of the wheat pool to the banks in respect of the 1929 crop without consideration and without recourse, in the full belief that the guarantee was only a paper accommodation. Subsequent events have shot that idea all to pieces, and the present liability of the provinces to the banks is reckoned in tens of millions.

Premier Bracken's experience already acquired in dealing with the subject of wheat prices, points very directly and definitely against action without consideration by the Dominion Government under the present much more difficult and less favorable conditions.

The despatch which assumed to give Premier Bracken's views did not make clear just what was the scope of the demands which if granted would "save the economic struc-

ture of Western Canada." Press despatches of November 14th stated that the three premiers had been in conference in Winnipeg with representatives of the "Big Four" banks in reference to the pool guarantee of last winter, and had failed to reach an agreement as to how the provinces were to make good on their guarantee. They asked that the banks accept annual part payments from the pool until the liability had been cleared. Under such an arrangement the payments to be made must be a charge against future crops of pool members; but no payment was to be made for the present year.

The banks declined this proposal and suggested that the provinces repay them by floating a loan; making such arrangements for repayment by the pool to the provinces as might be mutually agreeable to the parties. This plan of the banks would place the burden of the pool's liability

equally on all the taxpayers of the province without regard to pool membership. As 45 per cent. of western wheat is owned by farmers who are not members of the pool, besides suffering the losses incidental to the general drop in price under this plan they would in addition have to help to repay the losses made by the pool.

The guarantee was given in respect of the crop of 1929. It is over three and a half months since the close of that crop year; July 31st. If the banks are demanding a settlement at this time it cannot be said that they are pushing the provinces unduly. True, the provinces did not expect to have to pay anything. It is most regrettable from every point of view that things have turned out as they have. But it is not by any means the first occasion on which the accommodation endorser has had to pay the note.

Press despatchers credit the western premiers with evolving the bright idea that having given their guarantee

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STEADY PROGRESS ON BIG POWER DEVELOPMENT

Striking view of night operations on the Beauharnois power and navigation project. The big shovel seen in the illustration is digging out rock at the power house site. It moves almost ten cubic yards in each bucketful. The weight of the boom is eighty tons and it is ninety-three feet in length.

OUR NEW PATRIOTISM

Canadians Now Realize Necessity of Building Up Domestic Trade—Will Not Harm Export Business

By Hambley White

THE economic patriotism of the nation has been increasingly manifesting itself during the past few months and seems to be acquiring added stimulus as time goes on.

Our economic difficulties during the past year have served to emphasize, it seems, the desirability of our building up greater volume of domestic commerce which, as it gained in strength, would not only contribute to sound national progress and development, and give impetus to a stronger and wider Canadian consciousness but which would, at the same time, relieve us in some manner from our, at present, disproportionate dependence upon foreign and overseas sources for our daily wants, and from the price vagaries of producers of commodities in other countries; even though it may seem, at times, that we were paying slightly extra for the benefits.

Consider, for instance, the phenomenal growth to great nationhood of the United States. It may be said that our big neighbour largely built her economic power on solid foundations of domestic trade which probably did more to place the U. S. in her present leading position than any other factor. And it is her immense volume of domestic commerce which greatly assists her in maintaining this position.

The recent stimulation of a "Buy Canadian" policy has undoubtedly assisted in relieving unemployment to some extent and in proportion as that same policy is more widely practised and intensively applied so will the slack in the ranks of labour be taken up. Any stimulation to domestic trade would be felt, furthermore, in every line of business activity, for all share in the rewards as they share in performing the common task and in catering to the wants of the people.

On the other hand, it has been said that a refusal to purchase imported articles when Canadian goods can be found to satisfy our needs, may result in the unemployment of a worker in another land whose purchases from us would thereby be decreased. It is perhaps not unwise for us to remind ourselves at times that "charity begins at home"; that the employment of a Canadian worker should be of greater concern than the finding of work for those who do not live in our land.

Then again, the critic of the Buy-At-Home policy reiterates the fundamentals of foreign trade as being an exchange of commodities, that imports are paid for by exports, that it is economy to buy in the cheapest market and so on. Even the most ardent apostle of domestic com-

merce readily endorses the soundness of these observations and will admit that the juiciest fruit is frequently to be found in overseas markets. But his contention does not imply a negation of foreign trade. Any intelligent business man is interested in expanding our volume of international commerce and, indeed, will expend considerable effort to assist in its promotion on a basis of mutuality of service and fair exchange. Because that same individual also stresses the desirability of increasing domestic purchases in so far as possible, it does not by any means involve a contradiction.

The advocate of a "Buy Canadian First" programme is taking an acknowledgedly sound national stand by contending that an increase in the volume of domestic interchange and the satisfaction of wants locally will contribute to the material development of the country, an increased prosperity consequent upon that development, will permit the further application of mass production, will lead to the creation and stabilization of an assured market, the scaling down of the number of unemployed and the larger self-sufficiency of the country.

After all, domestic trade had first to be established before exportation could be embarked upon. The further development of the factors contributing to the expansion of domestic commerce taken *in toto* would enable fuller participation in other markets on account of an increase in efficiency and an ability to compete, for the above mentioned reasons, and would permit a larger inflow of population which would in turn lead to further domestic development, an enlarged volume of local business, further overseas expansion and so around the circle.

In so far as the sum total of Canada's trade is concerned and considering the nature of that trade to be import and export, and domestic, the Canadian business man must be both a nationalist and an internationalist. Those who have been and are, stressing the national aspect feel that the margin between our purchases of imported goods, the like of which are being, or even can be made in Canada, at competitive prices, and our purchases of the local commodity is too wide and that it would be wise and expedient to narrow that margin considerably.

The arguments stressing each side of the question respectively though they may be treated separately, as in this instance, are not contradictory but complementary. To consider either overseas trade or domestic trade *per se* is all right up to a point, beyond which the sum total is

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A YEAR of grief, gloom and depression is ending and there is a widespread feeling that the arrival of 1931 will mean the beginning of a new chapter and the realization of better business conditions. While the birth of a new calendar year exerts no magical influence on business, there is sound economic basis for the expectation that recovery will come in 1931. It won't be here in January, perhaps not in the spring, but by the autumn we should have attained normal business conditions once more.

THUS there is real reason for sane optimism at this time. It is a big thing to know that we are headed towards better times, even if we are not to attain a normal level of prosperity for some months yet. And the movement toward normality should be in process and in evidence from now on.

PROGRESS will be slow and variable in the early stages and business will doubtless do some backing and filling before it settles down to a sustained forward march, but improvement will be there. If we do not permit ourselves too rosy dreams at the outset and confine ourselves to work and the building of a sound business structure for the future, normal prosperity will be back before we know it.

IT WOULD be highly unwise to allow ourselves to become unduly depressed by evidences of unemployment and other derangements of our economic and social system this winter. While, unfortunately, it seems certain that we shall see more distress than usual, it should not be forgotten that such conditions are the inevitable fruits of the events of the past eighteen months and that they have no bearing on the future. Therefore there will be no occasion for fresh gloom as regards our economic scheme. We have already done all the glooming necessary and now should set our faces toward the rising sun of the new day.

AS THE National City Bank pointed out recently, one of the factors which is gradually building the foundations of a new prosperity is the progress which industry is making in eliminating waste. Under the pressure of a reduced volume of business and lower prices, business men have been going over their organizations with a fine tooth comb, subjecting every process to a rigid inspection with a view to finding ways and means of improving methods, eliminating unnecessary man-power and paring costs to the irreducible minimum. And the results in many cases are most impressive.

ALTHOUGH business certainly hasn't been unprogressive in recent years in respect to the adoption of improved methods, it has been found possible to go on and accomplish still more in this direction. Necessity is a keen spur to invention, and it can now be seen that business had been falling into somewhat extravagant and slack habits during the easy days of prosperity. With business, as with the individual and the nation, continuous prosperity often leads to deterioration, and we seem to need an occasional spell of adversity to stiffen the backbone, shake off the easy-going way of doing things and get down to serious work.

THUS the cost of business recession is not entirely lost. Economies which it has stimulated will show up in increased profits once revival begins, and business will emerge from this period revitalized and in better shape than ever to move forward. In the meantime, economies of operation, showing up as they do in lower retail prices, are assisting revival by tending to offset the reduced purchasing power of large sections of the population.

Anyone who doubts this should take a day off and go through the stores to convince himself of the markdowns that have taken place.

TRUE, this emphasis on economy tends to throw people out of work and intensify the unemployment problem temporarily, but this has always been the first price of progress. The point to bear in mind is that any cheapening of the costs of production which lowers prices and broadens the market prepares the way for an expansion of industry which eventually provides not less but vastly more jobs than under the old methods. The whole development of modern business is a continuous story of increasing industrial efficiency, lower costs, wider markets and increasing variety of products.

BECAUSE of the influence of stock market sentiment on business, it is important that investors recognize the probability that recovery from present depressed business levels will be a long-drawn-out process, also that we must presumably expect some seasonal recession in industrial activity during the winter months. Business and financial news of the next couple of months or so is not likely to be particularly bullish in tone, and investors should understand that now and not attach undue importance to purely seasonal influences.

IT IS the longer-term prospects for business and securities that investors should fix their gaze on this winter. That this is already being done to a considerable extent is shown by the steady accumulation of stocks by far-sighted investors which has been evidenced during the past several weeks, which has had the effect of maintaining prices in spite of adverse developments during the period. This process of accumulation appears likely to continue, and unless there is some particularly unfavorable development in business or finance the security markets should show increasing resistance to bearish influences.



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POSSIBILITIES IN CANADIAN DREDGE

Editor, Gold and Dross:
What do you know about Canadian Dredge common stock? Is it a buy at 26? Thanks.

—T. M., Moncton, N.B.

This stock looks quite attractive to me as a speculative investment for a hold at current quotations around 26. As the annual dividend rate is \$3 a share, the yield is no less than 11.41% at this price.

Ordinarily such a rate would suggest that dividend reduction or suspension was in early prospect, but this does not seem to be so in the case of Canadian Dredge. Although earnings for the current fiscal year ending January 31st next will probably prove to be fairly substantially below the previous year's figure, I understand the dividend requirements on the common stock will be covered by a fair margin.

The company has done a good volume of business this year and earnings have been helped by the prolonged mild weather in the Fall, which permitted uncurtailed operations to be maintained until an unusually late date.

The company's prospects are encouraging. The company has a good volume of business booked and in prospect and is in excellent shape as regards plant and equipment to handle this business advantageously.

The company is chiefly engaged in general dredging work, construction and improvement of harbors, canals, breakwater and other marine work on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River. It owns a complete dredging and marine contracting plant, including all necessary equipment, as well as a complete machine shop at Port Robinson, Ont. The office of the company is at Midland, Ont.

It seems probable that there will be considerable increase in traffic on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence waterway in the next few years, with an increase also in the average size and draught of vessels, so that there should be plenty of work for Canadian Dredge in enlarging harbors and deepening channels to take care of this traffic. The company does around 80% of the business in its field. Thus the long term prospects of the company appear favorable.

WHAT ABOUT MASSEY-HARRIS?

Editor, Gold and Dross:
A number of friends of mine have been buying Massey-Harris recently and they say that they have heard that there is money to be made in this stock. I am not a speculator, but I don't want to miss an opportunity to make money if I can help it. I have not taken any action yet and before doing so I am coming to you for advice. Do you think Massey-Harris is likely to go up on the market soon?

—E. W., Westmount, Que.

I do not. Furthermore, I would take it from your letter that your friends have been buying this stock in the hope of a near term profit, and I must say that I do not approve of such a course of action. I know of no factor in evidence which would occasion any such rise; in fact the situation with regard to the purchasing power of the agricultural community throughout the world is distinctly unencouraging. My advice to you is not to buy this stock on that basis.

Some time ago I expressed the opinion that Massey-Harris was a suitable buy for those with the courage and patience to put this common stock away and forget about it for a number of years. I remain of this opinion, but I must add that I do not think that there is any reason for precipitate action; there will be plenty of time to buy Massey-Harris before world conditions improve sufficiently to affect the company. My belief in the long pull possibilities is based on the fact that I think Massey-Harris is strong enough to weather the present storm. It has come through troubles before and will do so again.

As I have said, however, recent developments have tended toward the unfavorable side. Not only has wheat reached the lowest point on record, with a consequent terrific reduction in the purchasing power of farmers throughout the world, but there appears to be no sign of any improvement for at least a year. The Soviet Government is flooding European markets, and it must be remembered that Massey-Harris is by no means a local company; it operates throughout the world and is, therefore, the more sensitive to world conditions. In addition, the recent resignation of Thomas Bradshaw from the presidency of Massey-Harris—the man who is credited with having brought about much of the improvement in the company up to the present depression—can hardly be construed as other than a bearish factor.

Briefly, then, the situation as I see it is that Massey-Harris will undoubtedly come through its present troubles, but that the average investor can find better places for his money just now than in this non-dividend-paying common.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOWEY

Editor, Gold and Dross:
On the repeated official reports from Howey that the upper 500 feet contained ore of good widths of \$7.00 average or better, and later that the second 500 feet was as good or better, I bought 3000 shares. The annual report dated Aug. 31st, 1930, reports the upper levels resampled to show ore 16 feet wide going \$6.67, average width and grade. When this report was issued they had milled this ore for several months and knew it graded \$3.99.

In publishing official values constantly above true figures, and in repeating these things in the last report, contradicting it with report of milling results above the 500 foot level, have the officers not laid themselves open to suspicion?

In trying further to obtain information as to Howey from the report, it seems to me that there is no ore above the 1,000 foot level that will increase the returns already given; or is there a further attempt to shake out the present stockholders? If the last is the game, could there be methods adopted better calculated to confuse us, than these contradictory statements? Shall I sell or hold the stock?

—D. H., London, Ont.

There is one good thing that can be said about Howey and that is that reports issued were prepared in good faith and that nothing more indicative than charges of errors in judgment can be laid against those responsible. It is a long story but the gist of it is that the method of opening up the mine laid the operators open to mistakes in averaging grade. Had ore lenses continued from one level to the other, carrying the grade that the sampled crosscuts showed, everything

would have been rosy. Had raises been put up from level to level—a common practice in development work—the mistake would have appeared earlier.

When Mine Manager Young began removing ore for milling he found that the vein matter continued to show greater width than expected. He continued to follow out on the sill, there being no change in physical characteristics of the rock, and found eventually by mill trial that there was dilution which brought the grade down.

You are evidently handicapped by a lack of knowledge of mining methods and matters when you say that the mill shows a grade of \$3.99 while at the same time the company shows in its report an average of \$6.67 on the upper levels. It is a pity you did not attend the meeting, when the position was made clear to shareholders. Perhaps it will help you to say that Mr. Young, discussing mill recoveries, admitted that he was in error in mining too great width. In sampling he had only the drift or crosscut face to go by; in milling he was tempted too far to one side.

The condition at Howey is not irremediable. Certain tests are now under way either to hand pick ore or to narrow down stoping widths to a point where a higher average grade can be secured. There are other problems for settlement.

In connection with your holding the stock, I might point out that the company will be about \$700,000 in debt by the year end and some reorganization will be imperative. Just what form that will take is uncertain but it will likely affect shareholders. Howey shapes up as a big tonnage mine of fairly low grade. Patience will have to rank as a virtue with shareholders.

CANADA STEAMSHIPS PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Canada Steamship Lines preferred stock is quite cheap; is it a good investment? Please say if it will come back on the market.

—N. D., Hamilton, Ont.

This stock is a speculation for the long pull, not an investment. As such I consider it distinctly attractive at present low quotations around 19, because it seems to me that the market has over-discounted the adverse factors affecting the company.

Canada Steamship Lines has been hard hit during the last year and a half by circumstances beyond its control, notably the tremendous reduction in grain shipments during the period. Other freight business has also declined as a result of generally reduced industrial activities, while tourist traffic earnings have also been reduced by the same cause, business depression. The company has suspended dividend payments on its 6% cumulative preferred stock, and apparently there is a reason that the company may also defer interest payments temporarily on its general mortgage bonds.

There is no doubt that the company's financial position has been seriously impaired and that the annual report for the fiscal year ending December 31st next will make anything but cheerful reading. Thus there seems no reason to look for any important recovery from present low quotations in the reasonably near future. On the other hand, the fact should not be overlooked that the properties of the company have been maintained in good condition and that in every department Canada Steamship Lines is well placed to benefit whenever general business conditions improve and grain traffic on the lakes resumes its former volume.

The management of the company has proved its capability in the past and present and prospective holders of its securities can feel certain that everything that can be done will be done to improve its position. It should also not be forgotten that the dividend on the preferred stock is cumulative, which means that payments now deferred should be made up eventually. I believe that these preferred shares merit the attention of speculators at the current low price level because I think the market is over-discounting the unfavorable situation. Obviously, however, it may be a long time before disbursements are resumed on the preferred stock.

DOMINION BRIDGE A BUY

Editor, Gold and Dross:
How do you like Dominion Bridge common at 55 1/2? What is the return on the investment at this price, and what is the dividend paid? Would I be speculating?

—E. T., Vancouver, B.C.

The purchase of any common stock involves acceptance of some degree of risk, and persons who want absolutely riskless investments (or rather, as near riskless as any investment can be) should confine their purchases to Dominion Government bonds. But there is less hazard in Dominion Bridge common than in many of the better class stocks, and I do not think you would have to lie awake at nights worrying over the safety of your investments if you buy it.

Against present dividend requirements of \$3.60 per share per annum, the company earned \$5.48 per share in 1929 and \$4.16 per share in 1928 (these earnings figures are based on 410,437 in 1929 and 365,625 shares in 1928). The statement due to appear shortly covering the company's fiscal year which ended October 31st last, will probably show that dividend requirements have again been covered, but by a smaller margin than in the 1929 fiscal year.

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As general business conditions seem likely to improve in the not distant future and the company is thus probably already past the period of lowest earning power, it is reasonable to expect that dividends will be earned by a wider margin from now on and the stock thus seems to be a reasonably safe purchase from the viewpoint of yield, at the current market price of 55 1/2. The return at this price, incidentally, is 6.48%. This is quite an attractive figure, I think, having regard to the potentialities for further substantial growth inherent in Dominion Bridge common.

A point of interest to the more conservative purchaser of equities is the fact that Dominion Bridge has considerably widened its operations in recent years and has thereby done much to stabilize its earning power. The company now has quite a number of important contracts in hand and in prospect, which should help to maintain a relatively high level of activity for quite some time to come. Dividends on the company's stock have been paid continuously since 1913.

POTPOURRI

J. J. L., Ingolf, Ont.—It is true that there has been a great decline in market values of common stocks in recent months, but this has been due chiefly to factors apart from those directly connected with the companies themselves. In other words, to lack of buying support for the issues in question, resulting from low public purchase power and lack of confidence in common stocks generally. Of the three issues mentioned in your letter, COCKSHUTT PLOW, MASSEY HARRIS and FORD "A", I would only advise purchasing the latter at the present time. The others, while low priced, are altogether too speculative in my opinion to warrant purchasing now, especially in view of the fact that so many stronger securities are also available at decidedly attractive levels. Ford of Canada has been maintaining its position better than most other automobile producers and should be more favorably placed to go ahead again as soon as there is more demand for automobiles. The company is in a sound position and I believe the shares to be a good purchase at current prices.

L. B., Neudstadt, Ont.—You can entrust your funds to the TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY WITH SAFETY. This is a well-known and long-established trust company, and also comes under the supervision of the government.

E. R., Chapleau, Ont.—While I think that INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM is a good stock for long term holding, nevertheless I cannot see any reason to rush in and buy at the present time. The industry has been suffering, as you know, from overproduction and I know of no factors in view at the present time which would cause any immediate market upturn. If you want to buy this stock, however, with a view to holding it from three to five years I think it will show you a very good profit.

B. T., Ingersoll, Ont.—COBALT FRONTENAC MINING COMPANY has changed name so often that it is hard to keep track of it. The property is in Kaladar township, Frontenac county and has been worked on a number of occasions, without commercial success. It is a gold prospect, fully equipped at one time, even provided with power. Gold values were found to be erratic and operations were non-profitable.

M. A., Kincardine, Ont.—In my opinion stock of the APPLE-A-DAY COMPANY LIMITED cannot be given an investment classification, nor do I think that it is safe medium for the investment of funds at the present time. The company is a comparatively new one, and operates along new lines. It is quite possible that it may meet with excellent success, but until this has been demonstrated, and the company has a sufficiently long earnings record to be impressive, I would hardly recommend that you put money into it.

W. F., Airdrie, Alta.—Stock of GRAPHIC PUBLISHERS LIMITED, of Ottawa, is anything but a high class investment. No statement of earnings is available and there is nothing to indicate, so far as I know, that the company will be able to pay regular dividends on its securities. Until there is evidence of this—not merely the claims of agents selling the stock—the latter must be regarded as a dubious speculation. An important disadvantage is that there is no market for the stock.

A. C., Victoria, B.C. You do not tell me what you paid for your common stock of MONTGOMERY-WARD, but, despite the fact that the current outlook is far from satisfactory, I would not advise you to sell now if such action would mean considerable loss. Montgomery-Ward is, as you possibly know, the second largest company in the United States mail

order field and also operates approximately 508 chain stores and 23 department stores. This expansion was particularly rapid during the past two years, although the company's efforts are being bent at the present time toward increasing the efficiency of existing units. The sharp down trend of sales in recent months brought the total for nine months to 13.3% below that for the same period of 1929; although there have been recent signs of improvement it is doubtful that the reported loss of \$2,848,000 for the initial nine months will be entirely eliminated during the remainder of the year. It is altogether probable that any up turn in earnings will have to await a general revival in business and more favorable trade conditions. This means that it will very likely be some time before per share earnings will again reach the levels equal to the \$2.60 reported in 1929, or the peak level of \$4.77 in 1928. The company's financial position is, however, exceptionally strong and I think that it will naturally immediately respond to any improvement in general business conditions.

J. S., Bismarck, Ont. Do not touch the CANADIAN NEWFOUNDLAND IRON ORE SYNDICATE. If, as the agents say, they have it nearly sold, let them go ahead. Don't begrudge them any profit they can make on it. It should occur to you that they would not be out canvassing the country for a few hundred dollars here and there if they had anything good in the way of an iron deposit in Newfoundland.

J. O., Chatham, Ont. You will find the HURON AND ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION perfectly trustworthy and reliable to use in the matter of establishing a trust fund for your daughter. Such companies specialize in handling these matters which are designated "living trusts." The investment certificates of the Huron and Erie can also be regarded as sound and satisfactory investments.

M. E., St. Catharines, Ont. COBALT DEVELOPMENT is a real old timer. My understanding is that this company retains certain property interests in the Cobalt district but these have no computable value and the stock is unsaleable.

J. B., Wadena, Sask. The LAKE ONTARIO BREWING COMPANY went into liquidation about the end of February last. At that time it was said that there were ample assets on hand to pay creditors in full, and that there was the possibility of the sale of the company as a going concern. A. R. Parker, of Montreal, was appointed permanent liquidator. Operations were continued for some months, but quite recently the company's license was suspended and operations at the plant were suspended. Whether there will be anything that distribution to shareholders remains to be seen.

J. S., London, Ont. I would not recommend that you sell your common stock of GYPSUM, LIME AND ALABASTINE, CANADA, LIMITED, at the present time and take a loss. In an official statement, the president of the company, R. E. Hafre, recently indicated that business was holding up very well this year, and that the company was in a strong position. While the company has been affected by the decline in building operations this year, nevertheless I think that this stock is a good one for long term holding. If you do not need the cash urgently, I would not recommend that you sell because I think that you will see higher prices for this stock within the next two or three years.

S. H., Toronto, Ont. At current quotations around 64, the common stock of AMERICAN WATERWORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY INC. looks to me to be an attractive purchase for long term holding. Current quotations compare with a 1930 high of 124%. This price decline has taken place in spite of the fact that the company's showing, in comparison with that of many other public utility companies, continues to be very favorable. For the twelve months ended August 31st last, net income was 5.4% larger than for the previous twelve months. Profits were equivalent to \$3.65 a share on 1,740,948 shares, as against \$3.62 on 1,654,917 in the twelve months ended August 31st, 1929. Operating in a highly industrialized region, namely, the western portion of Pennsylvania and certain other districts, it is logical to expect an unsatisfactory exhibition of power output; when comparison is made with the boom days of last year. A well developed domestic load, however, is sustaining profits at their present level.

A. D., Walkerville, Ont. DUPRAT has amalgamated with four other mining companies to form a new corporation, known as ALLIANCE MINING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. Duprat shareholders will receive one share of new stock for each five previously held and will in addition get a separate dividend of RYHOLITE ROUYN stock on the basis of one for ten. The new company will have about 1,700,000 shares of its stock issued when transfer is completed; it will have a substantial sum in cash through the pooling of the various treasuries, and the claim holdings, which may later be trimmed, will be large. It is proposed to investigate the property holdings. Also the announced policy of Alliance will be to invest 75% of its cash in good mining stocks of well developed domestic load, however, is sustaining profits at their present level.

A. C., Victoria, B.C. You do not tell me what you paid for your common stock of MONTGOMERY-WARD, but, despite the fact that the current outlook is far from satisfactory, I would not advise you to sell now if such action would mean considerable loss. Montgomery-Ward is, as you possibly know, the second largest company in the United States mail

within any public understanding of the terms of the provincial guarantee. The suggestion as to this liability may have been made in error, but notwithstanding Premier Bracken's demand for haste both provincial and Dominion taxpayers are in all fairness entitled to know definitely not only the amount of the liability but the circumstances under which it was incurred before any further guarantees are given or payments made.

The Ottawa papers of November 19th announced that on the day before the three premiers had met the Dominion Cabinet with a proposal to fix a guaranteed minimum price of 70 cents a bushel for Western wheat, (No. 1 Northern grade delivered at Ft. William). This is an entirely different matter and much further reaching than even a readjustment of the pool guarantee. It asks that the Government of Canada shall do in respect of wheat what the British Government attempted but failed to do in regard to Malayan rubber, the Cuban Government in regard to sugar; the Brazilian Government in regard to coffee and the United States Farm Relief Board in regard to wheat.

The fact is beyond dispute that each attempt not only resulted in failure but ultimately brought about more disastrous losses than would have occurred had the market been allowed to follow its natural course. Possibly a few gained but the many lost, and the losses were immeasurably greater than the gains.

The functioning of so called farm relief in the United States is the latest case in point, as well as the nearest to Canada and having conditions

(Continued on Page 73)

Invest December Funds in Canadian Securities

Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds assure a high degree of security for principal and prompt payment of interest. Bonds of strong Canadian Corporations offer unusually favourable opportunities to receive substantial interest and, at the same time, to preserve a high standard of investment.

Our December Bond List has been carefully prepared to meet the needs of investors who seek sound security. Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West—Toronto—Tel. Elgin 4321

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Regina Calgary Vancouver
London, Ont. Hamilton Ottawa New York London, Eng.

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GROUND FLOOR
DOMINION BANK BLDG.
TORONTO

Telephone—Waverley 3401-8.

Canadian Government Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Securities

R. A. DALY & CO.

LIMITED

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Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

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Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

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TORONTO

215 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

McDougall & Cowans

(Members Montreal Stock Exchange
(Members Montreal Curb Exchange)

200 St. James St. West, Montreal

Branch Offices:
Halifax, Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Ottawa,
Toronto, Winnipeg.
Connected by Private Wires



December Investment List

A number of sound bonds and preferred stocks selected as most desirable for investment at this time are described and briefly analysed in our December list, which is issued at the first of the month.

Write for a copy of this list

Greenshields & Co

Investment Bankers

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

17 St. John Street, Montreal

also Mount Royal Hotel Building

OTTAWA TORONTO QUEBEC

108

Federal Fire**Insurance Company
of Canada**

President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice-President: H. C. SCHOLFIELD,
M.M.P.
Managing Director: H. BEGG
Directors:
F. K. MORROW W. H. MARA
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. W. R. BEGG
S. C. TWEED
Secretary Assistant-Secretary
W. H. BUSCOMBE J. G. HUTCHINSON
Superintendent of Agencies
GEORGE A. GORDON
Treasurer ALAN COATSWORTH
AN ALL CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE
14-24 Toronto St. Toronto
Insurance Exchange Building

Security
\$71,433,948**The Ontario Equitable**Life & Accident Insurance
Company

S. C. Tweed, President

Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.

Insurance in
Force \$52,460,013
Assets 7,323,146
Policy Reserves. 5,547,433

**The Canada National Fire
Insurance Company**

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing
Its Funds in Canada.

President, J. B. COYNE, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
First Vice-President, T. S. MCPHERSON, Victoria, B.C.
Second Vice-President, ALLAN S. BOND, Winnipeg, Man.
Application for Agencies Invited. Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
WALTER J. STEER, Branch Manager

**NORTHERN**

ASSURANCE CO. Limited

of ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836**FIRE — CASUALTY**Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
MontrealA. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed \$100,000,000**NIAGARA FIRE
INSURANCE COY.**

INCORPORATED 1850

ASSETS**\$27,983,349.71**Canadian Department
W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER
MONTREALSecurity **\$71,433,948**

W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Concerning Insurance

Making the Most of an Estate

Growing Estates Put and Kept in First-Class Order
Through Joint Life Insurance and Trust
Company Service

By GEORGE GILBERT

THERE are a great many successful men with growing estates of moderate size who are faced with the problem of how to best conserve and make the most of their possessions. They may find a satisfactory solution by taking advantage of the service now made available by life insurance and trust companies acting in conjunction.

In most cases, the present estate of such a business or professional man consists partly of life insurance and partly of other assets, counting as "estate" all that he is prepared to leave to his beneficiaries in case he should die now.

Suppose the total amount is \$50,000, made up of \$5,000 of good bonds; a \$10,000 home subject to a mortgage of \$5,000; a business worth \$10,000 net; \$5,000 in other income producing assets, and \$25,000 in ordinary life insurance payable in one sum to his wife. Say his income is about \$9,000 or \$10,000 a year and is increasing. He intends to send his boy, now twelve, to college. His wife has little business knowledge or experience. The home is a suitable one for the wife to keep, if she can, even if her husband should die in the near future.

Such an estate has several definite needs, if the most is to be made of it. Without considering the obvious one—to increase it to some reasonable minimum through additional life insurance—how can it be put in the best possible order, leaving the amounts as given above, the total being \$50,000?

In the first place, it is necessary that the life insurance be made payable in the right way, so that the proceeds from it will best carry out the purpose intended. The will must be carefully drawn and the executor carefully selected, to make sure that the business will be handled and sold to the best advantage. By the will, \$5,000 should be set aside in trust, to pay off the home mortgage, if that is the owner's desire. \$4,000 should also be set aside in trust, with income to the wife, until the boy is ready for college, when the principal will help him through his four year course. It is unfair to the wife to leave this matter for her to decide either way. The remainder of the estate should be left in trust, with such provisions as to income and emergency uses as the husband deems best.

By availing himself of the joint life insurance and trust company service now obtainable, a man may have his whole estate put in the best possible order, based on a careful analysis of the most important needs of himself, his family, his business and his estate.

Practically every successful man is naturally interested in leaving an estate of a respectable size. This involves not only continual building but also putting and keeping in order the estate already built. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a great many people with moderate sized estates do

not leave even wills, much less trusts or other definite designations.

That indicates the field which exists for the development of life insurance-trust company service. Both the proceeds of the life insurance and all the other assets of the estate can be conserved and utilized to the best advantage in this way. A moderate sized as well as a large estate can be built up and safeguarded under a carefully prepared will and trust agreements, drawn up by experts after a thorough survey of the estate as a whole.

Only a small percentage of the life values of the country has been protected by life insurance or other tangible assets, and an equally small percentage of those who should make their wills, designating corporate executors and establishing definite trusts, has already done so.

In small estates, proper provision can be made by the testator in this way for: (1) squaring up with the world by paying debts, taxes, expenses or last illness, etc., and leaving sufficient ready money to take care of the family for a few months during the readjustment period; (2) bridging the period from the death of the father to the time when the youngest child shall have graduated from high school; that is, putting the next generation on its feet to the extent at least of a high school education; (3) keeping a roof over the family's head in the present home, or providing for the rent of a modest apartment; (4) providing a periodic income for the wife for her entire life, to cover bare necessities of life.

In large estates provision can be made for: (1) comforts, that is, something more than the bare necessities of life for the wife and children; (2) a college education for sons or daughters, so that it is assured whether you live to look after it or not; (3) business insurance to protect your interest in a firm or corporation, which interest might be impaired by your death or that of some business associate; (4) bequests, so that they will not be subject to taxation, debts or delays; (5) succession duties, so that they will be taken care of by a small yearly installment for life insurance rather than by a lump sum payment which might exhaust some of the best assets of your estate.

In fact, so flexible can these trust agreements be made, that any conceivable contingency may be definitely provided for under this joint trust company and life insurance service.

**National Guaranty Fire
Seeks Release of Deposit**

NOTICE has been given that the National Guaranty Fire Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, having ceased to carry on business, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada in the Chicago Fire & Marine Insurance Company and The Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, both of which

**NEW APPOINTMENT**

Announcement has been made by The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada of the appointment of Mr. A. Eugene Pequignat, A.I.A., F.A.S.I., to the office of Assistant General Manager of that Company. Mr. Pequignat, who is an Associate of The Institute of Actuaries of Britain and a Fellow of The Actuarial Society of America, has been associated with the Mutual Life for the past twenty-two years, during which time he has held several important positions.

Companies are licensed under the Insurance Act to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 9th day of February, 1931, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholders opposing such release should file their opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the said 9th day of February, 1931.

**Shareholders of Premier
Guarantee Approve
Merger**

IT IS announced that the shareholders of the Premier Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co., at the special meeting held November 10 at Toronto, to consider the proposed merger of the company with the Merchants & Employers Guarantee & Accident Company, approved and ratified the merger on the basis proposed. A shareholder of the Premier will receive five Merchants shares, which are paid up on their par value to the extent of \$20 a share, in exchange for each four Premier shares, which are paid up on their par value to the extent of \$25 a share.

INSURANCE BROKERS

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you kindly give me information as to whether the Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., principal office, Phoenix House, King William Street, London, England, Canadian head office, 100 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, are a safe company to take out life insurance with. Their premiums are somewhat higher than those of the Metropolitan and Sun Life.

—M. E. H., Lindsay, Ont.

Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, is an old-established British company, and occupies a very strong and sound financial position. It was organized in 1782 and commenced business in Canada in 1804.

It is regularly licensed here and has a deposit with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders of \$3,103,977, besides which it has \$1,371,855 invested in Canadian trustees for the same purpose.

You would be making no mistake in taking out a policy with this company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please tell me if you think I require more insurance. If so would you please name the kind of insurance most suitable for protection for the least money.

Personally, the one thing about insurance that always is distasteful to me is that we have so many agents riding around the country producing nothing, and those that take out insurance pay for their easy life.

I am age 39, have a (about) \$14,000 home paid for, and about \$1,500 in a mortgage. Salary \$4,000 a year, a wife and two small children.

The insurance I now have is \$5,000 returned soldiers; \$3,000 Fenn Mutual; \$1,000 group insurance, a total of \$9,000 all total disability and double indemnity. Would the straight insurance be all right without the disability and double indemnity?

—F. H. T., Walkerville, Ont.

With but \$9,000 of life insurance altogether, you are underinsured for a man of your age and circumstances, in my opinion, and should continue to add to the amount until you have acquired at least \$25,000.

For purposes of protection, I would advise the whole life policy in your case, though I would not distrust any of your existing policies.

While there are certainly a great many agents out after business, it must not be overlooked that people don't come into an insurance office and buy life insurance over counter, but must be sought out and canvassed wherever they can be got at, as

"THE INDEPENDENT GROUP"

Total Assets \$104,843,429.76

Dominion Fire Insurance Co.
Northwestern National Insurance Co.
National-Ben Franklin Fire Ins. Co.
Ensign Insurance Co.
Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.
Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co.

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FIRE — AUTOMOBILE — CASUALTY

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COMPANY**
HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO, ONT.
OPERATING UNDER DOMINION CHARTER
SPECIALIZING IN
**ACCIDENT — SICKNESS — AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE**
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
LIBERAL CONTRACTS

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY
H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT
Paid-up Capital and Surplus \$6,500,000 Assets \$20,875,089.57
ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY PLATE GLASS SICKNESS } Insurance Service Unexcelled
HEAD OFFICE FEDERAL BUILDING TORONTO
R. D. BEDOLFE, CAN. GEN. MGR.

THE CENTURY INDEMNITY COMPANY of the well-known Aetna Fire Group offers Canadian business men sound casualty and surety protection.
Represented by Murphy, Love, Hamilton & Bascom Dominion Bank Building Toronto, Ontario

Commercial Life Solid Financial Institution
Editor, Concerning Insurance:
An increase of approximately \$1,000,000 per year of new business for the last ten years and an investment of over \$1,000,000 without a single loss, is the record of the Commercial Life.
—Edmonton Journal.
For Agency Representation, Address: Agency Department, Head Office, Edmonton, Alberta

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CITY PROPERTY, FARM LANDS, RENTALS
INSURANCE PROTECTION OF EVERY POSSIBLE KIND
FINANCIAL AGENTS
MORTGAGES AND LOANS—TIME SALES PAPER NEGOTIATED
EDMONTON CREDIT COMPANY LIMITED
WEBER BROS. AGENCIES LIMITED, MANAGERS
EDMONTON CREDIT BUILDING, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY BURGLARY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE
Union
Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.
Operating in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force nearly \$200,000,000.00
Assets over 2,700,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write 1 Toronto Street, Toronto

Insure in one of Canada's oldest and strongest Fire Insurance Companies Organized in 1862
The Acadia Fire Insurance Co. of Halifax, N.S.
Liability under all Acadia Policies, guaranteed by the Phoenix Assurance Co., Limited, of London, England.
Montreal Office: 400 St. Francois Xavier St.
J. B. PATERSON, Branch Manager



JOINS NATIONAL LIFE BOARD
Edward W. Bickle, of Bickle, Clarke & Co., Ltd., Investment Brothers, Toronto, has been appointed a Director of The National Life Assurance Company of Canada. Born in Toronto in 1899, his entire business career has been spent in this city. During the war, he served overseas with distinction in the 15th Battalion, 1st Canadian Division. He is a gassed and wounded. He is well-known as a lover of sport, is a good golfer and a tennis enthusiast. He is Vice-President of the Maple Leaf Hockey Club, Ltd.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
 Canadian Head Office:
 Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
 Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
 APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, Ottawa

A fair attitude in the settlement of claims is productive of high regard and goodwill amongst our Agents and Assured.

The Casualty Company of Canada
 OF TORONTO
 Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence Invited.
 COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, LL.D., President
 A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

Unvarying Promptness
 It is in accordance with the unvarying promptness of "The Dominion" that over 96% of all claims are paid within one day after receipt of proof.
Applications for Agencies Invited

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
 Established 1887
 CANADA'S OLDEST AND STRONGEST COMPANY
 Head Office—Toronto
 COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, C. A. WITHERS, H. W. FALCONER
 President Vice-Pres. & Man. Director Asst. Man. Director
 BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

The Protective Association of Canada
 Established 1907
 Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70
The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
 Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
 Head Office J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.
 Granby, Que.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
 ESTABLISHED 1797
 TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
 MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000
EAGLE STAR & BRITISH DOMINIONS INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND
 Head Office for Canada
 TORONTO
 DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
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SIXTY FOUR YEARS AN INSURANCE INSTITUTION 1930
SVEA FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 TOTAL RESOURCES EXCEED \$30,000,000
FIRE AND ALLIED LINES
 MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON AND BASCOM PROVINCIAL AGENTS
 DOMINION BANK BLDG., KING & YONGE STS., TORONTO
Applications for Agencies Invited

Life Insurance is the only investment that cannot decrease in value; that guarantees not only what you save, but what you plan to save.

See the Crown Life Man today!

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 Toronto Division: ANGUS GERMAN, Manager
 Special Agency: CRUM & SOMERS
 Crown Life Building, Toronto

otherwise a very large proportion of those who need insurance would not be supplied with it, with the result that countless families would be deprived of the benefit of protection in the time of their sorest need. A large number of agents are therefore necessary in order to cover the field in this way, and I do not believe it can be successfully maintained that there are too many capable and qualified agents in the business at present. That there are others in the business who are mere cumberers of the ground, so to speak, is also a fact, but this applies to any other business as well as to insurance.

It is also erroneous to describe the selling of life insurance as an easy job. It is about the hardest kind of selling work I know of. But, on the other hand, it is perhaps the best paid hard work of its kind there is.

As you have the disability and double indemnity features in your existing insurance, you could dispense with them in your additional policies, which might enable you to buy a larger amount of straight insurance.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I would be glad if you would give me some information with reference to the Insurance Investments, Limited, Head Office, Toronto, A. W. Northrup, Vice President; G. T. Cronan, Secretary-Treasurer. I understand this company has refused to honour coupons of their bond issue which were due in October. Will you kindly advise with reference to the status of this company, and what action, if any, is indicated by the bond holders.

—E. E. L., Kingston, Ont.
 As Insurance Investments, Limited, is now in liquidation, I would refer you to the Custodian, F. W. Moffat, Toronto, who is in charge of its affairs, for information as to the present position of the bond holders and general creditors.

At the time of the assignment, the

assets rated as collectable were reported as \$1,000, while the claims of creditors were stated as amounting to \$8,455. That would make it appear as if the chances of the creditors realizing anything on their claims are very slim.

"SATURDAY NIGHT" has repeatedly advised against the purchase of the securities of this concern. Those who bought and held its bonds or common stock should insist upon such an investigation of the affairs of the company as will fully disclose how their money was lost.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 In a recent issue you wrote about dividends on life policies. I have two policies with the Manufacturers Life, both for \$2,000. One was fifteen years old this summer—they gave me a dividend (a little over \$300). The other policy has been running sixteen years and they refuse to give me a dividend for another four years, as they say it runs in circles of five. You did not mention this in your article. Please let me know if the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. is correct in its stand.

—W. J. H., Stettler, Alta.

Your policy is evidently a deferred dividend contract, and accordingly you are not entitled to receive the profits under it until the period stipulated in the policy has elapsed.

In the article to which you have reference, the law with regard to deferred dividend policies was stated in brief form. The law says that the surplus on such policies must be ascertained and apportioned at least once in every five years, and must constitute a liability of the company and be carried in the accounts as such until it has been actually distributed and paid to the policyholders entitled thereto. But the law does not say that the surplus must be paid at least once in every five years, so that policyholders are not entitled to the payment of dividends except in accordance with the terms of their policy contracts.

A Government Wheat Guarantee?

(Continued from Page 71)
 the western and southern states had closed their doors within a few days.

Clearly the improved wheat price had not been reflected in an improved condition of general finance, which was the real objective.

The fact that notwithstanding the vast expenditures of the Farm Relief Board the Chicago price on November 19th last for December delivery was 73 cents would seem to demonstrate as a matter of fair argument that what was attempted can't be done. If the United States with unlimited financial resources at command and exporting less than a fourth of its wheat crop can't peg wheat prices at a figure that will pay the farmer, the chances of Canada with incomparably less financial resources and exporting three-fourths of her wheat crop, achieving greater success—to state the case moderately—are not bright.

Under modern conditions of storage and transportation wheat held anywhere for future sale is a market factor. It is only really "off the market" when it has been destroyed or consumed. It can be temporarily held off the market at comparatively small cost, but it cannot be held off permanently, because its value will ultimately be eaten up by the storage, insurance, interest and other charges.

These average not less than one and a half cents a bushel per month; besides risk of deterioration and market fluctuations. In any case whenever it does come on the market, by increasing supply it must reduce prices just as its withdrawal or withholding increased them.

The wheat purchased by the United States Farm Relief Board was available for sale on any market at any time and at any price at the sole discretion of the board. It constituted a market menace that could not fail to be a powerful influence in "stabilizing" the price, but in favor of the consumer and against the producer. The more wheat the board purchased and held the greater the dead weight to be overcome before the market could rise in response to such favorable influences as might from time to time come into action.

The wheat exports of Canada and the United States constitute more than half of the world's total. Canada's surplus held over from the crop of 1928 into the selling season of 1929 was 100 million bushels. A somewhat larger volume was held over from the crop of 1929 to the selling season of 1930. This surplus is held under joint control of the banks and the Canadian wheat pool. Wheat is at present selling at figures substantially below its intrinsic worth as world conditions are today. There are many influences tending to that result.

But the fact that 170 million bushels of North American wheat is being held in store subject to unified control in each country is beyond doubt the greatest factor in preventing a return to normal prices. In the light of the facts as fully established further government purchase or guarantee could only increase the

dead weight against a future rise of market. No doubt present holders would be relieved in greater or less measure by government purchase or guarantee, but that is too high a price to pay for continued stagnation of prices below intrinsic value.

The great department stores are an outstanding modern instance of successful business methods. One of the basic principles of their operation is not to carry dead stock, whether it has become obsolete or is merely surplus. They systematically arrange to close out the surplus at times and under conditions convenient to themselves. The usual method is by "bargain sales". The idea is to get rid of the goods that are of slow sale at whatever price they will bring and thereby make room for and stimulate interest in goods that customers want and therefore will pay for at a fair price.

The bumper crop of 1928 in Canada, the United States and the Argentine gave the world a surplus of wheat. That was the time to push sales; to get the surplus into consumption, and therefore actually "off the market." Canada and particularly the Canadian pool took the opposite course. Instead of being sold into consumption the surplus was deliberately accumulated.

Had the crop of 1928 been closed out, even at sacrifice prices, the world would have taken the short crop of 1929 at prices worthy of its high quality. The crop of 1930, also much below the average in volume and much above it in quality, would also have met an active demand and realized top prices. The producers could have afforded to accept low prices on the abundant crop of 1928, but on the short crop of 1930 when they can least afford it they are compelled to accept the lowest prices. The excess of 1928 being held in store in effect turned the shortage of both 1929 and 1930 into a surplus which in conjunction with the operations of the United States Farm Relief Board, broke the back of the market, and so far has prevented its recovery.

Our New Patriotism
 (Continued from Page 69)

to be considered and that sum total is naturally made up of extra and intra-domestic exchanges.

It is neither sensible nor logical to pit the one against the other. The very nature of things demands that a balance should be struck between the two, that we should have a right perspective in our mind's eye—the scales should be maintained at an even level. Figuratively speaking, the whole question of a country's trade and commerce is as a dovetailed joint. Its domestic and foreign trade should fit exactly and be complementary to the one to the other. The mortise and the wedge may be examined separately but when considered relatively they should be put together and where the measurements are not sufficiently fine the necessary adjustments should be made.

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Head Offices: 465 St. John Street, Montreal

TORONTO REPRESENTATIVES
 C. C. LINDSEY, 610 Temple Bldg.
 GENERAL AGENTS FOR MANITOBA
 McFADYEN COMPANY LTD., WINNIPEG

Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
 J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
 FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

Applications for Agencies are Cordially Invited

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent --- almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL,
 Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON,
 Manager.

J. C. CONNELL, President A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager

MUTUAL RELIEF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1874

Head Office: KINGSTON, CANADA

A Purely Mutual Company operating throughout Canada and Newfoundland

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES-HIGH GUARANTEES

Business in Force
 over \$20,500,000

Applications
 for Agencies Invited

Assets over
 \$4,750,000

RE-INSURANCE COMPANY
ROSSIA
 OF COPENHAGEN
 DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL,
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 Head Office for Canada
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REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT,
 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST
 ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost

Assets \$4,784,342.81

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE

PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices:
 Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

PLANET COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-SUN BLDG.-TORONTO

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

J. H. RIDDEL
 President & Managing Director

TORONTO AGENTS: Armour, Bell, Boswell & Cronyn Limited, 24 King Street West.

CAUTION!

Before you pay a salesman for your subscription ask him to let you see his credential. All authorized subscription salesmen usually show their credentials without request.

Before You Subscribe

Examine the expiration dates on credential to make sure that it has not expired.

Check salesman's signature on credential with his signature on receipt given to you.

See that credential is countersigned.

You can make certain, further, that salesman is authorized by noting if your city, town or county appear upon credential as being in his territory.

A miniature copy of credential appears below—when completely filled in, in ink, it is your assurance that salesman is fully authorized. He will also issue you an official printed receipt showing name of publication, amount paid and term of subscription.

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRES—*Entered date*—*Salesman's name should appear here*—is authorized to accept subscriptions for SATURDAY NIGHT until at the regular rates and upon the basis shown on both sides of Official Receipt Form, one of which is issued to each subscriber.

This is the Name of the
 CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
 25 Richmond Street W., Toronto

Saleman's signature must appear in ink here and correspond with signature he writes on receipt.

Description of above salesman:

Height _____ Weight _____

Eyes _____ Complexion _____

Hair _____ Build _____

The following () points only are covered under this authorization and only until _____

(Over) Subscriber assumes no risk provided signature and description of salesman agree with identification above. (Over)

Signature of General Christian Manager

Saleman's Credential must be countersigned here

Saleman's Signature in ink must be used, otherwise credentialed is legal.

19



Safe Investments

THE safety of municipal and government bonds as investments is based upon the taxing power of public authorities—the strongest base a security can have. We recommend the following such bonds for investment.

	Price	Yield
Province of Ontario, 434%, guaranteeing Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, due January 1, 1970.....	101.80	4.65%
City of Vancouver, 5%, due June 30, 1945.....	102.66	4.75%
City of Calgary, 5%, due April 1, 1970.....	102.50	4.86%
City of Three Rivers, 5½%, due May 1, 1963.....	107.15	5.05%
City of Port Arthur, 5½%, guaranteeing Port Arthur General Hospital, due November 1, 1955.....	106.34	5.05%
Township of Sandwich West, 5½%, due Feb. 1, 1935-8.....	Rate	5.75%

All prices are "plus Government Transfer Tax"

Further particulars of these and our complete list of offerings of government, municipal and corporation bonds mailed on request.

MCLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO.

LIMITED

METROPOLITAN BUILDING, TORONTO

Montreal Ottawa Winnipeg London Hamilton



When Permanent Beauty is Essential

EXTRAORDINARY care in kiln drying and perfection in manufacture make Red Deer Brand Birch Flooring ideally fitted for buildings such as schools and public buildings where the floor is called on to stand hard wear. Time puts a wear-resisting "skin" on Red Deer Brand Birch. After many years of severe use this material preserves its well-groomed appearance.

Where a uniformly colored floor is desired we recommend our Selected Red. This wood gives a remarkable beauty of tone and color and offers an excellent background for modern decoration schemes.

Write for prices and full information.

The MUSKOKA WOOD Mfg. Co. Limited

Huntsville Ontario

Eastern Office—484 McGill St., Montreal.



**TO STOCKHOLDERS IN A CLOSE CORPORATION
• TO PARTNERS IN A PARTNERSHIP**

• You have two investments in your business. Your capital and yourself. You realize that your retirement will some time be forced by death. What will then become of your capital investment? • While you live you want to

keep your capital in this business and get a greater interest if you can. If you die your capital should be withdrawn because a business man's investments are not a widow's investments. • A BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUST solves your problem because at your death it provides your family with cash equal to your interest in the business, and in addition allows your associates to take over your interest without the hazards of outside interference. Both family and business are thus protected.

This plan is fully outlined in our new booklet
BUSINESS INSURANCE TRUSTS
Send for a copy

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
59 YONGE STREET - TORONTO
Branches throughout Canada

SAFEGUARDING THE PUBLIC

Eventful Year Closes On Standard Exchange—New Legislation and By-Laws Provide Protection

By F. J. Crawford

President of The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange

IN SOME respects, the year 1930 has been eventful for the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. The volume of business was greatly reduced as compared with the years 1929, 1928 and 1927. The number of shares traded in the first eleven months was 79,288,613 shares, as compared with 271,417,899 shares in the corresponding period of 1929. This shrinkage is accounted for in large measure by the general depression through which this country and other countries have passed, both as regards business and finance.

Buying power has been limited, with the result that prices of commodities and stocks have declined. With the exception of seasoned gold stocks, share price recessions have been drastic. Prices of base metals fell so sharply as to impair earning power of this group of companies. With respect to newer mines in the development stage and prospects, temporary shortage of funds has interrupted operations in many cases. Prices of the shares of these groups, therefore, fell to very low levels. Extraordinary progress has been made by not a few of the seasoned gold producers, which, due to the relatively constant price of gold in face of declines in most other commodities, have actually benefited. Physical assets have grown substantially, and a number of the mines have increased or are increasing mill capacity and earning power materially.

The legislation was written into the Criminal Code of Canada by the Federal Parliament last Spring. It was also enacted that if any broker sells any stock so as to reduce the amount of stock to less than the amount represented by purchases of clients, any such customer can collect from him all money paid, with interest. This provides for civil as well as criminal action against any broker who offends against these laws.

At a conference of attorneys general of all the provinces, held early this year, certain recommendations were made covering stock exchange trading by member firms. The Standard Stock and Mining Exchange adopted these recommendations in their entirety. On May 26th, 1930, the by-laws of the exchange were amended or augmented to include these recommendations, the most important of which were:

1. That a broker who receives an order from another broker cannot execute that order on the stock exchange by trading with the same broker from whom he received that order.

2. Time stamps were installed at each of the trading posts, whereby the exact time of each transaction is recorded by an electric machine. By this means, any client is able to ascertain precisely the time at which his order was executed, thus eliminating any possibility of irregularity. When a client places an order to sell or buy, at the market, he has available proof that the transaction was executed properly.

3. The Standard Stock Exchange, under its by-laws, provides that any client can secure the official certificates covering all transactions his broker makes for him, indicating the execution of the order and the exact time it occurred.

In 1929 the Security Frauds Act was amended to give the stock exchange power to appoint an exchange auditor and a panel of auditors to examine the books of member firms periodically. As a result the Stock Exchange appointed H. Pettit, of the firm of Oscar Hudson & Co., as exchange auditor, and thirty other chartered accountants as brokers' auditors. The books of all member firms of the exchange are audited on

Shares	Values
1918	20,868,541 \$ 6,575,038
1919	39,626,135 12,551,112
1920	17,358,156 6,412,348
1921	17,241,352 6,457,427
1922	71,124,352 29,074,198
1923	76,491,566 36,016,890
1924	69,257,918 29,853,687
1925	87,847,676 43,369,007
1926	129,753,966 125,175,876
1927	320,777,990 250,897,081
1928	333,538,932 614,808,561
1929	297,488,594 707,123,804
*1930	79,288,613 130,383,349
*—10 mos.	

The most important developments of the year on the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange have been the steps taken by the Exchange, the Ontario government and the Federal govern-



REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS

Despite a moderate contraction in volume of sales, President S. F. Duncan of Provincial Paper, Ltd., reports that his company has enjoyed a satisfactory year and that earnings will take care of bond interest and preferred dividends and allow for the usual additions to depreciation and surplus. The company's plants are operating within 15 per cent of normal capacity, a ration of operation that compares favorably with other departments of Canadian industry.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

HEALTHFUL SUNSHINE in Your Home

Ultra-Violets rays on your naked body will make you look better, feel better, do better work. Sunbeam Ultra-Violet morning or night will give you more health and longer life.

The body starves for sunshine even in summer. It is composed of water and air, the life-giving rays cannot penetrate.

New you can have sun benefits, all year round, in the privacy of your own home, the always available sunshine of the Violette. Even in winter, Ultra-Violet "Sunbeam Sunshine" is always on tap, certified as to quantity and quality of its rays.

Enjoy more vibrant health, more joyous well-being. You can have "Sunbeam Ultra-Violette" and read about this man-made sunshine that is good for all folks of all ages. Complete, as shown, with 6 carbons, goggles, etc., only \$47.00. Send today for catalog and pay balance in small monthly payments as you benefit. Therapeutic Department

Flexible Shaft Company Limited
341 Carlaw Ave., Toronto 8, Ont.

Sunbeam

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Insurance Company
TORONTO, CANADA

Head Office: 159 Bay St.

Branch Office: Waterloo, Ont.

The Log Ontario Agents Writing Pilot Policies

Automobile	Plate Glass
Burglary	Fidelity
Liability	and Surety
Fire	Bonds
Total to Date	570

Pilot Policies Protect Agents Applications Invited.

FIRSTBROOK BOXES LIMITED DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Dividend of 13 1/2% on the 7% Preferred Stock of Firstbrook Boxes Limited has been declared payable the fifteenth day of December, 1930, to stockholders of record at the close of business the first day of December, 1930.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) GEO. W. BROWN,
Secretary.
Toronto 9, November 26, 1930.



City Bonds are attractive at present prices

City of Vancouver, 5% Bonds,

Due 30th June, 1945,

Price: 102.66 and int., yielding 4.75%.

City of Calgary, 5% Bonds,

Due 1st April, 1970,

Price: 102.50 and int., yielding 4.86%.

City of Three Rivers, 5½% Bonds,

Due 1st May, 1960-67,

Price: Rate to yield 5.05%.

Transfer tax to be added to above prices

Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Limited

Dominion Bank Bidg., Toronto 2

**British American Bank
Note Company, Limited**

(Incorporated 1866)
Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.
Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Postage and
Revenue Stamps and all Mon-
etary Documents.

Municipal Debentures a Specialty.
Branches:
Toronto Montreal Ottawa

**MORRISON BRASS
Corporation Limited**

**DIVIDEND NOTICE
ON
PREFERRED STOCK.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 1½% on the 7% Preferred Stock of the Morrison Brass Corporation, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of November, 1930, payable on the first day of December, 1930, to Shareholders of record at the close of the business on the 26th day of November, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
HIRAM D. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
November 26th, 1930.

**The Bell Telephone
Company of Canada
Notice of Dividend**

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th of January, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1930.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 26th November, 1930.

**Brewing Corporation of Canada
LIMITED**

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$2½c per share, being at the rate of \$2½c per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value preference shares of the Company payable on the 15th of January, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.
Toronto, November 26, 1930.

**Current Quotations on
Unlisted Stocks**

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr.
A. Co., Ltd.)

	BID	ASK
INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:		
Canada Machinery 7% Pfd.	\$23.00	\$25.00
Canada Packers 7% Pfd.	97.50	101.00
Can. Industries 7% Pfd.	116.00	123.00
Canadian Westinghouse...	85.00	
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8%		
Dom. Sugar Com.	60.00	70.00
Eastern Car 6% Pfd.	77.50	
Nat. Grocers 2nd Pfd. 7%.	40.00	50.00
Roland Paper Co. Bonus...	95.00	
Toronto Street 8% Pfd.	100.50	
INSURANCE STOCKS:		
Canada Life	660.00	750.00
Canada National Fire	21.00	30.00
Commercial Life 10% Pfd.	60.00	60.00
Great West Life	165.00	130.00
Guarantee of N. A.	255.00	
Imperial Life	400.00	445.00
Manufacturers' Life	120.00	395.00
Saskatchewan Life 10% Pfd.	21.00	
Sun Life	1625.00	1850.00
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS:		
Car. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	65.00	
Electrical Trust 1st	100.00	
Defence & Sec. 5% Pfd.	65.00	
Gwinnett & Ont. Loan Par \$50	60.00	70.00
London & Western Trust	190.00	
Mortgage Discount 6% Pfd.	4.25	5.25
Royal Finance Pfd.	7.75	
Security Trust "A" Pfd.	90.00	85.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings..	122.00	

MANNING W. DOHERTY

AND

T. H. ROADHOUSE

ANNOUNCE THE FORMATION OF A PARTNERSHIP

TO CONDUCT A STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS

UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

DOHERTY ROADHOUSE & CO.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

AT

170 BAY STREET, TORONTO

DECEMBER 1ST, 1930

TELEPHONE WAVERLEY 1163

LETTERS

**Steady Growth
So. Canada Power Report
Gratifying**

Financial Editor,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir:

The writer of the article headed "Banking in the Middle Ages", in SATURDAY NIGHT a short time ago, is less than just to the church. Professor Tawney, of the University of London, England, describes the background of it all thus:

"The medieval consumer—we can sympathize with him today more easily than in 1914—is like a traveller condemned to spend his life at a station hotel. He is at the mercy of the local baker and brewer. Indeed, a great part of medieval industry is a system of organized monopolies, endowed with a public status, which must be watched with jealous eyes to see that they do not abuse their powers. It is a society of small masters and peasant farmers. Wages are not a burning question, except in the great industrial centres of Italy and Flanders, the permanent wage-earning class is small. Usury is, as it is today, in similar circumstances. Loans are made largely for consumption, not for production. The farmer whose harvest fails or whose beasts die, or the artisan who loses money, must have credit, seed-corn, raw materials, and his distress is the money-lender's opportunity."

"Naturally, there is passionate popular sentiment against the engrosser who holds a town to ransom, the monopolist who brings the livings of many into the hands of one, the money-lender who takes advantage of his neighbors' necessities to get a lien on their land, and foreclose. As Wyycliffe said, 'The usurer would not loan these goods, but if he hoped winning, that he loves more than charity. Many others sin more than this usury, but for this men curse and hate it more than other sin.'

"No one who examines the cases actually heard by the courts in the later Middle Ages will think that sentiment surprising, for they throw a lurid light on the possibilities of commercial immortality. Among the peasants and small farmers who composed the mass of the population in medieval England, borrowing and lending were common, and it was with reference to their petty transactions, not to the world of high finance, that the traditional attitude towards the money-lender had been crystallized."

—Religion and the Rise of Capitalism.

In the name of charity the church protected the consumer by condemning and denouncing the usurer.

J. M. CLAIR.

The forests of Canada are, in point of production, the second in importance of the Dominion's natural resources, being exceeded in value of products by agriculture alone. During the early history of Canada there was a period, when white pine lumbering was at its height, in which forest products represented more than 37 per cent. of Canada's annual exports.

Maintaining the unbroken record of growth in all departments which has marked the operations of the company since its inception, Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, in its annual report for the fiscal year ended September 30th, 1930, reveals marked gains in customers connected, output, electric revenue and earnings. Despite increased depreciation charges and preferred dividend requirements, earnings on the common stock outstanding at \$1.21 a share are well up to the previous year's figure of \$1.23 a share.

In submitting the report to shareholders, president J. B. Woodyatt says in part:

As will be seen from the comparative statements, your company is able to report progress in most of its activities. This is particularly gratifying as the period covered by this report coincided with a severe industrial and financial depression which affected not only the communities served by your company but also the farming country surrounding them from which comes a considerable proportion of the buying power of the district. Notwithstanding this handicap, sales of your company's service and merchandise were well ahead of all previous years.

New Issue

**Can. Nor. Power Corp.
Bonds Offered**

PUBLIC offering of \$2,000,000 Series "A" 5 per cent. collateral trust sinking fund bonds of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd., is being made by Nesbitt, Thomson and Company, at 90½ to yield over 5½ per cent.

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited, through subsidiary companies, owns and operates nine hydro-electric power plants and one hydraulic air compressor plant serving the towns and mining areas in Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Installed capacity of these plants is 114,000 H.P.; ultimate capacity 187,750 H.P.

Consolidated net earnings of the company and its subsidiaries available for interest, before providing for depreciation but after allowing for income tax, have

depreciation but after allowing for in-
lings as above for the twelve months
come tax, have been as follows: ended October 31st, 1930, were equal
Average three years ended December to nearly 2½ times bond interest.
31st, 1929, \$1,980,000; twelve months. The assets of the company and its
ended October 31st, 1930, \$2,098,034; subsidiaries have a book value of over
annual bond interest, \$850,000. Earnings-\$33,000,000.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night:
I would like to thank you very
much for your recent letter of advice.
I know now that I would have lost
quite a bit of money without your
help and I would like you to know
that I am grateful.

S. P., Winnipeg, Man.



The Perils of Old Pepys

Living in the 17th century was dangerous

(Extracts from the famous diary of Samuel Pepys)

Sept. 19, 1662—At night I walked with three or four to guard me—it being a joy to my heart . . . that people should of themselves provide this for me. I hear this walk is dangerous by night.

May 11, 1663—On foot, I was set upon by a great dog who got hold of my garters and might have done me hurt, but Lord! to see what a maze I was that, having a sword about me, I never thought to use it.

June 30, 1664—Walked back all alone. Saw a man that had a cudgel in his hand and though he told me he labored in the King's Yard, and many other good arguments that he is an honest man, yet, God forgive me, I did doubt he might knock me on the head with his club.

July 11, 1664—About 11 o'clock, knowing what money I have in the house and hearing a noise, I began to sweat worse and worse till I melted almost to water. Then I understood it was only a dog!

"Long talking with my wife," wrote Pepys on one occasion. "What she should do if I should by accident die!"

Living in the 20th century is more dangerous:

True, its perils are different—swift transport—air flight—machinery—the pace that kills!

Pepys couldn't insure his life—YOU can

SEE A SUN LIFE MAN

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable at the option of the holder in gold coin of the Dominion of Canada or the present standard of weight and fineness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the Pound Sterling at the Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in London, England; or in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of New York, U.S.A. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole or in part on any interest payment date on thirty days notice at 102½% of principal amount if redeemed on or before May 1st, 1933, and thereafter at 32 of 1% less for each subsequent five-year period or portion thereof.

Due May 1st, 1953

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable at the option of the holder in gold coin of the Dominion of Canada or the present standard of weight and fineness of the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to the Pound Sterling at the Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in London, England; or in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada in the City of New York, U.S.A. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal only. Redeemable at the option of the Company as a whole or in part on any interest payment date on thirty days notice at 102½% of principal amount if redeemed on or before May 1st, 1933, and thereafter at 32 of 1% less for each subsequent five-year period or portion thereof.

TRUSTEE: MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Issued
Collateral Trust Gold Bonds	\$50,000,000	
5% Series "A" due 1953 (including this issue)	\$17,000,000	
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	7,500,000	5,500,000
Common Shares, without nominal or par value	500,000 Shs.	375,000 Shs.

The following has been summarized from a letter written to us by J. B. Woodyatt, Esq., Vice-President of the Company:

THE COMPANY: CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED, through subsidiary companies, owns and operates nine hydro-electric power plants and one hydraulic air compressor plant serving the towns and mining areas in Northeastern Ontario and Northwestern Quebec. Installed capacity of these plants is 114,000 H.P.; ultimate capacity 187,750 H.P.

EARNINGS: Consolidated net earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries available for interest, before providing for depreciation but after allowing for income tax, have been as follows:—

Average 3 years ended December 31st, 1929... \$1,980,000
Twelve months ended October 31st, 1930... 2,098,034
Annual Bond Interest... 850,000

Earnings as above for the twelve months ended October 31st, 1930, were equal to nearly 2½ times bond interest. The above mentioned earnings in each case do not fully reflect the benefit of this additional financing.

SECURITY: The assets of the Company and its subsidiaries have a book value of over \$33,000,000. These Bonds, in the opinion of Counsel, are secured specifically by deposit with the Trustees of bonds, notes and shares of subsidiary companies (as more fully set out in the Trust Deed securing the Bonds), thus making them in effect a first charge against the properties of such subsidiaries. Further subsidiary company Debenture Notes to an amount in excess of this additional issue of Bonds of Series "A" will be deposited with the Trustee under the terms of the Trust Deed securing these Bonds. The Bonds are further secured by a floating charge on all other assets of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds from the sale of this additional issue of \$2,000,000 principal amount of Bonds of Series "A" will be used for the corporate purposes of the Company including the reimbursement of the Treasury for advances to subsidiary companies for capital expenditures already made.

SINKING FUND: The Trust Deed provides for a Sinking Fund, commencing May 1st, 1933, which it is estimated will retire over 50% of the Bonds of Series "A" by maturity.

The statements in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based on information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Price: 90½ and accrued interest to yield over 5¾%
(Plus transfer tax)

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY

Bank Money Orders

Money orders issued by the Bank of Montreal are used by many business houses as well as by individuals for settling small accounts where it is not desired to pay by cheque.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of \$800,000,000

Head Office Montreal

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

Capital (fully paid) \$12,500,000 Reserve Fund \$14,551,600
Deposits \$321,175,645 (\$5=£1)

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Terms for the Opening of Accounts Furnished on Application.
HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH LONDON CITY OFFICE
238 Branches in All. 3 Bishopsgate, LONDON, E.C.2.
General Manager, Sir ALEXANDER K. WRIGHT, K.B.E., D.L.



ISSUES EXCELLENT REPORT

Despite general business depression the Imperial Bank of Canada, in its fifty-sixth annual statement shows highly satisfactory earnings and profits, total assets and deposits well maintained. Frank A. Rolph is President of the Bank.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

LONDON MORE HOPEFUL

Stock Exchange Has Weathered Storms and Expects Revival — Brighter Factors Appear

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE depression on the Stock Exchanges of the world has now lasted for some eighteen months and it is over a year since the Hatry crash and the Wall Street collapse occurred. The question is being asked with increasing hope of an encouraging reply: When will the revival come?

On the London Stock Exchange the search for signs of a revival is becoming more assiduous. There are some indeed who do not believe a revival will come to Great Britain, or at least not in our time. The economic forces now at work are so big and so different compared with those operating before the war that they believe theories of recurring slumps and booms are valueless for forecasting the future under the new conditions and that there can be no return to normal.

But in so far as they feel there will not be a revival they are in a minority. The majority believe that prosperity will return, although they differ among themselves as to when

it will come or what are the signs of its coming.

For those who do believe a revival will come there are now signs worth observing. At present the London Stock Markets are sound. There are no weak accounts. No serious failures are expected, no serious sudden fall in prices is foreseen. These events have happened unexpectedly before, but the situation is reassuring at present because the Stock Exchange has only recently passed through fire, and is now tempered.

The collapses in the autumn a year ago, the financial stringency before that time and after, the collapses of institutions abroad, notably in Denmark, Germany and Italy and recently in France, even though English funds were sometimes involved, have all expended their shocks on London and the shocks have been withstood.

Besides this general solidity another factor to be observed is the boomlet in gilt-edged securities which have been rising in price during the last five months. This is associated with the lack of commercial bills in which banks and other financial houses can make short term investments; the accumulation of funds owing to a decline in new capital issues; the gradual decline in the rate of interest not only for short term investments but now also for long term investments.

So much for the technical domestic tendencies of the Stock Exchange as they are at present and as they may be in the near future. In industry and trade at large the major favourable factors are two. First, that at the present low level of wholesale prices many producers of raw materials are working at a loss, and that stage is one when production perforce ceases and therefore prices subsequently recover. Secondly, retail prices also are now falling. This increases real purchasing power among a vast section of the people; hence, with the same incomes they can buy more, the quantity of goods demanded increases, and industry recovers in consequence.

Still other factors have to be considered. Economic factors are in the long run, perhaps, stronger than the will of men, but in the short run men can and continually do influence them; the return to the gold standard is a case in point. The political and social-industrial situation must not be overlooked. In the matter of tariffs, of changes of governments, and of struggles over wages, anything may happen, either for good or for bad and will have a corresponding effect on the Stock Exchange.

Meanwhile, the fact that this feeling of uncertainty exists is a retarding influence on any revival. Another retarding influence, even if it cannot produce actual setbacks, is the uncertainty regarding the financial and stock exchange situation in France and the United States. London is a little anxious about the soundness of both those centres.

The outlook for the London Stock Exchange—and its prospects influence stock exchanges throughout the world—is one which is not without some definite signs of hope, although still clouded with uncertainty. Purely financial and industrial conditions suggest that the slump is running to a close and out of stagnation will arise vigour.

Facilitating Sound Investment

A Monthly List

At the beginning of each month we publish for the guidance of investors, a booklet giving a widely diversified list of good bonds. Current prices and yields are shown. In addition, each edition contains summaries of the principal facts relating to several offerings. Other information of general interest also is published.

We shall be pleased, on request, to send this booklet regularly, as a matter of service, to any investor.

The National City Company Limited

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OTTAWA QUEBEC
85 Sparks Street 65 St. Anne Street

Offices in New York, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Seattle, London, Manchester, Amsterdam, Geneva, Tokyo and more than fifty other cities of importance.

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WILMOT L. MATTHEWS	
THE HON. J. M. WILSON	
Lt. Col. HERBERT MOLSON, C.M.G., M.C.	

THE

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RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, ENGLAND

THE OCCIDENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE and ALL CASUALTY LINES

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26 Wellington St. East

J. J. O'BRIEN, Manager

Head Office for Canada --- 460 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

TRUSTEES — EXECUTORS — ADMINISTRATORS
TRANSFER AGENTS — REGISTRARS

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

Brig.-Gen.
G. E. McCUAIG,
President

FRANK S. TAYLOR
General Manager

Will act as agent for executors or administrators to attend to the realization of assets, collection of revenues, management of properties or securities, and in any other fiduciary capacity.

We can relieve you of attention to troublesome details and help you to solve your difficulties.

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Our Christmas Suggestion.

Do something of enduring value.

Start to save systematically using our Investment Plan with interest at 5% to create a fund, which may be used to provide for the future education of a child or to start a child in business or any other purpose.

Principal and Interest Fully Guaranteed

Capital Trust Corporation

LIMITED.

OTTAWA TORONTO MONTREAL

CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY LIMITED
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

For the Long Pull

Long pull investors are interested in those evidences of managerial foresight which promise continued prosperity. One such evidence is the provision for renewal of depreciated properties at advanced price levels. Such investors are reassured if Canadian Appraisal Service is used for determining property values and depreciations.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED



"Owned by SOUTHERN CANADA those it serves"

President and General Manager JAS. B. WOODYATT
Vice-Presidents: J. M. ROBERTSON, J. S. H. WURTELL, P. T. DAVIES

DIRECTORS:

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Asst. Treasurer T. IRVING

J. M. ROBERTSON
P. A. THOMSON
JAS. B. WOODYATT
J. S. H. WURTELL

Seventeenth Consolidated Annual Statement

Year Ending 30th September, 1930

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Plant Investment.....	\$20,416,779.53
*Investments.....	3,420,162.70
Accounts Receivable.....	349,427.80
Notes Receivable.....	25,000.00
Markets and Supplies.....	287,782.42
Prepaid Accounts.....	125,881.07
Mortgages Receivable.....	2,875.71
Funds in Escrow for Bonds of Subsidiaries.....	67,116.74
Due by Subscribers to Capital Stock.....	143,929.47
To Public—	
Funded Debt.....	\$6,861,366.82
Less Bonds deposited as Collateral Security.....	20,000.00
Bank Loan.....	\$6,841,366.82
Accounts Payable.....	1,035,226.53
Preferred Dividend payable Oct. 15th, 1930.....	88,269.00
Customers' Deposits, including interest.....	31,866.88
Bond Interest Matured.....	2,274.00
Bond Interest Accrued.....	160,413.25
To Shareholders—	
Preferred (58,846 Shares \$100 each).....	\$5,884,600.00
Common (400,000 Shares no par value).....	8,672,000.00
Subsidiaries (125 Shares \$100 each).....	12,500.00
Reserves (1,500,000 each).....	1,575,000.40
Miscellaneous.....	119,991.93
Profit and Loss.....	436,883.13
	\$25,101,327.14
At the 30th September 1930 the market value \$25,101,327.14 of the Securities amounted to \$31,182,616.19	
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Gross Earnings.....	\$ 2,257,421.94
Expenses.....	848,950.15
Interest.....	341,461.26
Bad Debts.....	2,820.00
Balance.....	1,004,198.53
	\$2,257,421.94 \$2,257,421.94

Signed on behalf of the Board [JAS. B. WOODYATT] Directors

P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants

We have audited the books of account of the Southern Canada Power Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Company, Limited, and its subsidiary, the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, for the year ended 30th September 1930, and we certify that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Statement of Assets and Liabilities and relative Profit and Loss Account as at the 30th September 1930, show the true position of the combined Companies as at that date, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of account examined by us.

Montreal, 12th November, 1930



Supplying Light and Power to 116 Municipalities

1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
13,249	15,066	16,217	18,269	20,065	21,662	23,552	25,543	26,594

Industrial Conditions are Ideal in Southern Canada Power Industrial Area
Industrial Department: 355 St. James Street, West, Montreal.

SATURDAY NIGHT

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 13, 1930

NATIONAL MINING REVIEW



TYPICAL SCENES IN CANADA'S FAR-FLUNG MINERAL FIELDS

(1) General view of the surface works of an established metal producer in Northern Ontario.
(2) One of the first steps in developing a mine. This is a test-pit, used by miners to discover what lies immediately below the surface.
(3) How the prospector functions; searching for placer gold in a water-course of Canada's north-west.
(4) A typical northern highway for the prospector and pioneer, and a potential source of power.
(5) "Hitting the winter trail." Prospectors toilingfully beginning an expedition.
(6) The "Lady Maud," well-known Arctic voyager, visiting an outpost within the Arctic Circle.
(7) A pack-laden prospector on the trail in the North-West Territories.

(8) The Midnight Sun photographed. This striking picture was taken at Great Bear Lake, at a point within the Arctic Circle.
(9) Dog-train taking a rest during winter expedition to new northern mining field.
(10) The dread of pioneers: one of the bush-fires which frequently ravage vast areas of the virgin timberlands of the North.
(11) A Canadian resident of the Farther North: native Eskimo in the Coppermine River area.
(12) Another preliminary step in mine development; trenching the overburden from a vein outcrop.
(13) Resting after the day's toll: an exploration crew on mining claims in Northern Quebec.

CANADA'S GROWING MINERAL WEALTH

Production in First Half of 1930 Exceeds That of Similar Period in 1929—Ontario Leads Provinces in Value of Output—Future Holds Vast Potentialities

By the Hon. W. A. Gordon, K.C., M.P.

Minister of Mines of Canada

SOME difficulty must necessarily be experienced in estimating the status of an industry so diversified a character and spread over so large a territory as the mining industry of Canada. In some branches of Canadian mining the extent of this year's operations is below that of previous years. In other branches the output of previous years has this year been maintained and, in some cases, surpassed.

Activities of permanent value to the industry in the form of mine development, mill, smelter and refinery construction have been continued this year with a view to increased future production. In a general way, however, the industry has felt the effects of the depression, and many enterprises that would otherwise have gone forward have been retarded by the pronounced drop in the market prices of the metals of industry.

Figures of mineral production for the first six months of 1930, when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1929, show the difference of output values to be more marked than that of quantity production. Quantity production of nearly all the metals, in fact, exceeded the outputs of the first half of 1929.

In the non-metallic minerals, the output of which is in many cases closely related to current industrial conditions at home, a decline in quantity production is fairly general but, even here, an increase over last year's figures is noted in a few important items. This ability to advance in the face of adverse conditions indicates increasing stability in the industry generally and augurs well for the future.

Relatively few Canadians realize the extent of Canada's mining industry or the increasingly large part it is destined to play in the broad scheme of national development. The emergence of the Dominion into the front rank of the world's mineral producing countries must inevitably react to the benefit of the country, and the intensive development and treatment of our mineral resources will add variety and

stability to our growing list of industries.

Mining is now practically a Dominion-wide industry, mining operations of some kind being conducted in every province and territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are characterized by the variety of resources already being developed or awaiting exploitation, few countries being endowed with so wide a range of commercial minerals.

In British Columbia increased activity on the part of the larger producers has overcome to a large extent any slackening of activity due to the closing down of smaller properties, and production generally is nearly on the level of that of 1929. Although production at a number of properties has ceased owing to the prices of the metals produced having dropped below the margin of profitable operation, prospecting, exploration and development have continued at a fair rate.

As in the other coal mining provinces the lessened demand for coal has been a cause of concern to both provincial and Dominion Governments and to the operators. It is hoped, however, that the efforts now being made to extend the markets for Canadian fuels will result in improved conditions in which it can be most satisfactorily utilized.

Mining activities in Manitoba are now centred in the developments proceeding at the Flin Flon and Sherritt-Gordon properties. The former has reached the trial stage of operation and it is possible to forecast capacity output from both of these properties in 1931. When in operation the Flin Flon will produce blister copper, zinc bars, and gold and silver bullion. Copper concentrates from the Sherritt-Gordon mill will be treated at the Flin Flon smelter.

Manitoba also has possibilities of achieving importance as a gold producer and already shows a growing non-metallic output. Recent developments in pegmatite dykes in the southeastern part of the province have

disclosed possible sources of the metals beryllium, lithium, and tin.

Ontario leads Canada's mining provinces in the value of mineral output. The production of gold continues to increase and will likely do so for some time to come, all of the larger mines having made provision for increased mill outputs. The developments of the Sudbury nickel-copper district have been the outstanding feature in Canadian mining and metallurgical activity during the year, and have greatly enhanced the standing of the Sudbury district among the more important mining and metallurgical centers of the world.

The recent extensive additions to the plant and equipment of the International Nickel Company are expected to operate at capacity next year and will provide employment for a large number of workers and the raw material for new Canadian industries.

Continued investigations of the Onakawana lignite beds by the Ontario Government indicate deposits from which possibly 100,000,000 tons of lignite may be extracted in open cut workings. The federal and provincial Departments of Mines are conducting tests with this fuel to determine the ways in which it can be most satisfactorily utilized.

Outstanding features of the year's progress in Quebec are the proving of important additions to the Waithe-Ackerman-Montgomery copper reserves, possibilities of a larger gold output at Noranda, the commencement of construction on a copper refinery at Montreal, and a decrease in the output of asbestos. Exploration proceeding in the Chibougamau and Opemiska districts are reported to indicate mineral deposits of commercial possibilities.

As in British Columbia, coal mining in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has fallen off considerably because of the slackened demand. These conditions are receiving especial attention from both provincial and Dominion Governments. The Dominion Government, realizing

that the solution of these problems is national as well as provincial, has erected in Ottawa new Fuel Research Laboratories designed and equipped to carry out investigations that will further the development of the coal resources of the Dominion. Here research in carbonization, briquetting, hydrogenation, and other scientific methods of utilizing fuels is carried on, with a view to the application of such methods and processes of utilization to the Dominion's fuel problem.

The Government has also endeavored to widen the market for its coal fields through the medium of assisted freight rates to points where Canadian coals come into competition with coals from the United States. It is too early to state whether this scheme will attain success, but results to date have been encouraging.

Canada is fast becoming an important producer of the base metals, the copper, nickel, lead and zinc of industry, that wield so large an influence on the mineral markets of the world. Power developments under way and proposed will in time enable a much larger percentage of our output of these metals to be absorbed by Canadian industries, but by far the greater part of the output must be disposed of elsewhere. In so far as nickel is concerned Canada need have little worry. Of lead and zinc the Dominion possesses abundant supplies and until recently no new sources in foreign fields have been discovered that would greatly disturb Canada's position. It is reported that recent developments in Queensland, Australia, may result in that country becoming an important producer of lead, but Canada's geographical position in relation to those countries that are buyers of lead would appear to give the Dominion an advantage. Canadian companies have for some years been heavy contributors to the lead and zinc markets of the world and the Sullivan mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in British Columbia is considered to be one of the world's richest lead-zinc mines. When

the Flin Flon property comes into production next year Canada's importance as a zinc producer will be further enhanced.

The situation in regard to copper is not so clear. Compared with other countries Canada has not until recently been a large producer of copper and Canadian companies with a few exceptions have refrained from entering the copper refinery field.

The successful development of the Frood and other orebodies of the International Nickel Company near Sudbury and of the

Noranda and adjacent properties in

Quebec have completely altered the copper situation and, in fact, the situation of the mining industry in Canada.

Assured of immense resources of this metal the companies concerned have undertaken the refining of copper within the Dominion and the International Nickel Company has, in association with other companies, already erected a copper refinery near

Sudbury designed to handle some 120,000 tons of refined copper a year. Likewise, Noranda Mines, Limited, is interested in a refinery in course of erection at Montreal East which should be ready for operation next year with a capacity of 75,000 tons a year.

Newly developed African deposits will shortly be in a position to furnish world markets with large tonnages of copper. The supply on that continent is large and several of the deposits are of a type that will permit of cheap exploitation.

Large deposits of copper ores still exist in the United States and there are numerous copper bearing ores in various parts of South America. These, however, are largely controlled by United States interests.

Should the electrical industry show in the future a development proportionate to its growth in the past decade it is probable that the future demand for

(Continued on Page 31)

MINISTER OF MINES FOR CANADA



HON. W. A. GORDON, K.C.

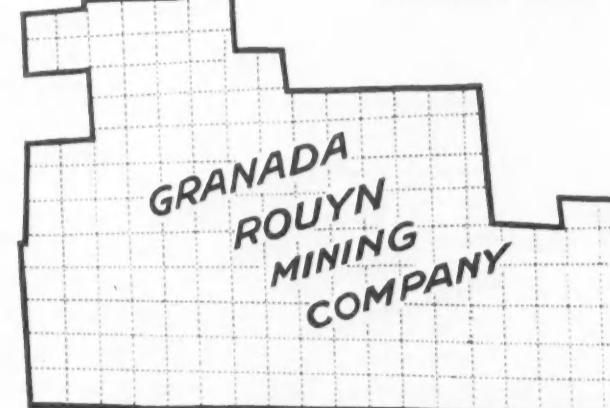
GRANADA ROUYN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED



GRANADA MILL



Granada holds 6,000 acres embracing the largest acreage ever assembled by any precious metal producing mining company in Canada—covering over four miles in length along the strike of the gold-bearing deposits.



ton after allowing for all contingencies are giving to Granada a particularly bright outlook.

In order to maintain operations at the current rate, only about 40 per cent of the stoping area is being drawn upon at present. Some of the richer sections are being left in reserve for emergencies which may arise at times when more than normal amount of development may be in progress.

Work has been carried to 625 feet in depth. One main shoot at this level has a length of about 800 feet. Stoping in this area ranges from the width of the drift to as much as twelve and fifteen feet. This is on vein No. 2. A crosscut is now progressing north to veins No. 1 and No. 3 both of which at surface are running parallel to No. 2 and appear to be equally as rich.



GRANADA SHAFT AND CRUSHER HOUSE

There are a great many veins showing at outcrop on Granada which carry visible gold but which have not yet been worked. The extremely large acreage offers scope for expansion on a particularly large scale at such time as the company thoroughly fortifies itself in the operations now being established in the very centre of the holdings.

Granada is the product of the energy of Robert C. Gamble, one of the better known mining men of Eastern Canada. Since the early days of Cobalt, Mr. Gamble has been identified with mining in Northern Ontario and Quebec. When the first discovery of gold was made in Rouyn on the Powell claims, Mr. Gamble was quick to recognize that the continuation of the rock formations peculiar to the rich Kirkland Lake gold area did not run through that northerly part of Rouyn township but occurred in the southerly half. Accordingly, with all the energy possible, the work was commenced of staking and acquiring all the possible acreage in the area of favorable gold bearing formation. This is why Granada owes its present unique position to the energy and experience of the company's president, Robert C. Gamble. Experienced visitors to Granada when making a survey of the property have been heard to remark that in event of continued success, Granada is not only a gold mine, but an entire mining camp rolled into one.

The property is situated only four miles from the flourishing towns of Rouyn and Noranda and a like distance from the Noranda mine. The southerly corner of Noranda Mines is only a little over two miles from the northerly corner of Granada. A first class motor road now links these towns and mines.

Granada Rouyn Mining Company, Limited

Capital authorized 1,000,000 shares no par value
Capital issued 700,000 shares

Directors

R. C. Gamble Toronto, Ont.
W. J. Hosking Rouyn, Que.
R. H. News Oakville, Ont.
W. B. Reid Toronto, Ont.
W. A. Gamble Ottawa, Ont.

Officers

R. C. Gamble President and Managing Director
W. A. Gamble Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer
Head Office: Rouyn, Que.

December 13, 1930

SATURDAY NIGHT

27

THE MINES' CURRENT POSITION AT A GLANCE

Company	Share Capitalization	Par Value	Dividend Rate	Current Price	Yield	Mill Tonnage	
Barry Hollinger	4,000,000	\$1		.08		80	Gold producer, meeting expenses. Requires operating capital.
Base Metals	3,000,000	N.P.		\$ 1.50		350	Equipped high grade lead-zinc property, awaiting higher prices but continuing development.
Castle Treth.	3,000,000	\$1		.16		150	Active silver company, with 33c. a share in cash assets.
Central Man.	5,000,000	\$1		.05		150	Gold mine, running out of ore, outlook doubtful.
Cobalt Contact	3,000,000	\$1		.03		100	Inactive silver-cobalt prospect, former producer.
Coniaurum	6,000,000	N.P.		.30		350	Productive, profitable, financing depth work from mill.
Cons. Smelters	600,000	\$25	\$10.50	\$150.00	7%	6,000	Canada's largest lead-zinc-silver company, with \$16,000,000 operating capital, branching out.
Dome Mines	1,000,000	N.P.	\$1	\$8.30	12%	1,500	Gold producer, earning \$2 a share, with \$5 per share in cash assets.
Falconbridge	5,000,000	N.P.		\$1.50		300	Nickel-copper producer, with favorable outlook.
Granada	1,000,000	N.P.		\$1.50		75	Producing gold profitably and good outlook for expansion.
Granby Cons.	500,000	\$100	\$3	\$18.00	17%	6,000	High cost copper company, with excellent past record.
Hollinger Cons.	5,000,000	\$5	.65	\$6	10.8%	4,500	A leading gold mine of Canada, liquid cash reserves \$14,500,000, four years' ore in sight.
Howey Gold	5,000,000	\$1		.24		500	Low grade gold deposit, is requiring further financing.
International Nickel	15,000,000	N.P.					World's largest nickel producer, presently drawing on reserves for dividends. Future outlook exceptionally good.
Kirkland Lake Gold	276,990 pfds.	\$100	\$1	\$18.25	5.4%	8,000	Outlook improving at this Kirkland property.
Keeley Silver	5,000,000	\$1		.43		150	Declining silver mine. Liquid assets double selling price.
Lake Shore	2,000,000	\$1	\$1.20 and bonuses	\$21.00	\$7	2,200	Coming gold leader. Possible dividends \$2.50 per share annually. Mine in excellent condition with production increasing.
March Gold	3,500,000	\$1		N.Q.		140	Equipped gold prospect, with dubious future.
McIntyre Porc.	800,000	\$5	\$1	\$17.60	5.6%	1,500	Sound gold company, enlarging mill, looking to higher earnings and greater dividends.
Mining Corp.	1,660,050	\$5		\$1.70		150	Silver company, with control of Quemont, interest in Base Metals and gold prospect.
Nipissing	1,200,000	\$5	.30	\$1.16	26%	150	Declining silver mine, with high ratio cash assets.
Noranda	2,250,000	N.P.	\$2	\$17.50	11.4%	2,200	Successful copper company, facing dividend decision.
Premier Gold	5,000,000	\$1	.24	.75		400	High Yield, account declining ore resources.
Siscoe Gold	5,000,000	\$1		.33		150	Gold producer with undetermined chances. Active.
Sylvanite	3,300,000	\$1	.08	.55	7%	230	Profitable gold operator, just entering dividend class.
Teck Hughes	5,000,000	\$1	.60	\$5.75	10.4%	950	Ambitious gold company, earning dividend, plans depth development and enlarging mill.
Vipond	2,500,000	\$1		.90		315	Money maker on moderate scale. Exploring. Profits \$300,000 in past year.
W.A.M.	2,000,000	N.P.		\$2.40			Noranda subsidiary. High grade copper tonnage. Has promising future.
Wright Hargreaves	5,500,000	N.P.	.20	\$1.75	11.40%	700	Restored to profitable life and dividends this year.
Abana Mines	3,500,000	\$1		.21		200	Passing through financing phase. Moderate tonnage copper-zinc ore.
Amulet	3,000,000	N.P.		.37		250	Former producer, closed temporarily. Moderate tonnage.
Aldermac	5,000,000	N.P.		.20			Low grade copper-zinc proposition, outlook doubtful.
Bidgood	3,500,000	N.P.		.02			Gold prospect with chance, now being refinanced.
Big Missouri	5,000,000	\$1		.46		100	Consolidated Smelters control. Fair prospect.
Bobjo	5,000,000	\$1		.03			Prospecting company with money, and interest in San Antonio.
Brett-Treth.	3,000,000	\$1		.04			Prospecting. Claim holdings interesting.
Brownlee	3,000,000	N.P.		.02			Holdings adjoin Noranda. Moderate encouragement.
Bunker Hill Ex.	5,000,000	N.P.		.03			Testing T.O.B. with some hope.
Canadian Kirkland	3,000,000	\$1		.05			Kirkland gold prospect. Chances undetermined.
Central Pat.	4,000,000	\$1		.03			Partially tested gold prospect, awaiting money.
Clericy	4,000,000	N.P.		.05			Gone into oil business. Outlook dubious.
Canusa	3,000,000	\$1					Working original gold discovery in Porcupine field.
Coniagras	800,000	\$5		.25			Main interest in Coniaurum. Prospecting. Has good treasury.
Dom. Explorers	5,000,000	N.P.		.06			Exploration company, ambitious but not successful to date.
Gem Lake	3,500,000	N.P.		.11			Fair gold prospect, trying hard.
Gilbee	3,000,000	N.P.		.01			Uncertain copper prospect, may merge with neighbors.
George Copper	1,500,000	\$1		.30			Smelters subsidiary.
Hudson Bay	3,000,000	N.P.					Big base metal project, completely equipped by year end.
Huronian M. & F.	5,000,000	N.P.		.30		2,000	May experience temporary set back.
Lake Geneva	1,000,000	\$1		.15			Engineering and investing. Has considerable funds.
Mandy	3,000,000	N.P.		.12			Lead project, small. Subsidiary Towagmac.
Malartic	3,000,000	\$1		.02			Certain copper ore reserves main asset. Idle.
McKinley Min. Sec.	1,000,000	\$1		.20			Tested gold prospect of uncertain complexion.
McVittie Graham	5,000,000	\$1		N.Q.			Investment company, commitments mainly in mining stocks.
Murphy Gold	4,000,000	\$1		.02			Prospecting company with funds. Property holdings of doubtful value.
Moffatt-Hall	5,000,000	\$1		.02			Gold prospect, unfinanced. Early results fair.
Moss Mines	4,000,000	\$1		.18			Prospecting company, with holdings in Kirkland.
Newbec Mines	5,000,000	N.P.		.06			Fair small gold property. Needs money.
Northern Can.	5,000,000	N.P.		.22			Copper prospect with a hope.
Oriole	5,000,000	\$1		.13			Interested in Kirkland Lake Gold.
Pandora Gold	3,000,000	\$1					Active in search of properties.
Pend Oreille	3,000,000	N.P.		.75			Encouraging tonnage gold ore indicated by drilling.
Peterson Cobalt	2,900,000	\$1		.04			Lead-zinc proposition of possible future value.
Quemont	2,000,000	N.P.		.06			Interest in Cobalt of little value.
Ritchie	3,000,000	\$1		.04			Mining Corporation subsidiary, adjoining Noranda. Tested without results to date.
San Antonio	2,000,000	N.P.		.10			Gold prospect, fair early results, awaiting financing.
Sherritt-Gordon	6,000,000	\$1		.85		1,600	Gold property of some apparent merit. Financing mill.
Stadacona	5,000,000	N.P.		.04			Large copper-zinc deposit, building mill. Probably will withhold production.
St. Anthony	3,000,000	\$1		.05			Gold prospect, idle, early results fair.
Sudbury Basin	2,000,000	N.P.		.60			Idle property non-producing district.
Tashota	4,000,000	\$1		.04			Drill-tested lead-zinc deposit, low grade, closed down. Quarter interest in Falconbridge.
Telluride	3,000,000	\$1		.07		.50	Gold prospect of uncertain merit.
Thompson-Cadillac	2,000,000	\$1		.02			Gold prospect with small mill in unproven area. Active.
Towagmac	1,000,000	\$1		.20			Acreage in interesting area, limited amount of work.
Treadwell Yukon	1,500,000	\$1		1.00		350	Prospecting organization. No particular success.
Ventures	10,000,000	N.P.		.45			Testing large low grade lead-zinc deposit. Results only fair.
White Lake	2,000,000	\$1		.25			Widespread interest in prospecting organizations and property holdings. Also large stock holdings, including control of Falconbridge.
							Copper prospect of unusual type. Uncertain.

METAL PRODUCED BY MINES IN CANADA

Copper Production

Year	Quantity lbs.	Value \$	Year	Quantity oz.	Value \$	Year	Quantity lbs.	Value \$	Year	Quantity oz.	Value \$
1911	55,648,011	6,886,998	1918	699,681	14,463,689	1911	23,754,969	82,717	1911	34,098,744	10,229,623
1912	77,832,127	12,718,548	1919	766,764	15,580,423	1912	35,763,476	1,597,554	1912	44,841,542	13,452,463
1913	76,976,925	11,753,606	1920	765,007	15,814,098	1914	37,662,703	1,754,705	1914	49,676,772	14,903,032
1914	75,735,960	10,301,606	1921	926,329	19,148,920	1915	36,337,765	1,627,568	1915	45,517,937	13,655,381
1915	100,785,150	17,410,635	1922			1916	43,497,450	2,593,721	1916	68,308,657	20,492,597
1916	117,150,028	31,867,150	1923	1,263,364	26,116,050	1917	41,497,615	3,532,692	1917	82,958,564	29,035,497
1917	109,227,332	29,687,989	1924			1918	32,576,281	3,628,020	1918	92,507,293	37,002,917
1918	118,769,434	29,250,536	1925	1,243,341	25,702,139	1919	43,827,669	4,754,315	1919	44,544,883	17,817,953
1919	75,053,581	14,028,265	1926	1,525,380	31,532,402	1920	35,953,717	3,214,262	1		

2,000 TONS PER DAY



SMELTER ON NORANDA MINES

INDIVIDUAL MINES

Mines All Across Canada Are Increasing in Number
and Developments Are Extending in All the
Provinces

By J. A. McRAE, Mining Editor of Saturday Night

Mining throughout Canada in recent years has grown in importance at a rate which has exceeded the earlier expectations. The great mining enterprises of a few years ago appear in retrospect as mere dwarfs of the gigantic operations now being established.

Instead of the activities of prospectors and mining men being centred largely on a very few localities, the fanfare of their toil is finding an echo in nearly all promising territory from coast to coast and reaching as far North as the Arctic Sea.

Mining engineers and geologists are agreed that the possibilities still lying in store are probably much greater than all achievements of the past. The territory so far developed holds to be only a fraction of that ultimately to be mined.

Herewith is submitted a brief account of many of the mines in Canada:

DOMINION STEEL:

Mining of coal and iron in Nova Scotia has placed this province among the important mining areas of Canada. The industry is dominated at present by Dominion Steel and

Products	Quantity	Value
Non-Metallic:	1929	
Coal, tons	218,706	909,169
Grindstones, tons	1,731	103,514
Gypsum, tons	70,482	435,982
Marl, tons (Wet)	20,750	10,370
Natural gas, M. cu. ft.	678,456	333,002
Petroleum, bbl.	7,499	19,909
Total	2,439,072	

Structural Materials and Clay Products:

Clay products	15,718	174,006
Lime, tons	27,352	204,970
Sand, tons	523,857	46,187
Sand and gravel, tons		
Total		

(Continued on Page 25)

Quebec

ABANA MINES LTD.:

A concentrator of 250 tons daily capacity is in an advanced stage of construction. Ore may be estimated to contain \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 in zinc and copper of a grade which indicates profitable production could be expected at such time as the value of zinc and copper may advance to normal. A reorganization appears probable.

ALDERMAC MINES, LTD.:

Work to 1,100 feet in depth on Aldermac has disclosed a large tonnage which contains less than 2 per cent. copper, but with iron pyrites in large volume which the owners hope to produce as a by-product. The property is idle at present and the future is quite speculative.

ALLIANCE MINES, LTD.:

The Alliance Company is the name of a new company recently incorporated as a result of having merged Duprat Mines, Corona, Marriott, Rhyolite and Mormae.

AMULET MINES, LTD.:

A concentrator was erected on the Amulet mine and production was carried on for a few months on a basis of moderate profit. Work was suspended until such time as the price of copper and zinc might advance. The ore resources are large, and with probability of further work revealing additional important resources. Although the enterprise stands in idleness at present, the indications

RUBEC MINES, Limited

Capitalized \$5,000,000

Property held by Rubec Mines, Limited, is located in the midst of the more successful mining developments in the Rouyn mining field. A large part of the 3,700 acres held by the company is in that territory lying between the Noranda Mine and the Granada-Rouyn. A large acreage adjoins Granada Rouyn.

The Rubec Mines Company secured this extremely large holding of centrally located property through having absorbed the assets of Quebec Gold Belt, Ottawa-Rouyn, Rouyn Gold, and Rouyn-Quebec companies.

On the properties adjacent to Granada a number of important discoveries of gold have been made, and these are expected to figure in a prominent way in the developments which are steadily increasing in importance in this gold-producing section of the Rouyn field.

On properties a little farther north and closer to Noranda the earlier work disclosed important showings of copper.

This situation opens two avenues through which Rubec may become an important part of the mining industry of the province of Quebec,—first, through the development of known gold-bearing veins and, second, through operations on the large copper-bearing deposit. An excellent motor road connects the property with the railway at a distance of about two miles.

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Head Office

276 St. James St., Montreal

Pandora Gold, Limited

Capitalization 3,000,000 Shares

(One Dollar Par Value)

Haileybury, Ont.
Nov. 3rd., 1930.

The President and Directors,
Pandora Gold Limited,

New Liskeard,
Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Detailed results of our previous diamond drilling were covered in a report of earlier date, and it remains now to give you a general synopsis of the whole campaign with what we have found and learned.

Some of the early holes were drilled in the vicinity of the outcrop of No. 5 vein,—which lies on the north contact of the porphyry body,—and very good results were obtained. A very promising geological condition to the west attracted our attention and the machine was moved to that section. A number of holes were drilled along the north contact of the porphyry body, with little attention given to the ground on the south, or at a distance farther than 50 feet from the contact. This, I believe, was a mistake, as the

O'Brien's best vein is a considerably greater distance from this body, and we have since then encountered some very interesting zones at greater distances. The last hole drilled on the west side of the swamp crossed a vein that gave an assay value of \$53.00, and another parallel vein of lower but encouraging values. We were unable, on account of the great depth of overburden and boulders, to get another hole near this one, but this must be kept in mind as a most promising location to be further investigated at an opportune time.

The machine was then moved to the east side of the swamp and more drilling done on the south porphyry body, which outcrops about 200 feet south of the other. A very wide mineralized vein

was picked up to the south of this body with very consistent but low assays. The last hole drilled to the south stopped at 302 feet, and it was found that the last two feet gave good values. Unfortunately this was learned too late to continue the hole.

The remainder of the drilling was done on No. 5 vein for the purpose of determining whether an ore shoot of importance existed there. Nine holes in all intersected the vein. The most shallow of these cut it at 40 feet vertical depth while the deepest entered it at 325 feet. These holes have established the existence of an ore shoot at this point that holds promise of great importance. They have also established the easterly extension of No. 5 vein, which to the present, presented

something of a problem. It was found that No. 5 vein left the porphyry contact, continuing its strike eastward in the sediments, with persistent values. There is no doubt now that the vein covered 400 feet east is the continuation of No. 5.

The average of all the holes gave a vein width of 5 feet and an average of \$12.20 per ton. From the vertical section it seems reasonable to assume a length of 225 feet and a depth of 250 feet for this shoot. This block would therefore contain 23,000 tons of ore with a gross value of \$280,000.00 in round numbers. This can only be spoken of as "Indicated Ore", but is reasonably certain. The boundaries of the shoot have not been determined so it is reasonable to expect its continuation to depth and I believe its extension eastward.

The high grade vein encountered to the west is on the strike of No. 5 and has splendid possibilities, as also has the ground to the south of the south porphyry body. I feel, however, that for the present we should endeavour to develop the shoot already proven, and when opportunity offers, exploration can be resumed on these finds.

Very respectfully submitted,
J. W. MORRISON.

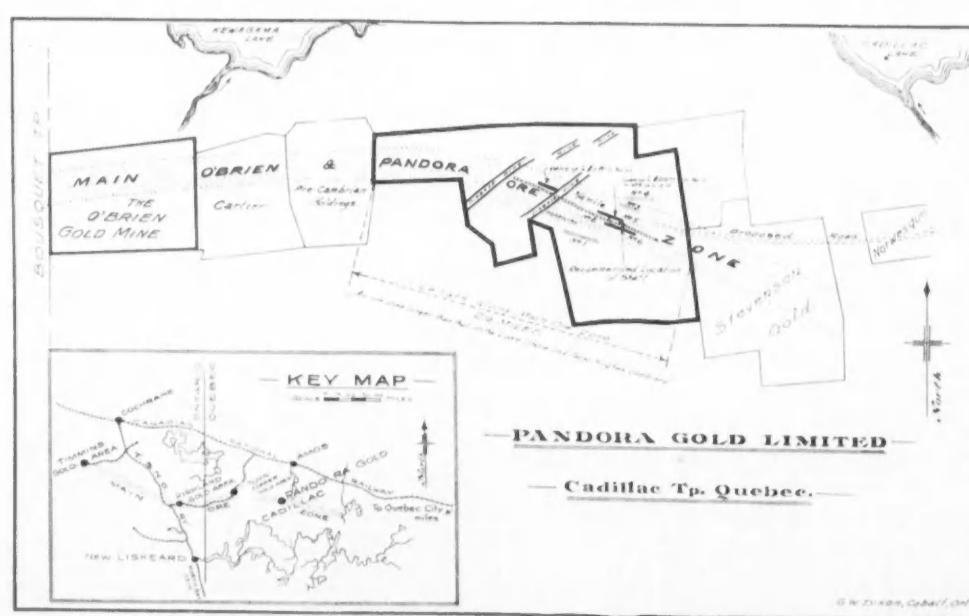
Nov. 3rd., 1930.

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H. C. McRae
Secretary-Treasurer



DIRECTORS:

J. W. Morrison

James Taylor

L. R. Hume

Martin Meers

CENTRE OF GOLD MINING



FLOURISHING TOWN OF KIRKLAND LAKE

INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 24)

are that the mine will take on substantial value at such time as metal markets return to normal.

CADILLAC-O'BRIEN:

The M. J. O'Brien interests are working property in Cadillac township which has produced sufficient gold to pay for current operations. Rich ore is sorted by hand and despite the absence of mill, railway or highway, the work has been profitable.

GRANADA ROUYN MINES, LTD.:

Work to 625 feet in depth on Granada Rouyn has disclosed a steady increase in mineralization accordingly as greater depth is attained. Officials estimate ore of an average value of \$15 in gold per ton in various shoots, one of which at the 625 ft. level is about 800 feet in length over average drift width. A mill of 150 tons daily capacity was erected and started at 70 tons per day. In the months of September and October the mill handled an average of 60 to 70 tons of ore daily and recovered an average of over \$15.75 per ton in gold. Profits, after

taking care of all costs including considerable extra work such as building roads, amounted to at least 50 per cent. of the gross output. As the company is capitalized at 1,000,000 shares and with only 700,000 shares issued, the profits for this period were at a rate of close to 27 cents per share annually. Plans are under way to sink a winze from the 625 foot level and make preparations for sending larger tonnage to the mill. The company holds over 6,000 acres of territory in one solid group, being over four miles in length along the favorable zone and over two miles in breadth. Various intrusions of porphyry occur in the sedimentary formation and the property lends itself to important expansion as development work proceeds.

GREENE-STABELL MINES, LTD.:

This property is situated in the easterly part of the Rouyn district and has been developed underground to sufficient extent to disclose enough ore to warrant erection of a small mill. A favorable opportunity to finance is being awaited for the resumption of development.

MALARTIC GOLD MINES, LTD.:

Underground work has disclosed a substantial tonnage of low grade ore, with a small amount of high grade. The favorable outlook is much better than that of an average prospect. The property is idle.

NEWBEC MINES, LTD.:

Underground work has disclosed a moderate amount of ore carrying upwards of 6 per cent. copper. Small shipments were made at a moderate profit, but with shipments suspended until such time as higher prices for copper prevail. Diamond drilling is in progress.

NORANDA MINES, LTD.:

Developments on Noranda have brought the mine to the position of being the more important mine so far developed in the province of Quebec. The ore carries an average of close to 7 per cent. copper in the form of large lenses of chalcopyrite. There are upwards of 600,000,000 pounds of copper clearly defined and with important increase taking place. The ore contains, also, an average of between \$3.50 and \$4 per ton in gold which places the enterprise in a very favorable position at this time of low quotations for copper. Dividends were reduced to 50 cents per share

quarterly. Current earnings are below the 50 cents per share requirements. Recent developments at 1500 feet in depth have disclosed ore of similar grade as that between surface and 975 feet in depth. Recent work has also disclosed important bodies of gold ore. There are about 1,150 men engaged, together with 70 rock drills. The property is equipped with a concentrator of 1,000 tons daily capacity, and a smelter capable of handling 2,000 tons per day. The production capacity is about 100,000,000 pounds of copper and over \$3,500,000 in gold annually. The current performance is around 75,000,000 pounds of copper and over

\$3,000,000 in gold annually. Shareholders of this company appear to be justified in being optimistic in regard to the future and with indications of important enhancement in value in due time.

Northern Aerial:
The Northern Aerial Minerals Ex-
(Continued on Page 30)

Mining Stocks Which Merit Attention Now!

Many investors who have watched the remarkable growth in production of wealth from Canada's mines in recent years have desired to include some mining shares among their investment holdings but have hesitated because of inability to determine the relative attractiveness of the mining issues available for purchase.

For their convenience, and believing that the present is a particularly favorable time for the acquisition of an interest in Canada's great and growing mining industry, Saturday Night has (1) compiled a list of mining stocks which it considers most worthy of attention, and (2) separated these stocks into groups according to their varying degrees of conservatism, as they appear to Saturday Night.

Class A

Lake Shore
McIntyre-Porcupine
Dome Mines
Teck-Hughes
International Nickel
Noranda
Wright-Hargreaves
Con. Smelters

Class B

Falconbridge
Hollinger
Granada
Base Metals
Ventures
Vipond
Sylvanite
Kirkland Lake

Class C

White-Montgomery
Sudbury Basin
Amulet
Sherritt-Gordon
Hudson Bay
Premier

Class A has reference to mines where dividend rates and outlook for growth are particularly favorable.

Class B deals with mines where profitable production has been demonstrated and where future outlook is also impressive.

Class C embraces groups where general physical condition holds out good speculative promise for the future.

No attempt is made to classify a large number of mining properties in the development stage. Absence of these in the foregoing classification should not be interpreted as lack of merit of many of the newer enterprises. Quite to the contrary, the leading mines of tomorrow, so to speak, are among the newer properties in the development stage today. Among the developing properties might be mentioned such as Coniaurum, Howey, San Antonio, Pandora Gold, Canusa, Abana, Barry-Hollinger, Big Missouri and others.

CONIAURUM MINES, LIMITED

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL MINES, LIMITED

SHERRITT-GORDON MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

SUDBURY BASIN MINES, LIMITED

VENTURES, LIMITED

Head Offices

100 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO

IN ONTARIO MINES

Mines of Ontario Produced Over Half Billion Dollars In Past Five Years—Confidence Never More Justified, Says Minister

By HON. CHAS. McCREA, Minister of Mines for Ontario

CONFIDENCE in Ontario's mining industry was never more justified than it is at the present time. In the last five years Ontario has produced minerals to the value of half a billion dollars, which is one-third of the total output of minerals by the Province for all time. This fact of recent history alone should be sufficient to inspire confidence, but we have the additional fact of progress in the leading metal mining camps at the present time, to say nothing of the prospects

Notwithstanding the financial slump, the unexplored mineral resources of the Province continue to attract attention, and any day the hand of the prospector may disclose new mineral wealth as important as any that has yet been discovered. The new gold find at Bannockburn, Matachewan District, appears at present to be a discovery of promise.

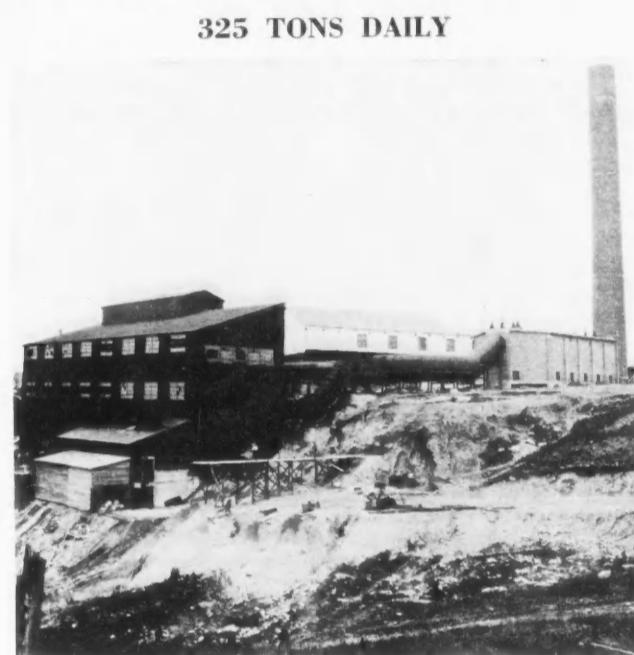
In this age of metals it is significant that 70 per cent. of the total mineral production by Ontario is contributed

contributed largely to the prosperity of the Province in the last two decades, and it would be safe to predict that if a new Porcupine or a new Kirkland Lake were to be disclosed in Northern Ontario fresh capital would at once gravitate to our industries, and our unemployment problem would be substantially reduced. What more forceful argument could we have for an intensive exploration of the vast unprospected areas of our north country than that?

Mining in the past has been the pioneer in industrial development in Ontario, and it has been the means of populating the virgin lands of the north. The city of Sudbury is a striking example of what the presence of mineral wealth can do in the creation of a prosperous community where there was no community before. The towns of Timmins, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake sprang up in the wake of the prospector, and at the present time the development of the immense lignite deposits of Onakawana by our Department of Mines is the raison d'être of opening up a new outlet to the sea by the extension of the T. and N. O. Railway to the tidal waters of the Moose River. Already five square miles of lignite, averaging about 30 feet in thickness, and aggregating about 150 million tons, has been disclosed by the diamond-drill. As a direct result of this development, the Government has extended the T. and N. O. Railway northward from Cochrane, laying 45 miles of steel this year to the Moose river crossing.

The entry of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission into Northern Ontario in behalf of the mining industry is a new and important undertaking by the Provincial Government. Power has already been developed at Ear Falls on the English river, providing the mining projects in the Red Lake section of Patricia with electrical energy for development and mining purposes. In February of this year the Hydro-Electric Commission completed the purchase of the Wahnapitae Power Company's plant near Sudbury, which

(Continued on Page 31)



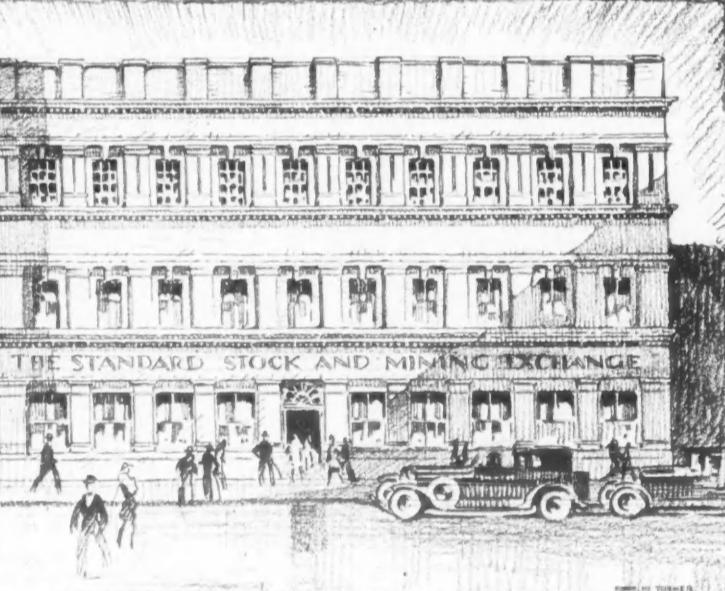
SMELTER ON FALCONBRIDGE

for the development of new mines in virgin areas of the north country.

Glancing over our mining areas we find Sudbury expanding its operations and developing a great mining and metallurgical industry, Porcupine re-establishing itself as the premier gold mining camp of the continent, while Kirkland Lake is forging ahead and bidding fair to outrival Porcupine in production.

by the metal mines, while 39 per cent. of our metal output is gold. Gold is the great stabilizer of commercial currency and is not subject to fluctuation in price. Any country or locality, however obscure or remote, that can produce gold in considerable quantities will at once attract the attention of the world of finance and commerce.

This rise in the output of gold by the mines of Ontario has undoubtedly



FOR a Quarter Century the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has been the Largest Market Place for Mining Securities in the world.

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THE STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE
TORONTO

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

Owned by the Province of Ontario
Operated by a Commission

From the mining angle the T. & N. O. Railway is displaying its traditional sympathetic and encouraging attitude. Continuation of this policy may be counted upon to assist in the opening of new areas within reaching distance of the Railway.

New discoveries of importance are being frequently recorded; new opportunities of added wealth for the Province.

Destined to reach tide-water at Moose River—James Bay in 1931

"Ontario's Ocean Port"

the vast precambrian shield in that part of the Province will offer a further field of endeavour for the prospector and miner, with continued reward and expansion of the industry.

Within twenty-five years the Province of Ontario records an advance in mining from \$12,000,000 in 1904 to \$110,000,000 in 1929; with over \$200,000,000 paid in dividends by the precious metal mines contiguous to the T. & N. O. Railway.

"IN THE NORTH THERE IS A NEW HOPE AND NEW WEALTH AND AN EPIC OF DEVELOPMENT IS BEING RECORDED FROM YEAR TO YEAR."

"TO LOOK AHEAD MEANS TO LOOK NORTHWARD"

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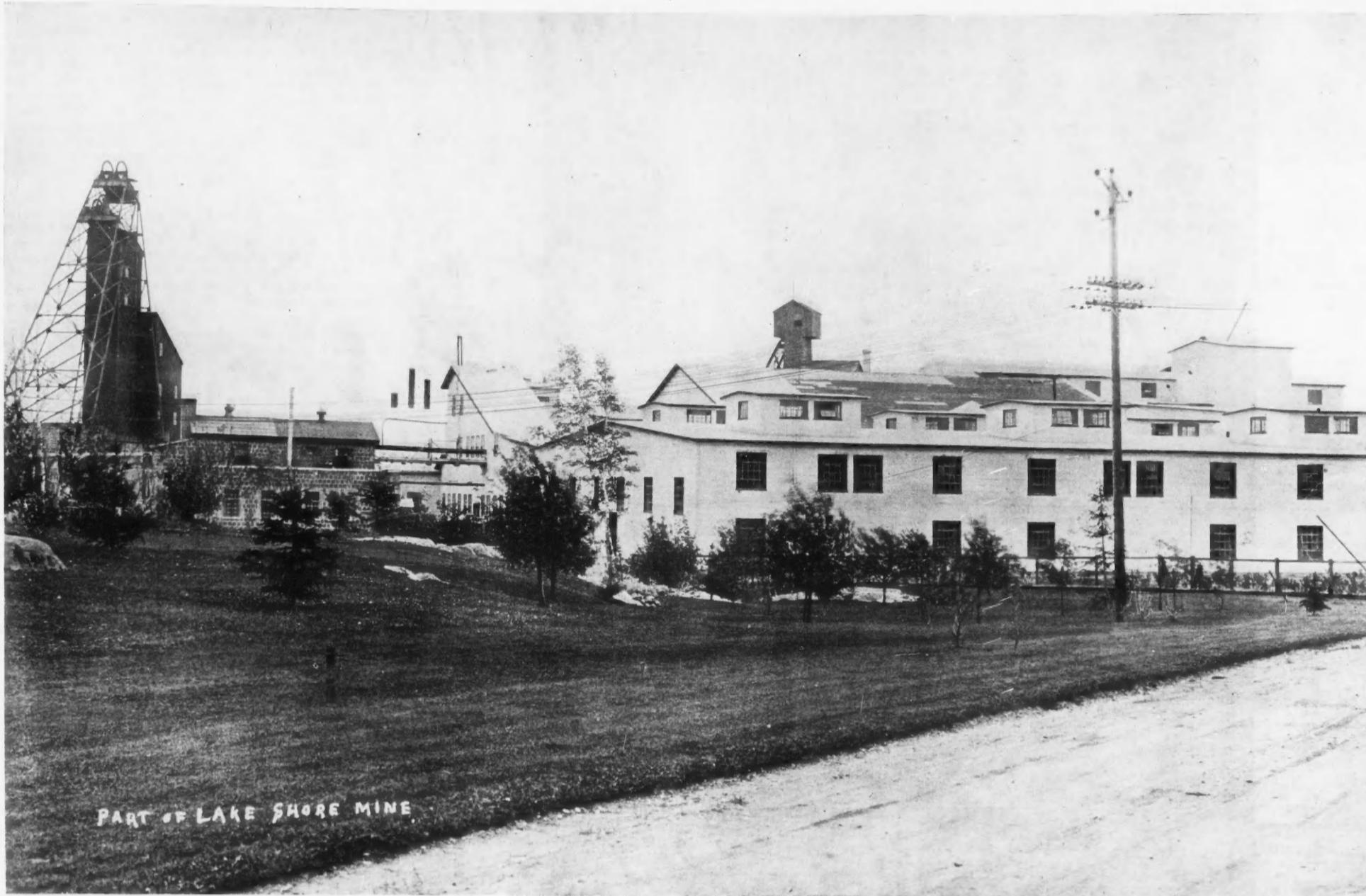
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Name of Firm	Address	Phone	Member
Bilby, Coleman & Evans*	308 Concourse Bldg.	EL. 8307.	Jenkin Evans
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Cannon, J. P. & Co.	Atlas Bldg.	EL. 3342.	J. T. Cannon
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Chambers, W. T.	47 Ridge Drive	HY. 5305.	W. T. Chambers
Chipman, J. H. & Co.	318 Dominion Bank Bldg.	EL. 5392.	J. H. Chipman
Chisholm, Hector M. & Co. Ltd.	211 Dominion Bank Bldg.	EL. 5463.	Hector M. Chisholm
Christie, W. L. & Co.	12 Jordan St.	EL. 4423.	W. L. Christie
Colling & Colling, Ltd.	33 Temperance St.	AD. 7461.	J. C. Colling
Coulter, C. I. & Co.	319 Bay St.	AD. 9465.	C. I. Coulter
Crang, J. H. & Co. Ltd.	603 Reford Bldg.	WA. 2727.	J. H. Crang
Crawford, F. J. & Co.	11 Jordan St.	AD. 9461.	F. J. Crawford
Dobie, Draper & Co.	208 Northern Ontario Bldg.	AD. 9171.	G. W. Bowcock
Doherty, Roadhouse & Co.	170 Bay St.	WA. 1163.	Hon. M. W. Doherty
Eastwood, J. T. & Co.	11 Jordan St.	EL. 9208.	J. T. Eastwood
Elwin & Co. Ltd.	1511 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.	EL. 2241.	J. V. Cran
			C. J. Collaton
			R. F. Morgan
Fleming & Marvin, Ltd.	Central Bldg.	EL. 5206.	R. Clarkson
			E. H. Marvin
Hogg, Wm. F. & Co.	1105 Canada Permanent Bldg.	AD. 4171.	Wm. F. Hogg
Hughson Bros. & Co.	197 Bay St.	AD. 7235.	H. M. Hughson
Jackson, Robert E.	1403 Sterling Tower	EL. 2914.	Robert E. Jackson
Leslie, Frank S. & Co. Ltd.	912 C.P.R. Bldg.	EL. 2378.	Frank S. Leslie
Lorsch & Co.	502 Central Building	EL. 5492.	D. G. Lorsch
Macdonald, F. W. & Co.	38 King St. West	EL. 6255.	F. W. Macdonald
Millyard & Co.	802 Northern Ontario Bldg.	AD. 8295.	M. S. Millyard
Moore, L. J. & Co.	10 Jordan St.	AD. 3131.	L. J. Moore
Morrison, Southgate & Co. Ltd.	King Edward Hotel	AD. 4295.	G. F. Morrison
Nicholson, G. W. & Co.	302 Bay St.	EL. 5317.	G. W. Nicholson
O'Hearn, F. & Co.	11 King St. W.	EL. 1104.	F. O'Hearn
			T. A. Richardson
Oke, F. G. & Co.	304 Bay St.	EL. 5111.	F. G. Oke
Scott, J. M., Jr. & Co.	403 Canada Permanent Bldg.	WA. 2951.	J. M. Scott Jr.
Stratton, Hopkins & Hutson	Colonial Bldg.	AD. 1306.	H. A. Hutson
Urquhart, N. C. & Co.	15 King St. W.	AD. 6028.	N. C. Urquhart
West, Louis J. & Co. Ltd.	328 Confederation Life Bldg.	EL. 0241.	L. J. West
Williams, G. C. & Co.	500 McKinnon Bldg.	EL. 2341.	G. C. Williams
Wilson & Co.	302 Bay Street	WA. 2956.	R. A. Wilson
Wright, Wilson & Co.	51 King St. West	EL. 8127.	G. S. Wilson

*F. Coleman, Limited, Partner.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited



GENERAL VIEW OF PART OF LAKE SHORE MINES

CONSTRUCTION has been completed which provides Lake Shore Mines, Limited, with facilities for mining and milling 2,000 tons of ore daily. Development at lower levels has continued favorable, with values at these lower levels being perhaps better than at any corresponding section above.

Since going into production in March, 1918, the mine produced, to November 30, 1930, approximately \$29,000,000 and has paid \$11,220,000 in dividends, or \$5.60 per share on the company's issued stock of 2,000,000 shares. In the last half of 1930 the disbursements reached 90 cents per share, or \$1,800,000.

Officials themselves refrain from making estimates, but close students of mining in the Kirkland Lake district regard Lake Shore as a mine now equipped to turn out gold at a rate of \$10,000,000 yearly, and with periods of possibly \$1,000,000 per month.

The property of Lake Shore occupies a length of more than half a mile along the main zone of mineralization. With a force of over 1,000 men and employing about 65 rock drills, the development of the mine is keeping pace with the expansion of reduction works on surface.

Survey of the profit and loss account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, is a reasonable example of what the future holds in store, with the exception that the mill now has a capacity of approximately 50 per cent more than in the fiscal year referred to:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30th JUNE, 1930

Income:	
Bullion Production	\$ 6,576,780.45
Interest Earned on Investments and Bank Balances	38,417.86
Exchange on Bullion Sales	32,947.97
<hr/>	
71,365.83	\$ 6,648,146.28
Expenses:	
Operating:	
Developing, Mining, Milling and General Expenses	2,690,372.10
Administrative	46,573.50
Provision for Taxes	271,746.13
Depreciation on Buildings, Structures and Equipment	510,469.31
<hr/>	
Profit for Period, carried forward, as set out in Balance Sheet attached	3,519,161.04
<hr/>	
Balance Sheet attached	\$3,128,985.24

The foregoing achievement was the result of handling an average of approximately 1300 tons of ore daily, or a total of 467,648 tons during the year, whereas to handle 2,000 tons daily would be to treat some 730,000 tons annually.

The following is the Total Production and Dividends Since the Commencement of Milling Operations in 1918 up to June 30, 1930

Date	Period	Tons Milled	Bullion Production	Dividends Paid
Mar., 1918 to Nov. 30, 1918	9 mos.	14,948	369,680.31	100,000.00
Dec., 1918 to Nov. 30, 1919	9 mos.	11,907	294,513.72	100,000.00
Dec., 1919 to Nov. 30, 1920	12 mos.	18,889	483,701.93	80,000.00
Dec., 1920 to Nov. 30, 1921	12 mos.	21,681	460,186.37	120,000.00
Dec., 1921 to June 30, 1923	19 mos.	36,825	833,664.89	160,000.00
July, 1923 to June 30, 1924	12 mos.	24,223	578,242.59	160,000.00
July, 1924 to June 30, 1925	12 mos.	96,838	1,812,494.66	600,000.00
July, 1925 to June 30, 1926	12 mos.	125,676	2,235,184.40	700,000.00
July, 1926 to June 30, 1927	12 mos.	214,335	3,105,047.85	1,200,000.00
July, 1927 to June 30, 1928	12 mos.	237,962	3,629,317.57	1,600,000.00
July, 1928 to June 30, 1929	12 mos.	367,015	5,504,858.64	2,000,000.00
July, 1929 to June 30, 1930	12 mos.	467,648	6,576,780.45	2,600,000.00
<hr/>		25,883,673.38	9,420,000.00	

Production during the closing half of 1930 has been at a rate closely approaching \$4,000,000 for the six months, and with the company distributing \$1,800,000 in dividends. The year 1931 will commence with the additions to the plant in full operation and with indications of results with which the shareholders may well be pleased.

Lake Shore Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

CAPITALIZATION 2,000,000 SHARES
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIOHead Office
KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO

Executive Officers

HARRY OAKES	President and Managing Director
W. H. WRIGHT	Vice-President
DR. W. P. ST. CHARLES	Treasurer
KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED	Secretary

Mine Superintendent
E. B. KNAPP Kirkland Lake, OntarioAuditors
J. P. Langley & Co. - - - McKinnon Building, Toronto
(Chartered Accountants)

Transfer Agents	THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED
	302 Bay Street, Toronto
Manufacturers and Traders-People's Trust Company	Buffalo, New York

Registrars	THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
	59 Yonge Street, Toronto
Manufacturers and Traders-People's Trust Company	Buffalo, New York

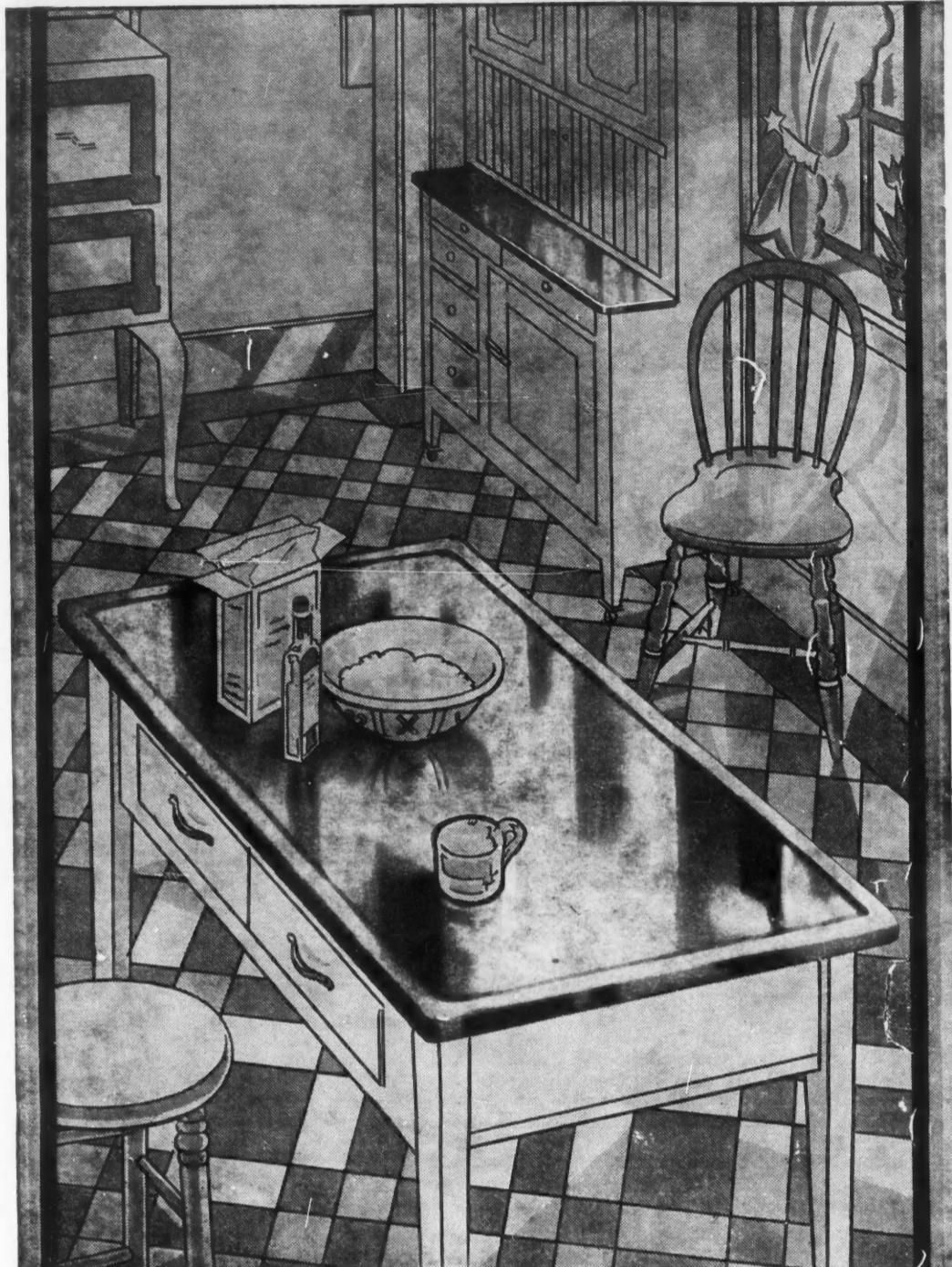
DIRECTORS	
HARRY OAKES	ALBERT WENDE
LOUIS OAKES	ERNEST MARTIN
WILLIAM H. WRIGHT	

The Total Footage of Development and Exploration Work Since Beginning Operations to June 30, 1930

Drifting	45,739 ft.	Winze	257 ft.
Crosscutting	9,461 ft.	Diamond Drilling	34,138 ft.
Raising	32,663 ft.	Box Holing	218,888 cu. ft.
Sinking	5,084 ft.	Station Cutting	344,810 cu. ft.
Ore-Passing	2,113 ft.	Sump	28,295 cu. ft.

MONEL METAL

MODERN AS TOMORROW



SILVERY SURFACES

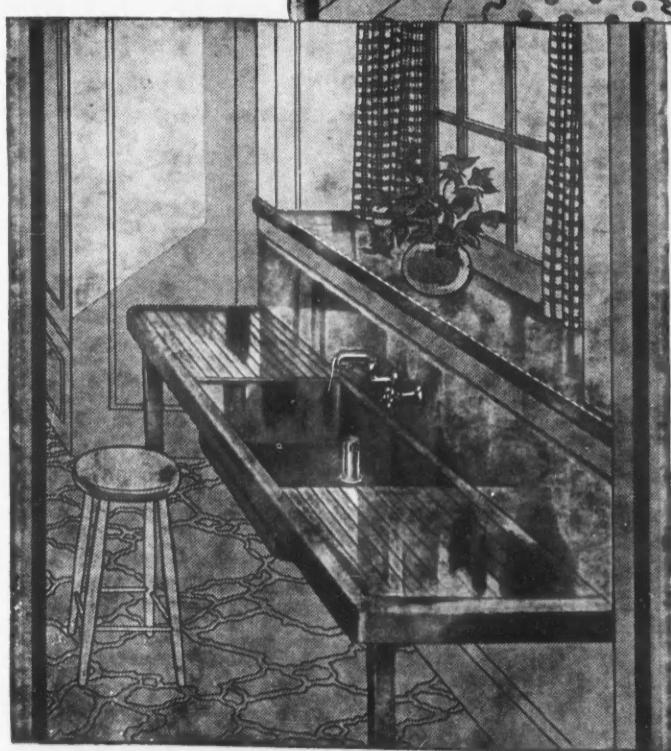
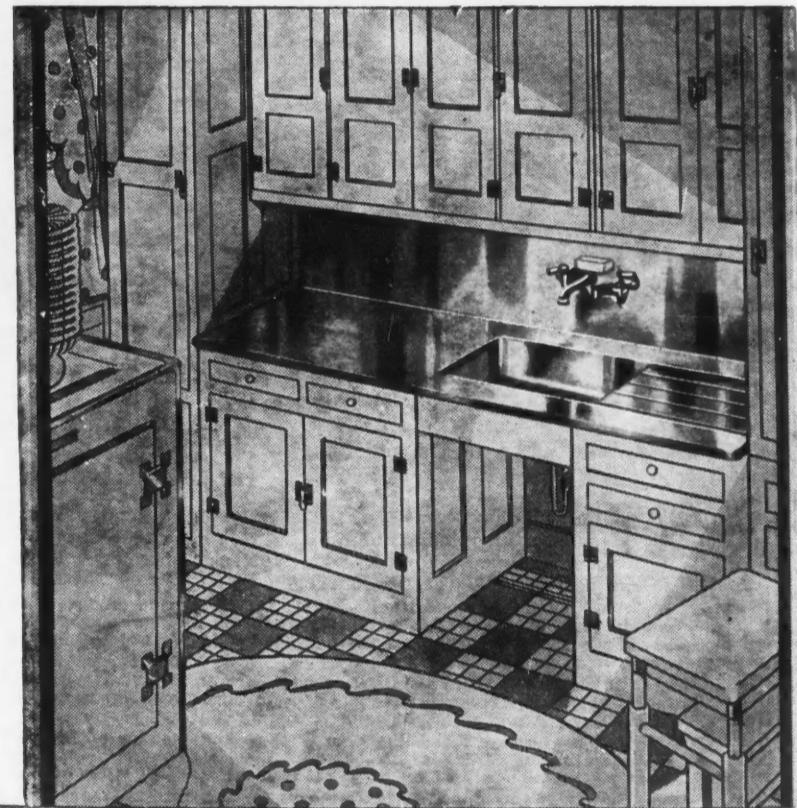
That make Good Housekeeping easier

IN YOUR PRESENT HOME... and in your dream home of tomorrow... you can enjoy the ageless beauty, the constant convenience of Monel Metal.

To your kitchen, Monel Metal brings a practical means of lessening labor. Its silvery surface is easy to keep clean and spotless. For durable Monel Metal has no coating to chip, crack or wear off.

Monel Metal will not rust; it resists corrosion. It is economical, too—it shows no signs of wear after years of hardest use.

With Monel Metal you can achieve charming decorative effects. Its permanent, friendly lustre, akin to the mellow richness of fine old silver, blends perfectly with the smartest color schemes. You will find Monel Metal a treasure, increasing in value with the passing years.



Monel Metal is now widely used for kitchen table and cabinet tops because it harmonizes with modern color schemes and because it stands up longer in hard service. When used for hardware and various kinds of ornamental metal work, Monel Metal furnishes permanent attractiveness with a minimum of cleaning effort.



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

COPPER CLIFF and PORT COLBORNE, ONT.

Smelter: Copper Cliff, Ont.

Refinery: Port Colborne, Ont.

INCO'S BIG TREASURE HOUSE

With Billions In Store International Nickel Mine Equipped To Provide For Increasing World Demands

OF ALL the large mining enterprises in Canada, that of International Nickel Mines of Canada stands out as the more important and profitable. The works of this company employ greater working forces than any other mining concern. The value of the metal produced is greater than any other mining concern in this country. The profit realized is the greatest on record for any Canadian mining company. The ore reserves now proven and indicated are measured in billions of dollars and will maintain operations for several decades. The company may have periods of varying prosperity, but always the net profits are great.

On the one hand the company has during the past few years been spending an aggregate of around \$50,000,000 on expansion of mining operations and construction of surface works—concentrators, smelters, refineries, and all such necessary parts of a great corporation to which the world looks for over 90 per cent. of its nickel requirements.

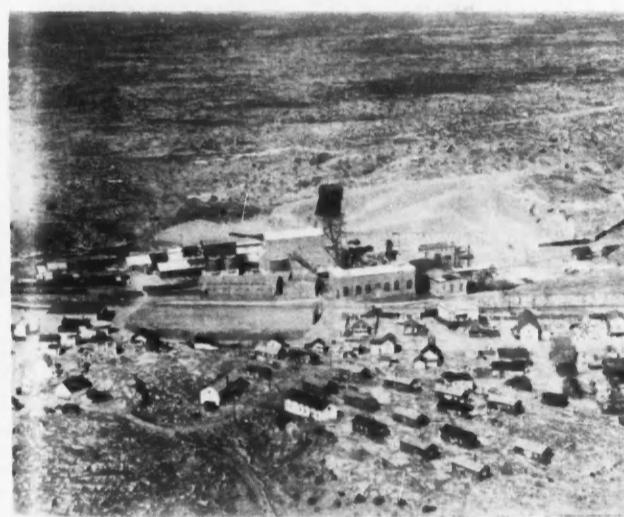
On the other hand, the company has been paying out dividends at a rate of around \$15,000,000 yearly—in both directions, whether in expenditures or in dividend distributions, contributing in a great way to the prosperity of the entire country.

Some of the officials of International Nickel Mines of Canada, Limited, have written articles relative to different phases of the company's properties and works. Following are their remarks:

By R. C. STANLEY, PRESIDENT

From the viewpoint of the industrialist, nickel has grown conspicuously in the comparatively brief post-war period. The fact that a war material has been well-nigh wholly converted to commercial usage is highly significant. Since the war period, during which The International Nickel Company, as a mining company, furnished the major portion of nickel required by manufacturers of war materials,

BIG SOURCE OF ORE



THE CREIGHTON MINE

the company has, through systematic research, development, and selling effort, become an industrial enterprise. In addition to the researches conducted by my own company, which have originated new products for new fields of use, much important work on nickel alloys has been done by well-

The Sudbury basin consists of an oyster-shaped area about 36 miles long and 16 miles wide, much of which is covered with glacial silt and gravel. The central part of the basin is flat for miles, but is relieved here and there by gentle undulations. On the edges it is entirely surrounded by rugged hills of conglomerate and norite,

*By OLIVER HALL,
General Superintendent of Mines*

The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, owns approximately 100,000 acres of mineral lands in the Sudbury district of northern Ontario; it has large ore reserves and

Gold Mines of Quebec

It is believed by engineers as well as by prospectors that gold mines may be developed in the province of Quebec to similar extent as in Ontario. The rock formation is very similar, and the number of gold discoveries so far made are considered to be significant. Such properties as Granda-Rouyn, Pandora, Cadillac-O'Brien, Siscoe Gold, Greene-Stabell and others meeting with impressive results. Likewise, the new discovery recently made in Pascals township is considered important. For Quebec to develop gold mines to anything like the extent of achievements in Ontario would be for Canada to experience a very important growth in its gold mining industry.

Howey Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

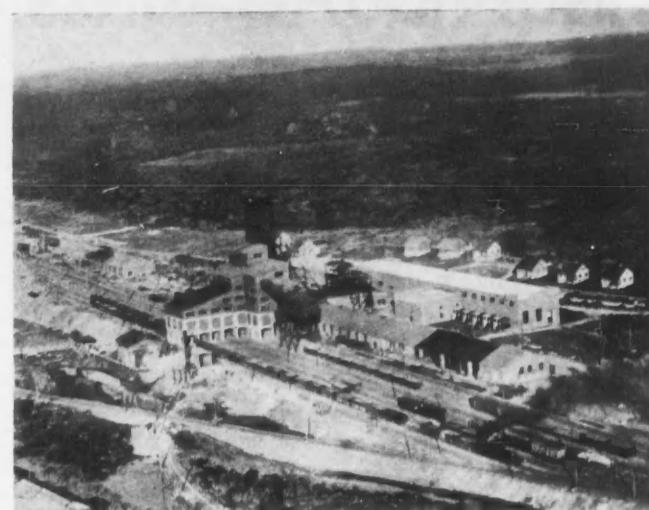


Location:

Red Lake, District of Patricia, Ontario

SATURDAY NIGHT

125,000,000 TONS ORE



THE FROOD MINE

known industries both here and abroad. The recognized creative work of many important companies has not only supplemented the work on research and development of this company, but has on its own account contributed very substantially in extending markets for nickel.

By E. A. COLLINS, Assistant to Vice-President

The rapidity with which world-wide commercial applications of nickel grew necessitated provision for increased mining, smelting, and refining, so a construction program which centered about the now well-known Frood mine was formulated in 1924 and has involved large expenditures. The work is practically completed.

By J. L. AGNEW, VICE-PRESIDENT

The dominant position of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, in the world trade in nickel, imposed on this company obligations as to continuity of supply and productive capacity which would possibly not be considered necessary by producers of other base metals, inasmuch as such metals may possibly be secured from many sources.

It being vital that consumers be fully protected as to their requirements of nickel at all times, a comprehensive program of enlargements and betterments was planned by the executives of this company. This was accomplished in separate steps, starting in 1924 and continuing to the present time, always with the above definite objective in view.

The effort has involved not only an expenditure of a large sum of money, but also a careful examination of the various problems from many angles.

By J. C. NICHOLLS, GENERAL MANAGER IN CANADA

About 90 per cent. of the world's nickel is obtained from the Sudbury district, and has been for many years. Nickel ore is widely distributed over the earth's crust, but this district has become dominant owing to the concentration of the metal in large ore bodies.

micropegmatite. Outside this rim are older rocks, mainly quartzite, graywacke, and arkose, which have been intruded by greenstones and granite of younger age.

excellent possibilities of opening up large additional reserves. Four mines, Frood, Creighton, Levack, and Garson, are in operation. Crean Hill, Murray, Stobie, and several other smaller mines could be opened if required.

The Frood Bonanza

The Frood is the largest orebody. Reserves in excess of 125,000,000 tons have been outlined, and the body is only partly explored. Following development near the surface, the orebody was thought to be of low grade, but diamond drilling and further development have indicated higher-grade ore at depth. The outcrop extends for more than a mile and has a width of over 600 feet in places. The orebody occupies a long shear zone in gray-

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED



SMELTER AT COPPER CLIFF

J. L. Agnew and their assistants, A. J. Wadham, John F. Thompson, Paul D. Merica, and many others, who by scientific research and keen business acumen restored the market for nickel, so that in 1929, on a peace-time basis, it exceeded that of any year during the World War.

and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide), 40 to 200 feet wide.

At present the Frood mine is producing about 4,000 tons a day, and it is being developed and equipped to produce 8,000 tons from the lower level higher-grade zone. Levels have been opened at 2,000, 2,200, 2,400, 2,600, and 2,800 and the mine is under development below 2,800. The amalgamation of the International and Mond companies in 1929 permitted the development of the mine as a unit and the use of both shafts.

The Famous Creighton

Creighton has been in operation for 30 years and has hoisted over eighteen million tons. It has substantial reserves in the 1,500 to 2,500-ft. zone,

R. E. JACKSON & COMPANY

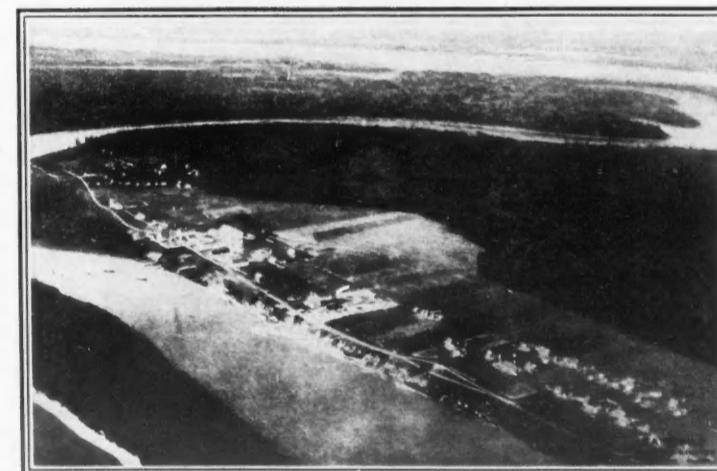
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Ontario's First Sea Port



Airplane View of Moose Factory

Mining and Progress

THE PROSPECTOR AND THE MINER have been the pioneers of progress and expansion in Northern Ontario.

The City of Sudbury and the Towns of Timmins, Cobalt and Kirkland Lake were established by the Mining Industry.

Another new mining centre is being opened up by the Government of Ontario in the development of the great Onakawana Lignite Field on the Coastal Plain of James Bay.

The extension of the T. & N. O. Railway to the tidal waters of the Moose River by the Ontario Government is a result of this new mining enterprise, and it has made possible the establishment of Ontario's first direct outlet to the sea.

The harnessing of the Water Power at the Canyon of the Abitibi River is now in progress. A total of 275,000 horse-power will be produced, and of this the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario has contracted for 100,000 horse-power to serve the Sudbury mining area.

Immense Areas of Northern Ontario Have Yet to be Prospected

For geological reports and maps of specific areas, and for general information, apply to T. F. Sutherland, Acting Deputy Minister of Mines, Toronto, Canada

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF MINES

HON. CHARLES McCREA
Minister of Mines



THOS. W. GIBSON
Deputy Minister of Mines

INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 25)

poration Company is among the more important pioneer mining organizations in Canada, having made discoveries in the Coppermine River area, dealt with elsewhere in this issue.

OPEMISKA COPPER CO., LTD.:

Among the newer copper discoveries in Quebec is that at Opemisca Lake where the Opemisca Copper Company has been incorporated to carry on operations. No program has been outlined at present. Including lower grade, there are over 3,000,000 tons of ore now indicated of moderate grade.

PANDORA GOLD MINES, LTD.:

This company holds a big acreage of territory in the township of Cadillac, in the easterly part of the Rouyn district. Surface showings contain spectacular quantities of visible gold. Porphyry formation intrudes through the greenstone and the vein system is traced over great length. Diamond drilling has been carried on extensively and has disclosed favorable downward continuity of mineralization. The company is conservatively managed and has made plans whereby a mining plant is to be installed and extensive underground development to be undertaken. General reports from officials as well as from independent engineers who have visited the property are indicative of Pandora playing an important part among the new

gold mines under development in the province of Quebec. The mine is controlled by Chas. Stevenson and associates in New Liskeard and is rated as one of big possibilities.

RUBEC MINES, LTD.:

This company holds a large amount of territory adjacent to the Granada Rouyn Mines and is likely to share in the success attending effort in this part of the Rouyn district. Discoveries of importance have been reported on the property and negotiations are in progress at present which may lead to activity.

SISCOE GOLD MINES, LTD.:

Production of gold from the Siscoe mine has been moderately profitable and some recent negotiations have placed the company in a position to undertake more aggressive work. The outlook for the enterprise is encouraging.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUP:

There are a great many promising properties lying idle at present in the province of Quebec largely for lack of capital with which to work. These include such properties as Lake Fortune, Stadacona, Brownlee, Tonawanda, Bagamac, Pontiac, Thompson-Cadillac, Grover-Daly and many others. Among the idle properties awaiting the trend of development on Noranda are the Quemont and the Osisko Lake, both holding important promise.

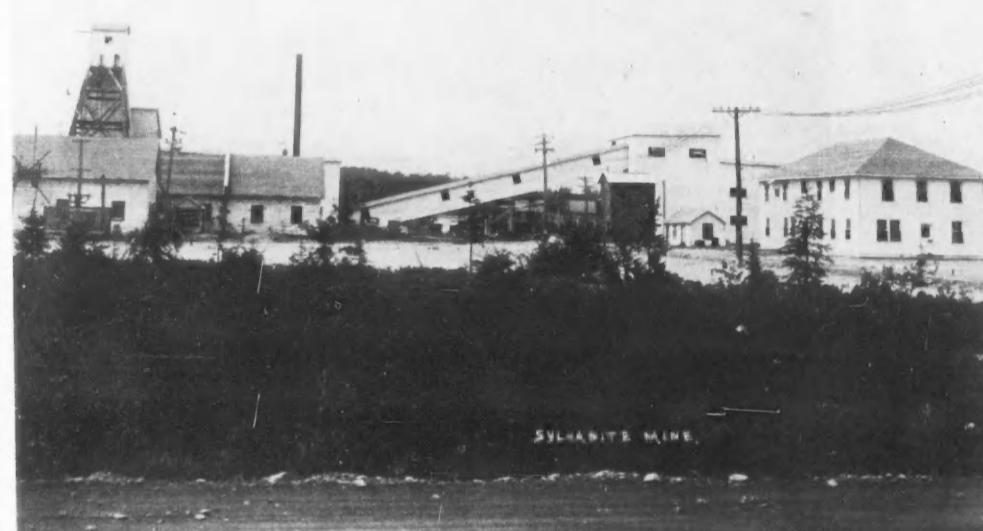
GOLD PRODUCED FROM MINES OF KIRKLAND LAKE

Year	Lake Shore	Teck-Hughes	Wright-Hargreaves	Tough-Oakes Burnside	Kirkland Lake	Sylvanite	Argonaut (a)	Barry-Hollinger	Canadian Associated Goldfields	Ontario-Kirkland	Gold Hill	Miscellaneous	Total Value (d)
1913	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$67,759
1914			1,127	66,632									122,848
1915				117,644				5,204					555,539
1916					555,539								711,625
1917					711,625								409,838
1918				66,722		342,831							646,781
1919							56,263						491,838
1920				263,354	169,590			2,631					1,065,256
1921				503,735	247,757			26,863					1,529,875
1922				495,276	322,919	468,751		513					2,172,548
1923				471,341	596,495	762,753	107,481						2,728,331
1924				547,600	1,117,963	754,979	12,174	223,102					3,456,453
1925				1,998,572	1,023,025	1,088,725	47,547	46,512					5,403,290
1926				2,775,000	1,601,209	2,150,844	309,709	126,999					7,193,411
1927				3,375,053	2,781,962	2,151,916	153,215	473,673	429,424				9,703,843
1928				4,073,965	4,948,896	1,838,510	82,316	414,596	175,692	34,595			12,271,110
1929				6,090,189	5,048,420	1,734,728		352,789	689,465	111,767			14,079,274
1930*				8,400,000	5,750,000	2,400,000		500,000	800,000	210,000			18,060,000
Total	30,469,219	24,751,471	15,265,735		2,947,648	2,657,035	777,245	792,572	52,295	10,02	13,649	11,925	80,669,333

*Estimated.

Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)



MILL ON SYLVANITE GOLD MINES

Sylvanite Gold Mines are situated astride the main zone or break from which the various mines of the Kirkland Lake district are producing now at an aggregate rate of about \$18,000,000 yearly.

Sylvanite is the latest mine to be brought into production in this field, having commenced to produce gold in 1927. The total output up to November 30, 1930, has reached well over \$2,500,000. Production recently attained a rate of over \$70,000 per month. The September achievement was 7,143 tons treated and with a recovery of an average of \$10.30 per ton.

The financial statement as of March 31, 1930, showed \$402,371 among the assets made up of \$383,749.64 in cash in banks and trust companies,

together with \$15,389.63 in bullion on hand and in transit, and \$232.44 in accounts receivable.

It is very important that shareholders should now have stock transferred to their own names for the reason that Sylvanite Gold Mines, Limited, have commenced to pay dividends. An initial semi-annual disbursement of two cents per share has been declared payable December 20, 1930, to shareholders of record December 5, 1930.

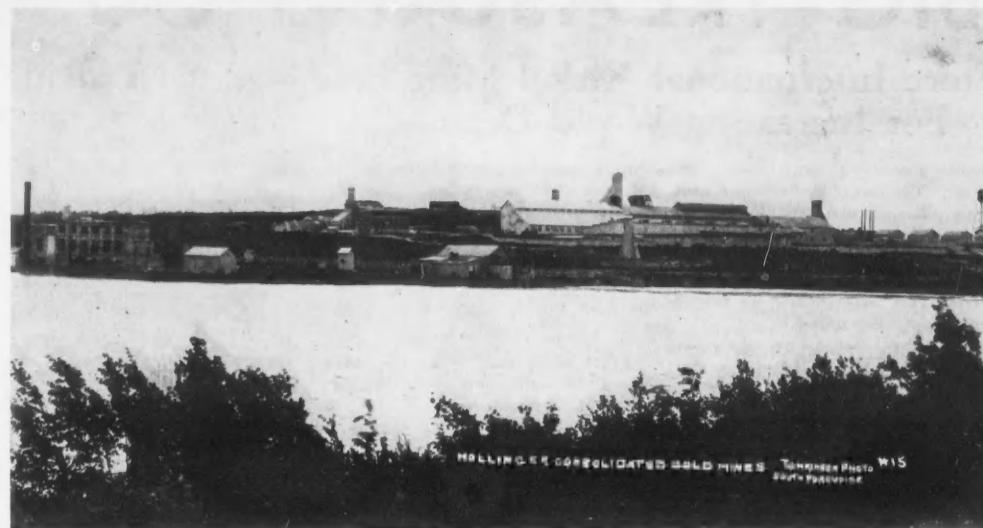
Work has been carried to 2,000 feet in depth. Preparations are being made to extend work more or less indefinitely to greater depth. The mill has recently been handling 240 tons of ore daily. Ore now developed is greater than at any previous time.

OFFICERS:
 Edward L. Koons President
 William L. Marcy Vice-President
 W. S. Walton Secretary
 Clark L. Ingham Treasurer
 Alfred H. Sharpe Director
 Harry Yates Director
 Welles V. Moot Managing-Director
 C. E. Rodgers General Manager

Authorized Capital: \$3,300,000

Head Office
 Kirkland Lake, Ontario
Buffalo Office
 300 Erie County Bank Building
 Buffalo, N. Y.

HANDLING 4,500 TONS DAILY



MILL ON HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES

Ontario

BARRY HOLLINGER MINES:

The Barry Hollinger has produced \$792,000. The output for the current year will reach about \$220,000. Production about covers current expenses. The effort has been persistent and the officials have been highly commended for perseverance. The mill has a capacity of 100 tons of ore daily.

BOBJO MINES, LTD.:

Bobjo holds properties in the new gold district in Pascals township in

Quebec. Also the company owns 600,000 shares of San Antonio Mines in Northern Manitoba. In addition to this, the company has cash and investments with a market value at present of close to \$50,000, as well as having important rights in lead-zinc mineral lands at Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

CANUSA MINING & EXPLORATION

Canusa is operating the property on which George Bannerman discovered the gold which started the rush in 1909 to Porcupine. For various

reasons impossible to control, the property, though the first to be discovered, is perhaps among the last to be developed. Surface showings contain rich ore, and a shaft is down 300 feet from which further work is now in progress.

CONIAURUM MINES:

Control of Coniaurum is held by Ventures, Ltd. Work has been carried to 2500 feet in depth. An operating profit of about \$3,000 is reported, and with development making progress which holds out good possibilities of a mine of importance being ultimately developed.

CASTLE-TRETHEWEY:

Silver properties are owned and operated by Castle-Trethewey in the Gowganda district. Developments during 1930 have been favorable and steady production is maintained on a moderately profitable basis.

CENTRAL PATRICIA:

This company suspended work some months ago pending a more favorable period in which to undertake financing.

DOME MINES:

Dome is among the more important Canadian gold mines. Production to date has reached nearly \$47,000,000. Dividends of \$14,312,508 have been paid. Ore reserves appear to be good for several years. Nearly sufficient for two years is actually broken and lying in the stopes. The

treasury surplus is between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. The recently completed mill has a capacity for producing over \$4,000,000 annually. The company has only 1,000,000 authorized shares, and stands in a high place among mining securities in this country.

FALCONBRIDGE NICKEL:

Equipped with a smelter capable of treating 325 tons of ore daily and having properties containing an extremely large amount of ore, Falconbridge stands out at present as the second largest nickel mine in the world. The company is controlled by Ventures, Ltd., headed by Thayer

(Continued on Page 32)

The DEPARTMENT OF MINES « « OTTAWA » »

The Dominion Government, in co-operation with Provincial Governments and with mining operators, engineers, prospectors and others interested, has in view the greatest possible development of Canada's mining and metallurgical industries. The Department of Mines, which was especially created for this purpose, works to this end through its two main investigative branches, the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch.

The Geological Survey determines the nature, extent, and mineral bearing possibilities of rock formations, explores and maps the lesser known parts of Canada, and inventories the wealth of Canada in its various useful minerals. Incidentally a mass of useful information is obtained regarding soils, forests, water powers and other natural resources. In recent years the Survey has devoted a large share of its activities to the examination of promising areas for prospecting within ready range of railways or other means of access and industrial development.

The Mines Branch investigates all phases of the commercial development of minerals from the primary occurrence of ores to the marketing and utilization of the final products, including special studies in mineral technology, ore dressing and metallurgy, fuels and fuel testing, ceramics and road materials, and related problems.

The reports of the Geological Survey and the Mines Branch are universally accepted as authoritative.

The Department is pleased at all times to furnish available maps, reports and other information respecting the mineral resources of Canada to those interested in their development. Inquiries should mention the district or subject on which the information is required.

HON. W. A. GORDON
Minister of Mines.

CHARLES CAMSELL
Deputy Minister.

Noranda Mines
Lake Shore
Teck-Hughes
Dome Mines
McIntyre
Hollinger
B. A. Oil
Imperial Oil
Int. Pete

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Inquiries Solicited

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Members
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Room 1105
Canada Permanent Bldg.
TORONTO

December 13, 1930

SATURDAY NIGHT

31

FAITH IN ONTARIO MINES

(Continued from Page 26)
supplies power to the Coniston smelter, Treadwell-Yukon and Falconbridge mines, as well as to the growing city of Sudbury and the industries there.

The harnessing of the water power at the Canyon of the Abitibi river is now in progress. This development has been rendered immediately possible by the action of the Ontario Government, which has, through the Hydro Com-

mission, contracted for 100,000 out of a total of 275,000 horse-power developed at this point. This power will be transmitted some 240 miles to serve the Sudbury mining area.

The foregoing facts illustrate the progressive character of our mining enterprises, and they conclusively demonstrate the importance and value of the mining industry as an asset to both labor and capital. As Minister of Mines for Ontario, it is only my

CECIL RHODES

At a gathering of Financiers and Bankers in England; Cecil Rhodes stated:

"I speak advisedly and say what every man who has investigated knows to be the truth, that less money is lost proportionately in mining than in any other business in the world, and larger fortunes are made in mining and in the investment in mining stocks than any other business or investment on the earth. A good mining stock will pay the investor more easily 20, 30, 40 and 100 per cent. annually than municipal bonds, railway bonds and stock, or government bonds can possibly pay at 5 per cent. Money invested in a good mining stock is safer than in any bank, mortgage, railroad, municipal or government bond."

"The security of good mining stock is the raw material of money itself; it is the stuff at whose feet governments, cities, banks, railways, mortgages and corporations and all forms of business kneel."

Our advice has been helpful to investors consulting us with a view toward the better adjustment of their holdings in mining shares.

We are paying special attention to enquiries of this nature in establishing our position as:

"A Mining Brokerage House Headed by Mining Men".

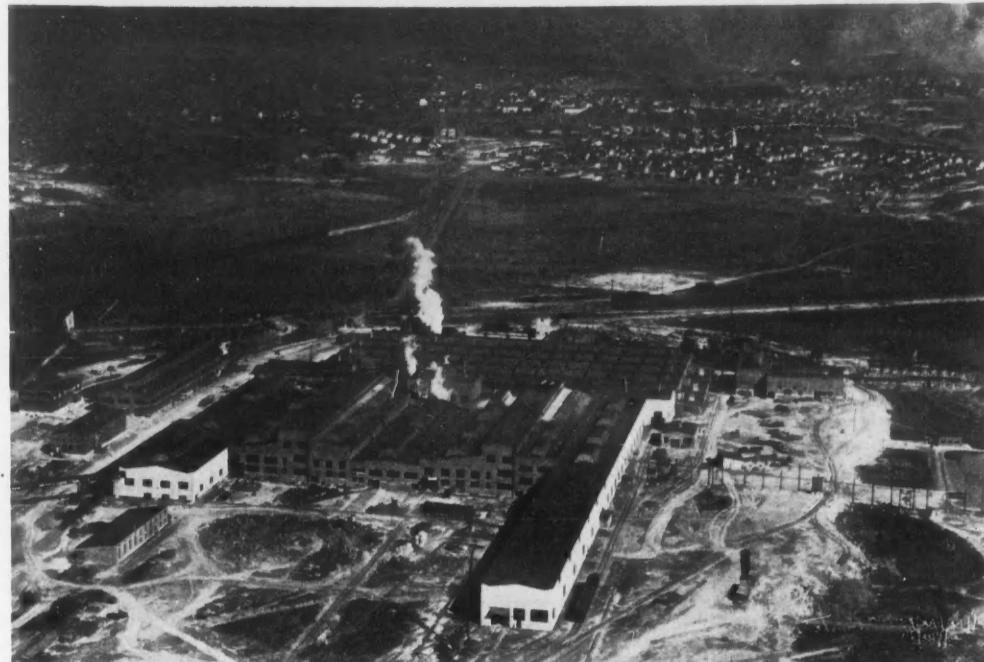
J.C. Carroll & Wright Limited

J. C. Carroll Member Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

1104 Sterling Tower,
372 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Telephone
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INITIAL REFINING CAPACITY 120,000 TONS COPPER ANNUALLY



ONTARIO REFINING COMPANY, LTD., OF COPPER CLIFF

CANADA'S GROWING MINERAL WEALTH

(Continued from Page 22)
copper will keep pace with the output. Canada possesses extensive resources of low-grade iron ores, the utilization of which is receiving the serious consideration of both the provincial and Dominion Governments. In Ontario, which has the largest sources of supply of low-grade iron ore, the provincial Government offers

a bounty on a unit basis by way of encouraging development.

In view of the growing importance of the iron and steel industry in Canada, the Dominion Department of Mines has provided laboratory facilities for test and research, thereby extending to the iron and steel industry the cooperation that has proved so advantageous to the non-ferrous mining industry. The Department has erected a new, modernly equipped pyrometallurgical laboratory at Ottawa for

this work and has prepared a program of investigations on ferrous and non-ferrous ores, and in the manufacture of iron and steel.

It is possible that before many years Canadian iron ores may be utilized. It is believed that mixtures of Canadian beneficiated ores, in the proper proportions, will give grades of pig iron adaptable to the production of diversified iron and steel products. In order to test the possibilities of this and similar ideas the Dominion Department of Mines has undertaken an investigation into the beneficiation of various Canadian ores, and their adaptability to direct reduction or sponge iron processes. Attention will also be given to the making of alloy steels and the proper treatment of such steels to meet special requirements.

A description of the mining industry that is confined to the present condition of the mines and the manner in which the ores are treated and marketed tells only a part of the story. Of at least equal importance in any narrative of Canadian mining progress is the chapter on exploration and development; the account of the efforts made to create new mines and of mines in the process of development; visible and substantial assets which of necessity are not yet featured in the statistics of production, but which will surely contribute to the production of the future. Canada has many such mines in the making, and many wide areas of territory still unexplored and unprospected. These are a few of the factors to be kept in mind when looking to the future of Canada's mineral industries.

Frosh—"What keeps the moon from falling?"

Another Dumbell—"It must be the beams."—*The R. O. T. C. Shield.*

F. O'HEARN & Co.

OFFICES
TORONTO - SARNIA - OWEN SOUND

11 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONT.

MEMBERS
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CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
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THE ONTARIO REFINING COMPANY, LTD.

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Gold and Silver Concentrates

Precipitates and Bullion

INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 30)

Lindsley and associates. Work in the smelter was suspended for the closing quarter of 1930 because of production having exceeded the refining facilities available in Norway. Work will soon resume as the refinery is in an advanced stage of being enlarged. It is considered only a matter of time until this enterprise may attain operations at several times the rate so far reached.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED:

Hollinger has so far been Canada's greatest producer of gold. The output to the end of 1930 will exceed an aggregate of \$159,000,000. The company has paid over \$54,000,000 in dividends and has a surplus of over \$10,000,000, plus having its large plant completely written off. Ore reserves are not far under \$50,000,000. The company has 5,000,000 shares authorized capital. The plant has a maximum capacity of over 7,000 tons daily, but is working at 4,500 tons per day.

HOWEY GOLD MINES:

The Howey mine is situated in the district of Patricia. Work to 1,000 feet in depth has disclosed a large tonnage of ore. The indications are this will greatly increase accordingly as work continues. The grade is moderately low, but through careful management those in charge are expecting to show a substantial margin of profit. The plant is modern in every respect. Huronian Mining and Finance Company is serving Howey in a consulting capacity.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL:

A detailed account of International Nickel will be found elsewhere in this issue.

KEELEY SILVER MINES:

Production of silver and cobalt continues from the old Keeley Silver Mines, with a small profit being realized. The company has a surplus of well over \$1,000,000, including an investment made last year in Huronian Mining and Finance Company.

KIRKLAND LAKE MINING CO.

The Kirkland Lake mine has the deepest shaft so far put down in Canada, resting at present at some 4,300 feet. The results at the lower levels have been encouraging. Current output is over \$50,000 per month and is resulting in a small surplus for treasury purposes.

LAKE SHORE MINES, LTD.:

In the Lake Shore mine, Canada lays claim to one of the richest and more important gold mines in the world. From the very commencement of production on a small scale in 1918 up until the present, this mine, under the guidance of Harry Oakes, president, has continued to pay dividends and has grown steadily in point of annual gold production and the rate of dividends paid out to shareholders. Up to the end of 1930, Lake Shore will have produced about \$30,500,000 in gold, and with dividends of \$11,220,000 having been paid. The little plant of 50 tons per day as of March, 1918, has been increased until at present it is rated at 2,250 tons. To have developed the mine to 2,400 feet, placed tens of millions of dollars in ore reserves, equipped the property with such a large mining plant and mill and to have paid over \$11,000,000 in dividends and stored up a surplus of not under \$2,000,000 is an achievement difficult to equal in the annals of gold mining throughout the world, for a mine in such early stage of development. Now that the plant has been enlarged and expenditures completed, Lake Shore stands in line to produce upwards of \$10,000,000 annually, and with profits of around \$6,000,000 indicated annually. Harry Oakes, president of Lake Shore and in personal control of the company, has carved his name on the sign post of the mining industry that points toward an era of greater stability in this branch of development. Shareholders of the company have been treated with consideration which is sometimes lacking at certain other important mines where the assistance of shareholders in earlier years has been lost sight of in these later days of prosperity. Harry Oakes may be proud of the Lake Shore mine, but Canada is also proud of the Lake Shore—not only that, but is proud of Harry Oakes.

MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA, LTD.:

Among the more aggressive of the older mining companies in Ontario is Mining Corporation of Canada. Work continues at Cobalt and South Lorrain at a gradually declining rate. The corporation holds 35 per cent. of the stock of Base Metals Mining Cor-



A VIEW OF THE TECK-HUGHES MINE

poration in British Columbia and is still held in Hudson Bay Mining gold field in Bannockburn township, and Smelting Company. The dis-

assets in due time. A stock interest

PRODUCTION FROM THE GOLD MINES OF PORCUPINE VALUE OF TOTAL PRODUCTION BY MINES OF THE PORCUPINE GOLD AREA

Year	Hollinger	Dome	McIntyre	Vipond	Porcupine Crown and Northerton	West Dome Lake (b)	Ankerite	Coniau-rum	Night Hawk Peninsular	Schumacher (c)	March	Pay-master	Rea and Newray	Total Value (d)
1910	\$ 31,194	\$ 4,355	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 35,549
1911	6,000	4,277			5,160									15,437
1912	909,181	737,499	77,657	16,259										1,740,596
1913	2,488,022	1,242,625	236,299		(326,803									4,316,807
1914	2,719,355	1,059,238	549,166	73,628	685,135									5,231,989
1915	4,206,015	1,530,287	750,812	246,053	602,436	102,880				48,236				7,495,753
1916	5,073,401	2,153,820	1,218,073	176,686	578,322	16,814				225,301				9,142,417
1917	4,261,938	1,480,174	1,710,204	209,738	377,904	44,434				198,605				8,285,321
1918	5,752,371	82,127	1,578,444	82,868	124,474	103,745				92,842				7,339,966
1919	6,722,266	1,290,301	1,978,014			23,910								10,041,589
1920	6,219,665	2,020,568	2,223,083		71,529	47,169								10,690,561
1921	9,051,276	2,290,264	1,827,761		97,301									13,177,244
1922	12,274,114	4,178,936	2,021,811		7,943									2,800
1923	10,446,412	4,374,144	2,550,129	23,876										17,405,548
1924	13,433,063	4,307,624	3,604,874	596,803		60,642								22,286,894
Total	159,174,100	46,999,378	45,122,409	5,710,070	2,871,847	1,114,659	861,237	1,591,025	566,885	564,984	421,133	384,647	147,076	266,258,142

*Estimated.

McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES LTD.:

Although no mine in Northern Ontario had to pass through a more difficult period than did McIntyre-Porcupine in the earlier years of its development, yet since that time and through period of about a decade and a half there has been no mine that could show greater consistency in its progress. At no time have the dividends been passed or reduced, and at no stage has there been any reduction in the estimate of ore reserves. J. P. Bickell, president, together with R. J. Ennis, the general manager, have held their hands to the helm and have steered a course which must go a long way to establish confidence in mining in this country. The mine commenced to produce in 1912 and up to the end of 1930 will have produced over \$45,000,000 in gold. During that period the company has distributed \$9,197,408 in dividends and has built up a surplus of around \$4,000,000. In addition to this has been the expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 in recent years in general preparations which will commence to bear important fruits within the next few months. Ore reserves of well over \$20,000,000 and an average grade of over \$8 per

(Continued on Page 33)

A New Chapter in Mining

A New Mining Era is in the making. The industry will be one of the first to participate in the upswing that will surely follow the cycle of depression we are now passing through. When the pendulum swings the other way the demand for base metals, precious metals and oils will be great, and a period of mining activity and expansion will quickly get under way that will be unparalleled in the history of the industry.

THE NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE

Created for the purpose of providing the thousands of oil and mining stock investors of the United States and Canada with a primary market for their securities. It is constantly enlarging its facilities, contacts and usefulness to the mining industry. In the efforts to help mining attain the place of dignity it deserves, the Exchange is receiving a very gratifying public response.

As its activities expand it becomes increasingly evident that it is filling the need of an exchange in the heart of Financial New York, not only for the buying and selling of mining and oil securities, but also in helping legitimate mining and oil enterprises in their efforts to secure financial cooperation and disseminating reliable and accurate information.

LISTING—Requirements are rigid, but so designed that any meritorious mining or oil enterprise, properly organized and with a definite development program contemplated, will receive the recognition and cooperation it deserves. This department is under the supervision of engineers and business men of national repute. Every effort that expert knowledge can supply is put forth to ensure the legitimacy of the public offerings. This means that a listing on the New York Mining Exchange is in itself a favorable introduction to the mining public.

We invite correspondence regarding listings, memberships, affiliations, or mining matters in general.

NEW YORK MINING EXCHANGE

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

67 WALL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Canusa Mining and Exploration Company Limited

[Capitalization 3,000,000 Shares]

Cradle of Porcupine



Gold Vein on Canusa

In the rising tide of gold mining in Canada and more particularly in Northern Ontario, the operations of Canusa Mining and Exploration Company are attracting wide attention. This is due not alone to the discovery of extremely rich ore on the property, but also because of the fact that the properties owned by this company have within their boundaries the first gold discovery that started the stampede to the Porcupine gold field in 1909—the cradle, as it were, of successful gold mining in the province of Ontario. It was here that George Bannerman made the find that first attracted attention to Porcupine, only to have litigation and other causes prevent development until the present time.

Canusa has among its chief shareholders some of the leading financiers in Detroit and Chicago, and with the strong financial firm of B. M. Berger and Company of New York having become recently involved. The financial arrangements recently concluded are for the purpose of providing some \$450,000. In addition to this, the Canusa Company still holds in the neighborhood of 500,000 shares in its treasury.

The current work consists of sinking a winze on the rich "shaft vein", this work being undertaken from the bottom of a 30 foot shaft some 200 feet west of the main shaft.

RICH ORE PRODUCED

As evidence of the richness of the ore is the fact that in test operations by use only of hand steel, an open cut only about 35 feet long, three feet wide and six feet deep yielded between \$20,000 and \$25,000 in gold. The pay-streak in this rich twelve-foot shaft vein is 30 to 36 inches.

Among the several veins so far discovered are three of leading importance, all of which are within close working distance of the shaft which now rests at 300 feet in depth and where commercial cre occurs. A diamond drill is already at work from a station in the face of the south crosscut at the 300 foot level. This will explore one of the main veins where it occurs in close proximity to a large intrusion of porphyry for

mation—under geological conditions considered to be identical with the highly mineralized areas on Hollinger Consolidated and McIntyre-Porcupine.

THE PERSONNEL
George J. Miller, president of Canusa, is one of the better known pioneers in mining in the gold fields of Northern Ontario, an aggressive mining figure in different stages throughout the past twenty years.

J. D. Tolman, manager of Canusa, has had extensive experience in the Porcupine district, having formerly been on the staff of McIntyre-Porcupine.

GENERAL DETAILS

Canusa holds 440 acres, embracing a length of one and a quarter miles along the mineralized zone. The property is directly in line of the strike of the ore zone as now being developed in the Hollinger-McIntyre-Conisur section of the Porcupine gold field—a section which has produced to date over \$21,000,000 in gold. This fact, coupled together with the similarity of the geology as well as the presence of high-grade ore, plus the financial provisions recently concluded, lends to Canusa a place of particular interest in this present era of intense expansion of the gold mining industry of Northern Ontario.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE J. MILLER, President ROBERT SCHRAM, Detroit ARTHUR T. WATERFALL, Detroit HORACE KENDRICK, Detroit

HEAD OFFICE—Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto.

INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 32)
 ton show the strong physical condition of the mine. A new mill of 2,000 tons daily capacity will completely take the place of the present 1,500 ton plant by the middle of 1931 and will be capable of producing \$6,000,000 yearly. The company has only 800,000 shares of authorized capital, being the lowest capitalization of any of the dividend-paying mining companies in Ontario. Dividends of \$1 per share annually are being paid.

NIPISSING MINES, LTD.:

Nipissing stands out as the greatest native silver mine so far discovered in Canada. The mine has produced about 83,000,000 ounces of silver, valued at \$54,000,000. Dividends paid amount to \$29,760,000. Treasury surplus is about \$3,000,000. The company is capitalized at \$1,200,000 shares. Production is at around 125,000 ounces of silver per month.

SUDBURY BASIN MINES, LTD.:

Properties of Sudbury Basin include a big area at Vermilion Lake in the Sudbury district where extensive diamond drilling has indicated a very large tonnage of zinc-copper ore. The company also owns 25 per cent. of the authorized capital of Falconbridge Nickel Mines.

SYLVANITE GOLD MINES, LTD.:

The Sylvanite mine is the latest gold mining enterprise in the Kirk-

land Lake district to commence paying dividends. A disbursement of 2 cents per share is payable this month, this being a semi-annual rate decided upon for the present. The mine is producing gold at about \$70,000 per month. The average value of the ore is over \$10 per ton. Work has reached 2,000 feet in depth and the shaft is now on its way to still deeper levels. Recent results at greater depth on the adjoining Wright-Hargreaves indicate still better results to be expected in due time on Sylvanite. The company is capitalized at 3,300,000 shares. The mill has a capacity of 250 tons per day. Edward L. Koons, of Buffalo, is president, with C. E. Rodgers, general manager. Up to the end of 1930 the output will have reached over \$2,650,000, and with production having commenced in 1927.

TECK-HUGHES GOLD MINES:

Production from the Teck-Hughes commenced in 1917, and up to November 30, 1930, had produced an aggregate of approximately \$24,250,000. The company has paid \$9,737,145 and for the past three years has paid regularly 60 cents per share annually. Further mill construction is in progress which will add 35 per cent. to the capacity of the plant, while higher grade ore is also being treated. The enlargement will be completed within the next five months, and with likelihood of gross income then rising to around \$8,000,000 yearly. Profits promise to reach pretty close to \$5,000,000

Sylvanite Dec. 20—1930 \$66,000.

*Estimated.

annually. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares, thereby suggesting good prospects of an important increase in dividend rates. Work has been carried to 3,700 feet in depth, the lower levels of which will be accessible for extensive development during the next year. The indications are that mineralization will persist to particularly great depth.

VENTURES, LTD.:

Ventures, Ltd., is among the more aggressive and important pioneer mining companies in Canada. The company's chief asset at present is a controlling interest (1,550,000 shares) of Falconbridge Nickel Mines. The company also owns important share interests in such companies as Nipissing, Sudbury Basin, Rhodesian coppers, etc., besides having various properties of its own. The Opemiska Copper Company is controlled by Ventures, and although in a new district and without transportation as yet, the outlook is that this will be an important asset in time to come. The work so far done on this Opemiska group has indicated from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of ore of payable grade. Ventures also controls the Conularum Mines in the Porcupine district where substantial success is being achieved and with very favorable possibilities of an important gold mine being established. Ventures, Ltd., is headed by Thayer Lindsley, of Toronto, one of the more outstanding mining

figures in Canada at this time—a mining man not only of keen and capable judgment, but also endowed with the qualities that go into the make up of the highest type of pioneer.

VIPOND CONSOLIDATED MINES:

Very important progress has been made on the Vipond mine during the past two or three years. The mine was among the earlier Porcupine producers, having commenced in 1911. At the point where early work was done the ore was low in grade and the mine had a checkered and more or less unprofitable career until 1924. Now, however, the output has increased, reaching about \$900,000 for the current year. Profits after all allowances in the past fiscal year were slightly over \$300,000. The treasury now contains not far under \$700,000 in cash and bonds and with \$250,000 additional invested in the Huronian Mining and Finance Company. Total output from Vipond has reached about \$5,700,000 up to the end of 1930, and with an additional \$2,871,847 from the Porcupine Crown Claim which is now also a part of Vipond. The ore reserves now stand at approximately \$1,400,000, having increased nearly 40 per cent. over the reserves of one year ago. The mill has a capacity of over 300 tons per day. The ore carries an average of \$8.23 per ton, and the margin of net profit promises to con-

tinue high. The company has 2,250,000 shares issued. The mine has highly competent management, and with company affairs efficiently directed by Andree Dorfman, of Toronto.

WRIGHT-HARGREAVES MINES:

Output from the Wright-Hargreaves mine has reached a little over \$15,000,000 up to November 30, 1930. The company has paid \$4,331,250 in dividends and has accumulated a surplus of close to \$2,000,000. Work has been carried to 2,400 feet in depth and is to be continued at the beginning of 1931 to 3,000 feet. The mill has a capacity of over 700 tons daily. The current output is about \$225,000 per month and profits are at a rate of over \$1,000,000 yearly. The company is capitalized at \$5,500,000.

Miscellaneous Ontario Mines:

There are a very large number of promising properties in Ontario either working in a smaller way or offering good possibilities if brought under operation. Among these are Bidgood at Kirkland Lake where efforts are being made to finance development. The Beardmore in north western Ontario is working into an interesting stage. The Grace mine at Michipicoten has interesting possibilities. Kirkland Gold Belt holds ground in the easterly part of Kirkland Lake which warrants development. March Gold has operated seriously for some years at Porcupine with promising results. The Moss Mines in Western Ontario embrace attractive features of a small gold mine. The Murphy Mines to the east of Kirkland Lake hold favorable prospects, and will probably be worked again some day. Pawnee Kirkland has good geology and encouraging showings of ore, and will no doubt be active in due time. Parkhill Mines in the Algoma district is meeting with promising results underground. Red Lake Centre by reason of having good surface showings and lying adjacent to Howey Gold Mines may be expected to undergo development in due course. Ritchie Gold Mines has indicated payable ore by diamond drilling and is equipped with a plant capable of working to 1500 feet in depth. Financing for operations is in an advanced stage at the time of writing. The old Tough-Oakes-Burnside mine is being examined by the Bunker Hill Extension.

Manitoba

HUDSON BAY MINING & SMELTING CO.:

The major mining operation in Manitoba is that of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company on the Flin-Flon mine. Close to 20,000,000 tons of copper-zinc ore has been indicated. The property has been equipped to handle close to 5,000 tons daily and is initiating a rate of

(Continued on Page 36)



Thoen Basin, Omineca Mining Division. A typical Mountain scene in the great Central territory of the Province of British Columbia.

Huronian Mining and Finance Company, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, Ontario)

Head Office - 1206 Star Building, 80 King Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

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F. H. Hamilton	Director	London, Eng.
E. Turk	Director	London, Eng.
J. Ingram	Sec'y-Treasurer	Toronto, Ont.

Associate Companies

Vipond Consolidated Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Head Office and Mines Timmins, Ont.
 Mine Manager R. E. Dye
 Executive Offices 80 King St. W., Toronto

Production to Date \$8,246,896.00

The Keeley Silver Mines, Ltd.

(No Personal Liability)

Head Office and Mines Silver Centre, Ont.
 Mine Manager W. J. Dobbins
 Executive Offices 80 King St. W., Toronto

Production Silver ozs. Cobalt lbs.
 to Date 11,223,373 1,320,621

BLAZING AIR TRAILS IN NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



SCENE AT GREAT BEAR LAKE, SUMMER 1930

OPENING THE NORTH

The Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration Company and the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., have been leading pioneers in conducting exploration in the Northwest Territories. Certain of the discoveries reported are among the more important so far made in Canada.

The march of progress in the mining fields of Canada is inevitably toward these big discoveries in the Northwest Territories, and it becomes one of the important duties of the government at Ottawa to foster the enterprise of these present day pioneers.

At Great Bear Lake the Dominion Explorers, Limited, have discovered

a large deposit containing 20 per cent. copper. It will be a matter of time only until this will come under operation. Other discoveries have been made by Eldorado Mines and Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

All indications point toward actual operation of mines and shipment of ore being undertaken from the Coppermine river on a highly profitable basis. A study of the question of transportation is revealing conditions much better than at first supposed.

The discovery of a big deposit containing over 47 per cent. copper on property of the Northern Aerial Min-

erals Exploration Company is about \$10 miles north of any railway, but lies within 50 miles of the Arctic coast.

Ships navigate these northern waters every year, and the indications are the freight rate on ore taken from the deposit at the Coppermine river would be less than \$10 per ton. Estimates on tractor transportation from the mine to the ship do not exceed \$15 per ton, or a total of \$25 per ton between mine and smelter.

The ore in the N.A.M.E. deposit, even with copper at only 10 to 11 cents per pound, has a value of approximately \$100 per ton. To send out only 10,000 tons in the first summer of operation would be to secure a value of \$1,000,000, whereas to incur total expense of \$50 per ton in transportation, smelting and refining would be to incur a total expense of \$500,000. On such a basis, these operations on only a small scale would indicate annual profit of \$500,000.

Should tonnages be established in the Northwest Territories then railways would naturally follow and this would solve the problem of North to South feeders for East to West transportation lines and hence solve the Canadian railway problem.

With rich deposits of copper already found and with pioneers bending their efforts toward further discoveries, great opportunity may be converted into a great national asset through co-operation and leadership on the part of the present Canadian government.

ALBERTA'S MINING INDUSTRY

The government of Alberta is displaying keen interest in the mining industry. In addition to the extremely extensive coal deposits throughout the province is the outlook for metal mines of importance in the northerly districts. Edmonton and Fort McMurray are gateways not only to the mineral lands of northern Alberta itself, but also to that part of the Northwest Territories lying along the MacKenzie River and around Great Slave Lake and Great Bear.

The traffic to these new mineral lands during the past year was very considerable. It would appear as though more actual exploration for mineral was conducted during the past year or so in these fields than in all past history.

Premier Brownlee and the entire cabinet are showing a high regard for those who are blazing the new trails to the potential mineral areas, and are winning high admiration for their kind and efficient consideration of the interests of prospectors and mining men.

Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited

Find in Coppermine River Area

Seven discoveries made during 1930 in the Coppermine River area.



One showing twelve feet wide of massive bornite containing over 47 per cent. copper.



Four showings of massive and disseminated chalcocite.

47 Per Cent Over 12 Feet

Two showings of native amygdaloidal copper.

Directors of Northern Aerial Minerals Exploration, Limited

John E. Hammell	President	Toronto
Robert E. Fennell	Secretary-Treasurer	Toronto
James A. Richardson	Director	Winnipeg
A. L. Smith	Director	Toronto
H. J. Mulvogue	Director	Toronto

Head Office: 1406 Concourse Building, Toronto

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

(Incorporated March 16, 1911, under the Laws of the Province of Ontario)

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized: 800,000 shares, par value \$5.00.....	\$4,000,000	Issued: 798,000 shares, par value \$5.00.....	\$3,990,000
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LOCATION OF HEAD OFFICE, MINES AND PLANT

SCHUMACHER, ONTARIO

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO

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Strachan Johnston		Toronto, Ont.	M. P. Van der Voort	Treasurer	Secretary
Balmer Neilly					

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65 Broadway - Transfer Agent

Trusts & Guarantee Co. Ltd.,

302 Bay Street - Registrar

Chase National Bank - Registrar

GENERAL MANAGER

R. J. ENNIS

Schumacher, Ontario

PRODUCTION SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF MILLING OPERATIONS IN 1912

Date	Period	Tons Milled	Value per ton	Gross Value	Recovery per ton	Total Value
1912	12 months	14,500	7.00	101,555.16	5.25	76,166.38
1913	12 months	31,979	7.85	251,314.45	7.05	225,752.25
Jan. 1/14 to Mar. 31/15	15 months	85,654	8.87	760,232.16	8.39	718,331.71
Apr. 1/15 to Mar. 31/16	12 months	105,758	7.71	815,345.49	7.38	779,990.94
Apr. 1/16 to June 30/17	15 months	195,307	10.00	1,954,792.28	9.55	1,864,914.28
July 1/17 to June 30/18	12 months	178,327	10.05	1,793,197.55	9.61	1,714,258.00
July 1/18 to June 30/19	12 months	179,824	9.78	1,759,627.40	9.29	1,671,646.03
July 1/19 to June 30/12	12 months	188,835	11.52	2,175,891.31	11.02	2,080,178.44
July 1/20 to June 30/21	12 months	171,916	11.67	2,005,672.00	11.08	1,904,326.36
July 1/21 to June 30/22	12 months	193,971	10.69	2,074,088.40	9.99	1,937,105.07
July 1/22 to June 30/23	12 months	240,615	9.96	2,397,303.00	9.35	2,249,741.63
July 1/23 to June 30/24	12 months	360,140	9.69	3,488,863.00	9.14	3,291,178.22
July 1/24 to June 30/25	12 months	400,259	9.43	3,774,068.00	8.86	3,546,637.52
July 1/25 to June 30/26	12 months	460,909	8.72	4,020,326.00	8.25	3,804,774.90
July 1/26 to Mar. 31/27	9 months	385,409	8.08	3,113,500.07	7.67	2,957,060.97
Apr. 1/27 to Mar. 31/28	12 months	520,460	8.09	4,207,553.00	7.66	3,987,634.94
Apr. 1/28 to Mar. 31/29	12 months	528,165	8.24	4,433,378.60	7.83	4,212,624.82
Apr. 1/29 to Mar. 31/30	12 months	550,495	8.46	4,657,188.00	8.05	4,433,627.00
		4,802,573	9.12	43,783,896.87	8.63	41,455,949.46

SASKATCHEWAN'S NEW DESTINY

Premier Anderson Points Toward 80,000 Square Miles of Highly Mineralized Territory Which Beckons to Mining Men

By HON. J. T. M. ANDERSON, Premier of Saskatchewan

IN THE past the agrarian development of Saskatchewan, has so overshadowed other interests that the extensive mining possibilities of the province have almost escaped the consciousness of the people.

In 1858 Dr. Hector of the Palliser expedition discovered coal on the banks of the Souris River, and this was supplemented by further discoveries by Dominion geologists. Coal mining, however, has progressed somewhat slowly chiefly because our people were so engrossed in their agricultural concerns.

Nevertheless a limited survey of the coal resources of the southern part of the Province, reveals vast reserves approximating sixty billions of tons, which experience elsewhere prove conclusively to be suited for almost every industrial and domestic use.

Of recent years Saskatchewan has been sending from ten to twelve millions of dollars annually outside of the Province for fuel. During the last year, however, a great deal of attention has been attracted to our coal resources. New mines are going into production, and there is every evidence of increased output. Public institutions are setting the example by using the local fuel, and are finding it satisfactory; a number of industrial concerns are employing it; and a considerable market is developing in Manitoba.

An innovation has taken place in the local coal fields by the introduction of strip mining. A large concern is operating in the Souris Valley, and this method is proving so successful, that it is likely to provide a considerable stimulus to the industry.

During 1929, Saskatchewan coal mines produced about 580,000 tons and something over one third of this found a market in Manitoba. When it is considered that the annual consump-

FIRST PRODUCER IN PATRICIA



HOWEY SURFACE WORKS

tion of coal in the Province reaches nearly two millions of tons, it will be seen, there are great possibilities in this branch of the mining industry.

Another mineral resource of the Province is sodium sulphate. Saskatchewan is said to possess the world's chief supply in its natural condition.

Two concerns at present engaged in the business are turning out about three hundred tons per day between them, of the prepared product, and are making preparations to greatly enlarge the output. One of these firms has an annual payroll of \$100,000.

Saskatchewan clays of which there are large deposits are attracting attention in the ceramic world. They range from high grade ball clays to the ordinary brick making material. Tiles used in the fire boxes of engines of all locomotives on Canadian lines west of the Great Lakes are of Saskatchewan material and manufacture, and considerable quantities of high grade clays are shipped out to tone up plaster material. There are also large

ed, transportation facilities made accessible hitherto distant areas and gradually interest was aroused in the possibilities of mineral wealth. Early explorations showed that more than half of the Province offered little in the way of natural resources unless it proved to be mineral-bearing.

While it is true that small industries based on the non-metallic minerals, such as brick-making, rock quarrying and lime-burning, were established before the beginning of the present century, it was not until between twenty and thirty years ago that the gypsum and cement industries were initiated. Interest in the metals has been practically confined to the last two decades.

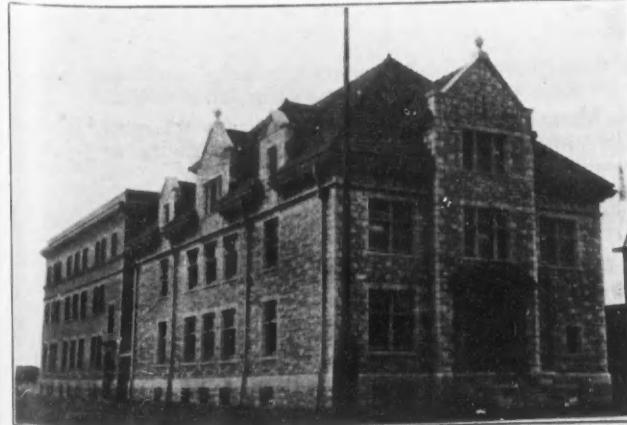
Prospecting for metals, varying in intensity with general economic conditions, has been largely confined to the last two decades. Prospecting for metals, varying in intensity with general economic conditions, has been largely confined to the time since 1911, when gold was dis-

covered in the Central Manitoba region. The recorded production of metals starts in 1917. The war, though having serious effects in curbing prospecting and development work, was of some advantage to the mining industry of the Province in that it accounted for a high price of copper, which in turn permitted the production of metals from the Mandy mine in Northern Manitoba. Indeed, the outstanding annual productions of metals as recorded for the Province came in the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920, when the Mandy ores were shipped. The production figures for these years were augmented to a small extent by gold from the Rex mine on Herb (Wekusko) Lake in northern Manitoba and a little from the Central Manitoba district.

From 1921 to 1927 the metals play almost a negligible part in making up the total annual production figure for each year. In this period only small amounts of gold and no other metals were produced. The industry based on the non-metals did however improve. The peak of mineral production (in value) of 1920 was not surpassed until 1927. In the years 1928, 1929 and 1930 the gold production from Central Manitoba Mines' mill becomes a considerable factor in the total annual production table and permitted the mineral production peak of 1929.

The economic depression of the past year has had its effects on the mineral industry in Manitoba as elsewhere.

The turn of the tide, which we all wish or hope to be just around the corner, will see Manitoba in a very favorable position for metal production.



Administration Building of The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway

San Antonio Mines, Limited

Capitalization 4,000,000 Shares
850,000 Shares in Treasury

The San Antonio Mines, Ltd., own 670 acres in the Central Manitoba gold area. Recent negotiations also brought the property of the adjoining Scarab Mines (260 acres) under control of San Antonio.

Work has been carried to 975 feet in depth and a report by John A. Reid, mining engineer and geologist, shows some 61,000 tons of possible ore indicated with an average value of about \$12 per ton. This suggests about \$750,000 in ore of a highly profitable grade.

In addition to these estimates of ore, are several other places where selective mining could secure some further payable ore, this situation indicating further important results accordingly as work proceeds.

An outstanding feature in connection with the larger ore shoot so far discovered is the consistency from one level to another down to the present depth of 975 feet. Some of the better grade of ore is in evidence at the 975 foot level.

Bobjo Mines, Limited

Capitalization 5,000,000 Shares
3,089,505 Shares Issued

A block of close to 600,000 shares of San Antonio Mines, Ltd., is owned by Bobjo Mines, Ltd. Bobjo has become very closely associated with the development of San Antonio and will share in the fortunes of further work.

In addition to this important position in the San Antonio operations, the Bobjo Mines hold other important interests. An official statement issued some time ago showed Bobjo with investments in high-grade stocks having a value of around \$40,000. The value of these holdings has increased since that time. In addition to this is a first class mining plant owned by Bobjo Mines at Clearwater Lake in the Patricia district. Further interests include 29 mining claims in the new gold field in the township of Pascalis in the province of Quebec. Added to this is a position in which Bobjo may have special rights in connection with development of lead-zinc properties at Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Directors of
San Antonio Mines, Limited
ROBERT J. JOWSEY, President.
JAMES CARRUTHERS, Vice-Pres.
OSCAR HUDSON & CO., Sec.-Treas.
LEO ERENHOUS, Director.
J. D. PERRIN, Director.
WALTER E. HURD, Director.

HEAD OFFICE
231 CURRY BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Directors of
Bobjo Mines, Limited
ROBERT J. JOWSEY, President.
FRASER D. REID, Vice-President.
L. K. FLETCHER, Managing-Director.
JAMES PARKER, Secretary-Treas.
LEO ERENHOUS, Director.

HEAD OFFICE
375 BAY STREET
TORONTO, ONT.

SASKATCHEWAN

becomes -- INDUSTRIAL MINDED

During the past two years the people of Saskatchewan have become industrial minded to a degree not before believed possible.

The condition of world markets has brought home to us the necessity for greater diversification in our agrarian pursuits and for the development of industries related to agriculture as well as those based upon the supplies of raw materials which are indigenous to our Province.

SODIUM SULPHATE

There has been a considerable increase in the production of this mineral for use in the Pulp and Paper industry and in the refining of ores. Saskatchewan contains an unlimited supply of raw material generally of remarkable purity, in other instances with it in the various deposits and lakes where it is found are large quantities of saline sodas such as sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and magnesium sulphate.

The field for development in alkaline products is a fertile one in so far as raw material is concerned and is well worth investigating by manufacturers and investment corporations.

BENTONITE

In the southern part of Saskatchewan, close to railway lines, there are considerable deposits of bentonite. A market awaits production which must be on a scale that will assure to that market a steady and permanent supply. This material has been declared by experts to be suitable for use in Soap making, as a filler in rubber textiles, leather, phonograph records, insulations, etc., as an ingredient in gypsum and lime plasters in ceramics, as a bonding clay in abrasive wheels, graphite crucibles, etc., as an adhesive pack, for dehydrating crude petroleum and for many other purposes. There is at the present time a growing market for this material in the oil refineries of the prairie provinces and of all Canada. The present supply is imported mainly from California.

LIGNITE COAL

There is a growing market for Saskatchewan coal in this Province and in Manitoba where it may be said to be without competition in so far as large plants with proper equipment for using this coal are concerned.

The deposits of Cretaceous shales and minerals of various kinds known to exist in Northern Saskatchewan, and as yet unexplored lend color to the belief that tremendous development will take place in this area within the next few years.

Manufacturers and industrial promoters will find unexcelled opportunities in the Saskatchewan field.

Specific information to interested parties will be cheerfully supplied by the Department of Natural Resources or by the Department of Railways, Labour and Industries. Pamphlets and general information sent upon request by the Bureau of Publications.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

HON. J. T. M. ANDERSON,
Minister of Natural Resources

JOHN BARNETT,
Deputy Minister of Natural Resources

WAVE OF PROSPERITY COMING

Depression Soon To Be Thing Only of the Past—British Columbia Output of Metal Increasing and Number of Mines Growing

By HON. W. A. MCKENZIE, Minister of Mines for British Columbia

It has been said that the man of affairs these days stands between two fires, either one of which might have the effect of upsetting his equilibrium; one being the over-confident propaganda of the soft-boiled optimist and the other the blue ruin prophecies of the hard-boiled pessimist.

If I were to be compelled to make a choice of roles my selection would be that of the optimist; not that I don't

CAPABLE ADMINISTRATOR



HON. W. A. MCKENZIE, MINISTER OF MINES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A WEALTH OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE Province of Alberta

(Now under Provincial Government Control and Supervision)

An Unlimited Opportunity for Industrial Development

Financial interests, after thorough surveys, are steadily increasing their investments in the industrial development of Alberta. They realize the potential wealth represented by these resources and are showing their confidence by contributing to the industrial growth of the Province.

ALBERTA'S RESOURCES INCLUDE:

COAL RESERVES

equal to over 14 per cent. of the world's reserve and 87 per cent. of the coal reserves of Canada.

PETROLEUM

equalling in annual production more than 80 per cent. of the production of the entire Dominion.

NATURAL GAS

more than 70 per cent. of the total annual production of the Dominion—an unlimited supply.

BITUMINOUS SAND

underlying 15,000 square miles, suitable for road construction and building purposes. Unlimited supplies of Petroleum can be extracted from these Tar Sands.

TIMBER FORESTS

totalling more than 60,000 square miles. An abundant supply of building material.

FRESH FISH

in commercial quantities from over 2,000 square miles of accessible Lakes.

WATER POWER

to over 1,000,000 horse-power, available or being utilized for hydro-electric development.

MINERALS

including extensive deposits of Salt, Clay, Building Stone, Gypsum, Talc, Ochre, and Bentonite in addition to Coal. The development of these resources is still in its infancy.

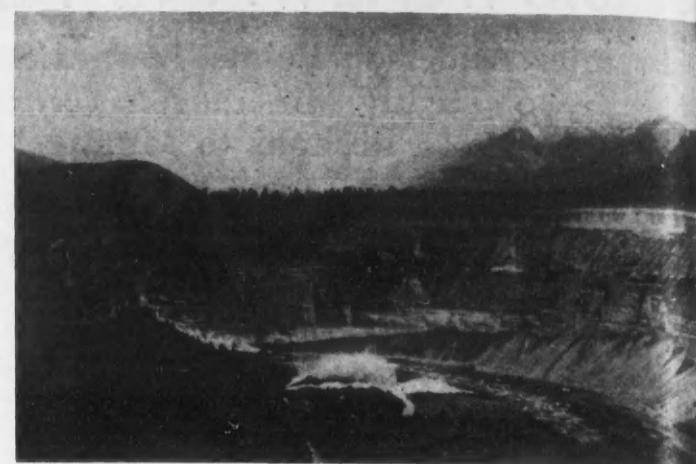
A steadily growing urban and rural population of some 660,000 provides an ever widening market for manufactured products.

For further information, write

PUBLICITY BRANCH—GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of ALBERTA
EDMONTON ALBERTA

SATURDAY NIGHT

PLACER AT BRIDGE RIVER



BRITISH COLUMBIA ALLUVIALS COMPANY

SAN ANTONIO MINES:

One of the more important gold properties in Manitoba appears to be that of San Antonio Mines. Work to 1,000 feet in depth has indicated continuity of mineralization and has indicated a possible \$750,000 in gold

in the sections so far developed. The company is arranging financing on the strength of which to erect a power transmission line, construct a mill of 100 tons daily capacity and get into production at as early a date as possible.

INDIVIDUAL MINES

(Continued from Page 33)

3,000 tons per day. In addition to the concentrator for this capacity is a copper smelter and an electrolytic zinc plant. Upwards of \$25,000,000 has been expended—including a hydro-electric power development. The ore is moderate grade and will require careful management.

SHERRITT-GORDON MINES:

Developments on Sherritt-Gordon Mines have disclosed large ore reserves of moderate grade, containing copper and zinc. Officials estimate the copper may be produced at a cost of about eight cents per pound. This points toward a very profitable operation being established in due time. A concentrator of 1,500 tons daily is in course of erection and will soon be completed. The company is capitalized at 6,000,000 shares. Work to 1,000 feet in depth shows continuity of mineralization.

CENTRAL MANITOBA MINES:

The Central Manitoba has been under operation for several years, and has been producing at a moderate rate of profit, this having accounted largely for the \$464,186 in gold produced from Manitoba in 1929.

A Complete Service in

CANADIAN MINING SHARES

Our organization will gladly supply information or a market on any Canadian Mining Securities.

Consult Us—

MORRISON, SOUTHGATE & CO.

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Head Office King Edward Hotel Bldg., Adelaide 4295 Uptown Office 26 Bloor Street West, Kingsdale 4173

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada, has Produced Over \$1,182,455,854 Worth of Mineral Products

Mineral Production, year 1928 \$65,372,583.00
Mineral Production, year 1929 68,245,443.00



Alpha Claim, Golden Mining Division. Illustrating the grandeur of the mountain scenery of a promising mineralized section in the Kootenays, British Columbia.

Reports and Bulletins available on application, and mailed free of charge to any given address, include:

"Annual Reports"—These contain detailed accounts of mining conditions and developments in the Province during the year with which they deal.

"British Columbia, the Mineral Province of Canada"—A handy reference book summarizing the previous year's mining activity and giving an outline of British Columbia mining law.

"Placer-Mining in British Columbia"—A special bulletin dealing with a branch of mining in respect of which the Province offers unusual opportunities.

"Report on the Taku River Area, Atlin Mining Division"—This tells the story of the discovery and the pending developments of a new lode mining field now attracting much attention.

Address:

The Honourable The Minister of Mines,
VICTORIA, B.C.

SATURDAY NIGHT

CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Edited By Harold F. Sutton



Victorian Tragedy and Comedy By Hector Charlesworth

"PEPYS: HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER" Reviewed by J. J. Knights

"MY EARLY LIFE" Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell

"THE LIFE OF FRANCOIS RABELAIS" Reviewed by F. C. Green

"IMPERIAL PALACE" Reviewed by W. S. Milne

"SUCCESS" Reviewed by Edgar McInnis

Pepys in Order

By J. J. KNIGHTS

"PEPYS," His Life and Character, by John Drinkwater; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 374 pages with illustrations; \$3.00.

DESPITE the almost imperceptible shadings of period into period, it is not difficult to segregate with some definiteness of line the mid seventeenth century in England from the pre-revolution period and the immediately following early eighteenth century. By the thirties of the century, the greatest of the figures of post Elizabethan England have passed from the scene and as though to give emphasis to the passing of an epoch, the Puritan régime serves us to set apart the England of Charles II from the England of the early decades of the century. Life, social, political, and literary wrenching from its course and permitted to run in its more circumscribed channels for ten years or more, returned with the restoration of the Stuarts to its appointed course. It assumed the superficial appearance of its earlier movement but below the surface, was the turbulence of freshly enfranchised passions and the fierce violence of desires hurling themselves against confining walls and crashing unrestrainedly into new and broader channels. In politics, the violence of the new forces of unrestrained personal ambition were checked only by diverting their power by intrigue into harmless channels. English officialdom in all its endless ramifications made its appearance, and the King was reduced to controlling intrigue by counter intrigue. Intrigue is the stuff of the life and of the literature of the time. On the one hand are the comic dramatists of the restoration and the subtleties of political satire, on the other the Titus Oates Papist machinations and the subterfuge of a Duke of York. Literature, social life, and political life, are a gay hurly-burly; a George Etheredge writes complaining letters of lonesomeness from an important post on the Continent, Dryden combines reflections on the Dutch war with his literary discussions. Amid a reckless profusion and confusion of intrigue, political jockeying with its already well underlined coarseness and urbane callousness, we are privileged to see, weaving its way through the web of the social fabric, the shuttle of the estimable Samuel Pepys.

It is said that we are all in the position of valets to Pepys. We may at our leisure attend the meeting of the Admiralty Commission, we may meet His Majesty the King; in the evening at the theatre or at dinner and a music with violins, hear Pepys make all his eager resolutions for good behaviour and watch him fall to the next slight temptation. Of one occasion he records the following:

"There met Doll Lane coming out and par contrat did hazer bargain para aller to the cabaret de Vin, called the Rose and Ibi I staid two hours sed she did not venir lequel troubled me."

We are generously invited guests of a seventeenth century bourgeois English gentleman who wrote of himself:

(Continued on Page 18)

"I do indulge myself a little the more in pleasure knowing that this is the proper age of my life to do it; and out of my observation that most men that do thrive in the world do forget to take pleasure during the time that they are getting their estate but reserve that till they have got one and then it is too late for them to enjoy it with any pleasure."

In short, Samuel Pepys' diary presents us with a picture of seventeenth century society such as no monograph and indeed no letters or self-conscious memoirs could have given us.

HOWEVER, if we are to understand Mr. Drinkwater's attitude towards his subject we must go beyond the accepted Pepys of the diary. It has been Mr. Drinkwater's aim to present the picture of "Pepys, his life and character." A heavy stress is laid naturally enough upon the years 1660-69 because the diary supplies us with such abundance of material for elucidating both the life and the character of Pepys, but an effort has been sincerely made to re-establish the earlier years and more particularly the later years of Pepys in their seventeenth century relationship to the diary years in spite of the preponderance of intimate detail which the decade 1660-69 affords. Mr. Drinkwater is too well aware of the universal "preoccupation with the engaging indelicacies of the diary" to permit himself undue elaboration upon themes and incidents which the kaleidoscopic changes of the diary are continuously turning out for the casual reader of its pages. In other words, it is too easily forgotten that the Pepys who was generously commended by the King who came to him at Hampton Court of his own accord and said, "I do give you thanks for your good service all this year and I assure you that I am very sensible of it," that Pepys the Secretary of Affairs for the Admiralty, the "sole and personal agent through which the decisions of a great State Department were put into operation," that this Pepys is also the Pepys who attended Huntington Grammar School and St. Paul's as the son of a London tailor, graduated from Cambridge in 1653 as a Bachelor of Arts and like many another young man in similar circumstances, married two years later a woman who could bring him no assistance towards gaining a living more assured than the precarious existence he was eking out.

Pepys tells us that he was a great Roundhead when he was a boy but circumstances which group themselves around the benevolence of his cousin Edward Montagu, later to become the first Earl of Sandwich, induced him to lend his approval to the restoration of the Stuarts in 1660. Mr. Drinkwater is interested that we should not forget that the Secretary who served Charles Stuart so well is one who succeeded in gaining pre-eminence partially through the influence of Montagu but more certainly by virtue of his own ability and pertinacity. In 1677, in the heyday of his power, he could write



LION FEUCHTWANGER

Triumph of Irony

By EDGAR McINNIS

"SUCCESS," by Lion Feuchtwanger; The Viking Press; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 781 pages; \$3.00.

THE Literary Guild made no mistake in making this book its choice for November. It is undoubtedly one of the outstanding novels among post-war literature. It is a tremendous piece of work, not merely because of its bulk, but because of the range which it covers and the solidity of its achievement. There are all too few novels to which one can give an unreserved enthusiasm. This is one of the few.

Herr Feuchtwanger has already revealed, in the field of the sociological novel, a talent almost amounting to genius. In "Jew Süss" — otherwise known as "Power" — he painted on a broad canvas the complete portrait of an era. But that achievement, masterly as it was, was rendered easier by the fact of its historical setting. It is possible for a lively imagination to grasp the essentials of a bygone age whose dominant features have been established by historical research. It is not so simple to select the equivalent factors from the shifting panorama of contemporary life. Yet this is what Herr Feuchtwanger has done; and the result is not only an absorbing story, but a most enlightening sociological document.

The plot is simple. Martin Krüger, Art Director of the National Gallery in Munich, is looked upon with suspicion by the reactionary government of Bavaria. To get rid of him, they accuse him of perjury in a lawsuit in which he was a witness. His conviction is secured on the perjured evidence of a chauffeur. In spite of the

efforts of his friends to secure his release, he dies in prison just as those efforts are on the verge of success.

That is all; but on this slender thread the author has hung a richly wrought picture of Bavarian society in the inflation period of 1921-3. Otto Klenk, brilliant, vigorous and cynical, Minister of Justice at the time of the Krüger case; Fläucher, the tenacious bourgeois who rises by sheer obstinacy of will to a brief and ephemeral dictatorship; Dr. Geyer, the Jewish lawyer, sensitive and able, in passionate revolt against the chronic perversion of justice; Erich Bornaak, his natural son, whose empty and vicious charm is a heritage from the war; Hessreiter, the sentimental industrialist, and Riendl, the Industrialist without sentiment; Johanna Krain, who makes Krüger's release her dominant purpose in life; Kaspar Pröckl, Communist and engineer, and Jacques Tüverlin, author and sceptic — these and many more, from royalty to proletarians, find their fates linked together by the broad developments of which the Krüger case is a portion and a symbol.

The result is a panorama of post-war Bavaria — its economics, its stupidity, its emotions and faiths, the irrelevancies of its public policy in which the corruption of justice is only one of many corruptions. The picture is undoubtedly partisan, but it is drawn with a powerful irony that is deadly in its effect. Even the title is ironic — of all the characters, only Tüverlin and Johanna Krain can be granted a measure of success, and even that is not the success they sought. And the whole is drawn with

(Continued on Page 18)

VICTORIAN TRAGEDY AND COMEDY

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

"THE VICTORIAN TRAGEDY," by E. Wingfield-Stratford, D.Sc., M.A., London; George Routledge and Sons, Ltd.; price, 10/6.

"THE DICKENS ADVERTISER," by Bernard Darwin, London; Elkin Matthews & Marrot; price, \$2.

READERS of serious books must have noted the recent concentration on the Victorian Age in England, roughly speaking, the six decades from 1840 to 1900. It is natural enough, for it is now a commonplace of international discussion that one-fifth of the population of the globe are British subjects, and it has been considerably extended since Queen Victoria's death. The structure of the modern Empire was largely erected during her reign. The germs of most of the world problems of to-day are to be found in events of the mid-nineteenth century, when London was indeed the centre of the universe, and Britain both the banker and the workshop of other nations. More significant than mere material aspects were the social tendencies and movements in which Victorian England could claim leadership; the birth of humanitarian ideals in dealing with poverty, and the spread of what used to be known as "practical Christianity". Thus there is a profound retrospective interest in the details of Victorian social and political organization.

The Victorian age involved a singular paradox. The enormous expansion of British world influence was a development of which the people and even leading statesmen were more or less unconscious, and domestic rather than imperial problems occupied the minds of most thinkers. The documents by which Victorian thought and tendency may be traced are extraordinarily complete, for it was a most luxuriant epoch in the domain of letters, science and philosophic initiative. There is enormous material for any specialists who wish to analyse some particular phase with a sense of its bearing on subsequent events.

"The Victorian Tragedy" might well serve as a general introduction to the mass of Victorian monographs that are falling from the press. Con-



Reproduced from "The Dickens Advertiser".

sidering the immensity of its subject, it is amazingly succinct, with no masses of wearisome footnotes. Profound and comprehensive in analysis, and rich in citation, it is never ponderous. It is indeed frequently humorous and sympathetic.

Naturally the question arises, "Why a Tragedy?" Most of us who can recall the eighties and the nineties look back upon the Victorian era as a golden age in comparison with the present; a time when the lines of Browning (most typical of Victorian singers),

"God's in His Heaven

All's right with the world
did not produce revulsions of bitter irony and his other lines,

"Grow old along with me

The best is yet to be",
did not seem a travesty of the truth.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford in his final chapter answers the question with amplitude. He admits that if we are to judge solely by what was done at the time, without any relation to what might or ought to have been done, a

fair case might be made out for describing the four mid decades of the nineteenth century as more fruitful than any similar period in English history. It is rather childish, he says, to pit teams of geniuses against each other in a comparison with Elizabethans, who scored their most impressive triumphs in music and the drama, in both of which the Victorians were at their weakest. But though one or two Elizabethans rose to greater heights than any Victorian, the Victorians could claim a greater abundance of talents and work of the first order.

CONSIDERING the period from the standpoint of collective achievement there never was a time when the country advanced with such giant strides in the paths of peaceful progress. "After the Corn Laws and the Charter were disposed of, the figures of increasing wealth and trade attained positively staggering dimensions," he writes. "A period of warfare on the Continent and in the

United States enabled us to improve on the start we had gained (as a result of Napoleon's devastation of Europe), and to confirm our position as the workshop, not to speak of the bank of the world. Such extra expenses as those of the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, John Bull was able to take in his stride, almost without noticing them. And in spite of the warnings of Mr. Malthus, few people were seriously troubled about an increase in population which merely meant more hands for the workshop. It was obvious that, for the time, at any rate, in the race between population and wealth, wealth was having the best of it."

The reformer was abroad, though the battle for the amelioration of the conditions of the underprivileged was destined to be long. The capital of the country was mobilized for productive employment; crime diminished; science and humanitarianism, typified by such figures as Lister and Florence Nightingale, were initiating measures for the health of the race which have added ten years to the average span. Space, says our author, avails not to record, even in barest outline, what manifold and solid work in the cause of human progress stands to the credit of the Victorians.

Where then was the tragedy.

To put it briefly, lack of prophetic vision. Considering conditions from a biological standpoint, our author points out that the most dangerous thing that can happen to any species is some sudden change in environment. Through the advent of machines, followed by a great increase in national wealth, the environment of Homo Sapiens was in a brief period not only changed but revolutionized. Without being in the least conscious of what he was about, Man, by his newly invented machines, was changing the conditions of his life with a rapidity that would have constituted an inevitable death sentence on any other animal. Besides the peril that threatened mankind at large England was faced with one proper to herself alone. If a machine-made civil-

Continued on Page 18



Reproduced from "The Dickens Advertiser".

the influence of Monarchs but more
of savants. To get rid of him, even
accuse him of perfidy in witness. His conduct
and behaviour, to say nothing of his
and power, he could write
himself off his power, he wrote
of a seven-inch centry bound
We are generously invited guests
hours sea air, etc. etc. etc.
troubled me."

Two Statesmen

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"RETROSPECT: AN UNFINISHED AUTOBIOGRAPHY," by Arthur James, first Earl of Balfour; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; 245 pages, \$3.50.

"MY EARLY LIFE," by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill; Thomas Nelson, Toronto; 392 pages, \$4.50.

THESE two books describe the early life of two great modern British statesmen, both of whom were born in the purple. Beyond that they have nothing in common. The two men are a generation apart in time, and worlds apart in character; but the same social milieu threw them up to its surface in much the same way, and they both failed conspicuously to derive any benefit from the conventional education imposed by that milieu on every boy belonging to it. Balfour failed to master Greek and Latin; no other languages were ever taught him. Winston Churchill scraped through an undistinguished school career by getting another boy to construe all his Latin for him in exchange for being supplied with English essays, which Churchill was able to write without any effort whatever. Both abominated compulsory games—which were doubtless a trifle more compulsory in Churchill's time than in Balfour's—and Balfour evaded them by delicacy of health while Churchill dug up an ancient custom which had ceased to be honored, by which there should be no compulsory football during "trial week," and risked the direst penalties by claiming the right of non-attendance in that period; fortunately respect for tradition is even stronger at Harrow than respect for games, and having good evidence for the historicity of his claims he won his point.

Thus there is reason to fear that even in England (and how much more in Canada!) the big school tends to foster the mass production of a standardized mind, and does little to aid the original and exceptional intellect. Eton and Harrow spewed out rather than produced Balfour and Churchill, than whom it would be hard to find two original intellects more strikingly different one from another. Balfour was a born contemplationist, Churchill a born man of action. Balfour was a Scot of the intensely serious type, who desired nothing more than to solve for himself the reason for the existence of the universe. Churchill was a descendant of the great Marlborough, whose blood seems to have been re-energized by an infusion of that of an American family of great activity and distinction. (It will be an interesting study for somebody to isolate the American elements in his very effective literary style, which certainly owes a good deal to Mark Twain). Balfour went into politics purely from a sense of duty, because it was the accepted business of his clan to provide the British Empire with government; he was far from being incapable of action, but he disliked it and whenever possible avoided it. Churchill dashed (it is the only word) into the army and then into politics as the two ideal spheres for personal action; and it is characteristic that he was never able to tolerate the disciplined

and controlled action of the mere soldier, and was always mixing up his military work with free-lance operations as a press correspondent. Personal action, the free expression of his own very forcible will, was what he was after, and he got it to perhaps a greater extent than any other living British subject. Technically he was continually being guilty of the most scandalous outrages upon all the laws of war, and should have been shot at least half-a-dozen times; but none of the enemies who might have shot him ever regretted afterwards their failure to do so.

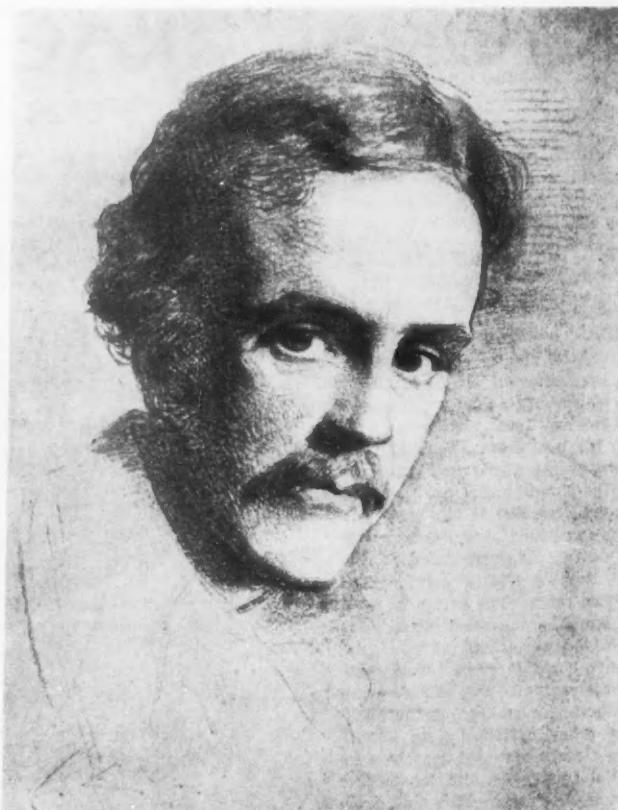
This late-begun and uncompleted essay in autobiography by the Earl of Balfour is not likely to find many readers in future years except among historians who are scouring every possible source for details on such matters as the preliminaries to the introduction of the Gladstone Home Rule Bill and the Chamberlain bolt, or the brief ascendancy of the Fourth Party. It tells little that we did not know, and reveals nothing whatever of the charm of its author's personality.

THE Winston Churchill book, on the other hand, may well become not only one of the great biographies of our era, but one of the books most read by, and most influential upon, the youth of the present and succeeding generations. If it does, there is little hope for Pacifism as a popular doctrine. The charm of war has seldom been more tellingly portrayed by a modern writer—and has probably seldom been more intensely felt by anybody in any age. True, Mr. Churchill did not think much of the war of 1914-18. He explains the difference by saying that there was too much democracy about it; but the real explanation probably lies in the fact that it was too long and too destructive. The chance of death has a great charm for brave men, provided that it does not rise above a certain ratio, and more especially if something can be done to lessen it by one's own courage and enterprise.

In the Great War, as the years rolled on and peace seemed no nearer at hand, the chance of death became appallingly high, and the method of death was so blindly mechanical that no skill or bravery of the individual or of his unit could do anything to reduce it. Whether this is to be a permanent characteristic of all future wars is open to some question; but it is fairly certain that the brave and enterprising youngsters who read "My Early Life" with a lively feeling that here is the story of a young man like unto themselves will be fascinated with this account of what some wars are (or were) like and will hope against hope that their particular war may not turn out to be of the same kind.

For that which makes Mr. Churchill's writing so immensely effective is the sense which it conveys of the enormous zest, the gusto, the passion for experiences and the love of life, which animate the man himself. One of the most notable chapters in the book is entitled "The Sensations of a Cavalry Charge," and nearly all of them might well be entitled

(Continued on Page 18)



RT. HON. ARTHUR BALFOUR

The Real Rabelais

By F. C. GREEN

"THE LIFE OF FRANCOIS RABELAIS," by Jean Plattard; Routledge and Sons, London; 308 pages; 15 shillings.

NOW that Professor Plattard, that notable scholar, has allowed his *Life of Rabelais* to appear in English, it is to be hoped that those whom the *doctor hilarissimus* would have dubbed "the jolt-heads" of biography will spare us the customary slick and bowdlerised adaptation which somehow spring up in the wake of scholarly works like this. All of us, of course, will enjoy the fragrance of M. Plattard's erudition which he wears as gaily as a flower. There are very few, however, who are competent to criticise his findings. The present writer is not one of them, but he welcomes the opportunity to point out that we have here in Toronto as professor at St. Michael's College M. Étienne Gilson, who is the greatest living authority on medieval philosophy. Even M. Gilson, however, would find little to object to in M. Plattard's *Rabelais*. He would, I think, perhaps find that our author in discussing the religious views of Rabelais has not taken into full account the influence which must have been exercised on the latter by his monastic education.

So prone are we all to regard the past through the eyes of the twentieth century that it seems odd to recollect that Rabelais was for many years a monk, first at the Franciscan convent of Puy-Saint Martin, near Fontenay-le-Comte, and later a Benedictine at the priory of Ligugé near Poitiers. Again, those who know Rabelais the Humanist find it unaccountable that he should choose to enter a religious order, particularly that of the Franciscans who, at that time (circa 1530) were no longer famed for their learning as they had been in those palmy

days which produced Alexander of Hales the "irrefragable" doctor; Saint Bonaventure, the "seraphic doctor"; or the great Scholast, Duns Scotus, the pride of medieval philosophy. But, as M. Plattard points out, all kinds of queer people were then to be found in convents and besides, Rabelais could not possibly have foreseen the great battle which later arose between the orthodoxy and conservatism of the Church and the liberalism of the Humanists. So we find the future author of *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua* leading a pleasantly studious life at the convent or at Fontenay-le-Comte in the company of a group of legal friends who were, like him, ardent Hellenists. Meanwhile however, the Sorbonne, the Headquarters of Catholicism, rendered self-conscious by Lutheran attacks and irritated by the bold spirit of enquiry evinced by Erasmus and other Humanists, discouraged the study of Greek in convents. Rabelais' Hellenistic texts were confiscated by the obedient Franciscans, so in disgust he wrote to Rome for permission to transfer to the Benedictines.

Certain scholars, notably M. Abel Lefranc, have assumed from incidents like these and from the tone of Rabelais' works, that he was an atheist. M. Plattard, like M. Gilson, maintains that this is conjecture. Rabelais and his brother Humanists were not heretics, though like many other intelligent Catholics they detested the temporal abuses that had grown up in the Church. True, like the Evangelists, they desired a return to the pure Gospel, but being Humanists were here actuated not by religious so much as by purely scholarly motives. Rabelais, better than most, was familiar with the charlatany which was then inseparable from the monastic life, but there is no reason to

(Continued on Page 17)

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Personally Conducted

"IMPERIAL PALACE," by Arnold Bennett; Cassell and Co., Toronto; 630 pages; \$2.50.

By W. S. MILNE

"THE Grand Babylon Hotel" was one of Bennett's earliest novels, and this, his latest, is also about a hotel, so the title from Wordsworth's ode is appropriate: this is a return "to that imperial palace whence he came". Mr. Bennett used to be accused of writing two sorts of books. One sort had the "Grand Babylon" atmosphere, the other the smokier environment of the Five Towns. The first specialised in exciting plot and lavish upholstery, the second concentrated on character, and was artistically depressed in key. The critics all said the Five Towns novels were the thing to admire, and the rest were to be regarded only as deplorable concessions to popular taste, in order to keep the pot boiling, with enough over for a bone to make soup. I always liked "Grand Babylon" myself, and so I was glad when I found Mr. Bennett had returned to an earlier love in this work, for the "Imperial Palace" is an even more expensive hotel than the "Grand Babylon".

Mr. Bennett has gone back to an older fashion in another way too. Six hundred and thirty pages of small type; three hundred and fifty thousand words. Is the three-decker upon us again?

There is a good deal to be said for the long novel. Our writers have of late been too prone to give us long short stories, impressionistic sketches of character or setting, in which nothing happens, and character does not develop. In six hundred pages, an author can get a proper grip on his characters, and make them, if he knows his job, so real that they are remembered as entities with a life apart from the book that holds them. Mr. Bennett most certainly knows his job, and the three chief characters in this story are very ably set forth indeed. In a way his technique reminds one of that of "Strange Interlude", for he will interrupt a conversation of the most casual phrases with long analyses of the thoughts behind them, so that by the time the reply comes, one has to turn back to refer to the remark that prompted it.

In spite of the excellence of the characterization of this novel, I think its chief claim to popularity will be in its picture of life behind the scenes in a luxury hotel. Mr. Bennett, like the good journalist that he is, spares no expense. Rooms are furnished, dinners are served, wines decanted, with an almost Hollywoodish disregard of cost. His heroine is the most beautiful and most elaborately gowned woman in the most expensive restaurant of the largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. Nay, more, her father is a millionaire, whose aim in life is to collect big things, such as department stores or cinema companies or luxury hotels, and by means of a mysterious and complicated financial process known as a merger, make them bigger and better and more efficient than ever. Similarly, the hero is a super-man who has built the Imperial Palace all out of his own head, and keeps it all going by the power of his own super-efficiency. We are first introduced to him invading Smithfield at four in the morning to supervise the buying of beef for his gargantuan kitchens.

Nothing in prenatal influence? Then why do so many of the liquor sellers come from the only country shaped like a bootleg? — *Colorado Springs Gazette*.



ARNOLD BENNETT
From "Six Cartoons," by Alfred Lowe.
(W. & G. Foyle, Ltd.)

This personally conducted tour of the greatest hotel on earth is really rather fascinating. Mr. Bennett has succeeded in showing us, without resorting to melodrama, how romantic can be the efficiency of a big business organization when it is presented to us through the eyes of the man who created it and keeps it going. Grill-room, restaurant, guest-rooms, heating plant, laundry, workrooms; waiters, pages, valets, housekeepers, chambermaids, cooks, managers, doormen; Frenchmen; Italians, Americans and English: every minute of day and night in the Imperial Palace is depicted, every official, every guest. The six hundred pages are crowded with detail.

The manner in which Mr. Bennett has organized all this material is most masterly. He never descends to "chunking" his local colour, making it independent of plot structure. Very adroit is the ease with which he paints, in full tones, and with amazing detail, such an elaborate and impressive background, while never losing sight of his story, nor allowing the reader to lose sight of it. This book is the product of a highly skilled craftsman. It reads easily and tempts the reader to finish one more chapter before going on with something more important. Mr. Bennett is not a stylist in the usual sense of that word, but he succeeds in saying clearly and economically what he intends saying. Such clarity of style lubricates the story, makes it flow, and that is necessary in a work of this length.

The plot is simple. The hero is middle-aged, a widower resolved never to marry again, wedded to his hotel. He meets a girl. He meets another girl. Both are worth meeting. He marries one of them. His hotel has in the meantime become a part of a huge chain of hotels, of which he is the head. This means travelling about on the continent, which serves the double purpose of varying the scene, and showing him and the Palace apart from each other. The skilful way in which interest is kept up in both ladies, the adroit alternation of interests, the economy of the whole structure, prove Mr. Bennett as a master craftsman. His characterization shows, I believe, that he knows a good deal about human nature. Perhaps this is the "literature" of the Five Towns stories combined with the "popularity" of his other sort of novel. At any rate "Imperial Palace" is most readable, and I do not think there will be many complaints about its length.

Moderns

"FOUR CONTEMPORARY NOVELISTS," by Wilbur L. Cross; The Macmillan Company of Canada; price, \$2.00.

By PELHAM EDGAR

THE novelists here dealt with are Conrad, Bennett, Galsworthy, and Wells, and the book is the first supplement, with others necessarily to follow, to the author's "Development of the English Novel", which brought the story down to the close of the last century. In the interval Professor Cross has produced valuable studies of Fielding and Sterne. His pronouncements upon fiction, therefore, have the weight of much experience behind them, and if not penetrating are eminently sane and safe. Orthodoxy is never exciting, and a more heretical critic would make better game for the reviewer. We consent without question to all his opinions, but feel at the end of the chapter that the revealing thing has not been said.

On Conrad, for example, there is much apt and interesting comment, but Professor Cross has not discovered the temperamental basis of his genius, the serene morbidity that stoically accepts and passionately rejects. In no writer are the poet and the formalist so intimately linked, the poetry instinctive and lyrical, sometimes even beyond the legitimate limits of prose, the form curiously sought out and markedly self-conscious. Of this last named phase of Conrad we have an interesting but insufficient treatment, for Mr. Cross has not undertaken to discuss his tortuous methods in terms of their efficacy, nor to relate them with the practice of the few contemporaries for whom form counts.

Professor Cross's treatment of Arnold Bennett is more entertaining, for he has given himself the license of frank judgment. The Bennett of "The Old Wives' Tale" is simply one of the great novelists of the language, the Bennett of many another novel, and especially the Bennett of the miscellanies, is mercenary and almost unintelligent. "Composed under high pressure," Bennett's miscellaneous books and essays may still amuse by their flippancy or mock seriousness, but it would never occur to anyone to re-read them. They are too thin for any language or any public except the English. Likewise the account with his early plays, written single-handed or in collaboration to increase the sale of his novels, is long since closed. Other novelists have earned their bread largely as hack-writers. But at their worst, Thackeray and Fielding were never able to keep their minds moving, day in and day out, along a plane a degree or two beneath the intellectual. Their fugitive pieces are still being collected and read for the ideas, the wit, and the humour that are always there in some measure. It was left for Bennett to carry professionalism in literature to the point where it becomes sheer commercialism."

This is cutting but true, but Mr. Bennett's eyelashes will not quiver when he reads the words. He has always discriminated between the good and bad in his own work, feeling that he has the strange power of putting his conscience to sleep, and waking it up again unsullied and refreshed when he has any real work for it to do.

The Galsworthy chapter is again admirable. Professor Cross evidently does not assent to Mr. Edwin Muir's phrase, "The bondage of the novel to (Continued on Page 8)

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Moderns

(Continued from Page 6)
period has degraded it", nor to the argument which sustains it. Mr. Galsworthy has registered the flux of fifty years with fidelity at once to the time pressure and to the enduring elements of human nature. With him the universal is not swamped in the particular, and the Forsyte Saga is much more than a monument of mere historic exactitude. It is a most cunning creation, and reveals its author's technical alertness at every turn. People will write different kinds of novels in the future, but a hundred years hence it will be quoted as a superlative example of the current traditional method. Galsworthy knows every trick of the trade, but thinks his objective more surely gained by mass attack than by the loose and desultory modern formation. Yet we would be mistaken in assuming that his technique is masterly by reason of its tightness. It has the unique virtue of combining firmness with flexibility.

We dip again into the bourgeois stratum when we reach Wells, whose excessive cleverness cannot conceal the limitations of his mind nor mask his deficiencies as an artist. We are grateful to him for a few laughs and a few fertile suggestions, but we agree with Professor Cross when he says that he is not marked out for immortality. In easy, loose formula, reformatory ideas on sex and society, a convenient dictaphone, and the annual novel is written. His once abundant sense of life no longer sustains him, nor his comic invention which gave us Kipps and many other bewildered oddities.

Father and Daughter

"PHILIPPA," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick; Thomas Allen, Toronto; 546 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

A NOVEL by Miss Sedgwick is usually a distinctive achievement. Her temperament, perhaps, divorces her from the school of realism yet her probing of the souls of her characters is intelligent. Ruthlessness is not by any means an attribute of hers, yet her gentle analysis is as keen and searching in its way as that of stronger measures. She sees clearly, but the very human quality of her writings softens the edges and creates sympathy for the most undesirable characters.

This is particularly noticeable in her latest novel in which the issues seem clouded by sympathy and the impression which emerges is that everyone has suffered and because of their suffering are forgiven. If we yearn for a more virile personality to offset this, it is because we are tainted with cynicism and there is no health in us.

Nevertheless, *Philippa* is a finely-wrought novel. Notwithstanding the publisher's legend, the most interesting phase of the book is not the progress of Philippa or the evolution of her age. It is the portrayal of the effects of divorce on the various characters and the psychological struggle between paternal and marital emotions which give the novel so subtle and so human an appeal. The problem of a man who leaves his wife for another woman yet is passionately attached to his daughter, is presented with a fine sense of balance and a



Illustration from "Philippa" by Anne Douglas Sedgwick

keen perception of the difficulties involved. The subtle conflict between the second wife and the daughter, the dilemma of the man torn between two desires and the gradual alienation of the wife are handled delicately and unfalteringly.

The relationship between father and daughter is the pivot on which the novel turns. Philippa is secure in the strength of her father's affection for her. She is prejudiced against the woman for whom her mother was deserted. Willingly at first, then reluctantly, she sees the older woman fight a losing battle. Eventually, suppressed emotions find an outlet and the second marriage is dissolved. A tragic climax comes when the father who deserted his wife is divorced by the other woman and then loses Philippa through her marriage.

Philippa throughout the book ra-

ther repels than attracts. Her crystal hardness, her little intrigues, her loyalty to her father which leads her to sacrifice her mother yet is not strong enough to prevent her in turn from sacrificing him when a lover comes along, are not at all appealing. One turns for contrast to the mother, Beth, who has, perhaps in excess, all the virtues her daughter lacks but who has not her saving hardness. The character of the father is well drawn. But that of Cosima Brandon, the second wife, is a striking study of a type which both lures and loses because of a chronic valetudinarianism.

Miss Sedgwick's dexterity in handling sharply divergent personalities is strongly in evidence throughout the story. We see the traditional affection of the daughter for the father gradually widening the breach between mother and daughter. We see the rather flashy and meretricious Cosima striving to meet her husband on his own plane but losing ground step by step because of her jealousy of his daughter. And about it all is the intelligence of the author, playing on the characters, combining their faults and virtues into a unity whose completeness is simply human nature.

I doubt if *Philippa* is a logical successor to *The Little French Girl*. Yet it is a wholly enjoyable novel and a fine study of human relations under the cumbersome laws which society has erected for its protection. Miss Sedgwick is civilized and tolerant and as far as can be judged allows no prejudice to bias her characterization. This latest novel of hers is by no means the least in a long line of achievements.

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"LATE SPRING," a novel, by Peter Donovan; The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto; 352 pages; \$2.00.

By J. E. MIDDLETON

FOR a length of shining years "P.O.D." has been as well-known in Toronto as the Parliament Buildings, and more ornamental. His sketches in "Saturday Night" of men and things and events have been welcome for their humor, for their dexterity in pricking balloons of snobbery and hypocrisy, for their grace of performance. Yet despite their ironical attitude towards things-in-general, they have been brimming with urbanity. "P.O.D." is perhaps the gentlest Satyr who ever bedewed his legs in the long grass of the Elysian Fields.

"Late Spring," his first novel, has just come from the press. It is the romance of an artist, almost compelled into the bondage of business, but finding freedom at last, through the fervent romanticism of his wife. This freedom; to toil and slave in the vain effort to satisfy an insatiable ideal; that is the urge of Art. "It's breaking your heart to do something you know you can't do": A fine definition, which the author puts into the part of one of his men who should have been the star of the piece, but is only a character actor. The theme is well-worn, but it has special interest in Canada because of its setting. Readers with a honed edge on their curiosity will pore over the book to identify this character or that. They will chuckle over the scenes in the Arts and Letters Club, one place in Toronto where people laugh at themselves; not shame-facedly, but in full voice. And in this connection one wonders if the time will ever come when fictionists will get away from the convention that only New York and London may be mentioned under their own names. "Yorkton" is Toronto; everyone will know it. Then why not say so?

Mr. Donovan has the power to create character in conversation. His people are authentic, not because he has described them, but because they describe themselves. He can make a scene live, while standing in the wings like a sardonic Greek chorus, explaining why people behave like human beings. He has treasures of humorous comment in his pictures of the Club when it lived in Court Street opposite the police cells. He can pick up personalities and personages and dress them in invented names without concealing them in the least degree. He can do anything that his trade as a writer demands. Ten years ago, the period of the story, Prohibition was in force in Ontario. That fact may explain the enthusiasm of many of the characters for surreptitious refreshment. A drunken man is funny for perhaps a minute. After that he is tiresome. There is a good deal of liquid in the book that might better have been poured back into the bung-hole.

Two classes of people read fiction: those whose taste was formed on Charles Lamb or Charles Dickens; and those who wait eagerly for Edgar Wallace's latest—the leisurely and the hasty. The leisurely will like "Late Spring," just as they like "P.O.D."s' little essays; they have so much in them that "have nothing to do with the case." The hasty will probably say that the book is diffuse.

(Continued on Page 12)

In making "Jack Daragon" just an ordinary sort of chap, the author has made him too ordinary to be compelling. Thus the interest in his fortunes, which would have held any reader if the tale had been sharp in design and headlong in action, is dissipated by secondary interests. The electrical personality of "Robertson" presses the hero to one side. Moreover, in his love-making, Daragon is never more than a victim. He does not command circumstances, as when he is serving as a salesman. So he loses sympathy.

Nowadays the trade of a novelist becomes more and more like the trade of a playwright or a cabinet-maker. It demands exact measurements and invisible joints. Or if may be like plumbing; for the extra piece of lead pipe, not immediately useful for draining the bath-tub, must be cast aside, however beautiful that extra piece may be. The "design" becomes more and more important; the pattern, symmetrically assembled about a central point of interest. The painters call it "composition", as good a word as any. The making of a plot is merely the exercise of low cunning, but the design deals with character development, craftily self-revealing, progressing steadily towards an inevitable climax of humor, or pity, or sentiment.

For these reasons "Late Spring" is not a great novel in the modern sense, but it is an interesting one, especially to those who love the personality of the author.

Far-off Fields

"MY OWN FAR TOWERS," by Mathilde Eiker; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 413 pages; \$2.00.

By T. D. RIMMER

MISS EIKER in this new novel of hers has lost none of her irony and in recounting at length the simple annals of the poor, or near poor, draws several revealing parallels and contrasts. The irony, however, is mostly of situation. It has none of that good humored lumbency that distinguished "The Lady of Stainless Raiment." In this latest novel, Miss Eiker makes a study of a woman who is compelled to abandon the hope of a career because of the claims of her dependent family. Lucy Vale at twenty perceives a vista of life in Paris as an art student opening up before her. An opportunity is given her of realizing her dream. Then Fate steps in, her father is thrown out of employment and Lucy is compelled to take up the burden of wage earner. From that to her fortieth birthday we follow the vicissitudes and disasters that overtake her and her family. With a fidelity that is astonishing and at times irksome, Miss Eiker gives us a long history of a generation of people to whom the trivial is a matter of moment and whose lives generally are unrelieved by anything approaching enlightenment or emancipation.

The static hopelessness of Lucy's position is then thrown into high relief by the characters of her brother and Margaret Delprat, the former with his evasion of responsibility, the latter because her career forms a crystallization of what Lucy had to forego. These are three of the salient characters. There are many others, all well drawn but

(Continued on Page 12)



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tive of modern love. It does bear a striking resemblance to some of the passions of the early Borgias, but even so, it does not gain in beauty, reality or romance by being smothered in pages of refutations of accepted Borgian history. Yet this is what we have. One worthy prelate of to-day discourses without ceasing for ten pages on the achievements and characteristics of the Borgias. After ten pages more or less, he is interrupted by his listener, a modern descendant of the Borgias only to continue with greater vehemence and more detailed analysis.

Nevertheless the tale is in the book and if the reader has the perseverance to read some three hundred pages he will have the whole. And, alas, when he has it, he has no thrilling romance, no recounting of a mad passion, not even an account of a successful intrigue. He has, well, just whatever he likes to think it—probably a bubble that burst half way through the narrative, probably grim dissatisfaction with himself for having missed what he has been told is magnificent characterization. Anyway he will be disappointed for Claudio Borja is no hero; he is not even a fascinating male "flapper"; and he could never be called a reformed "lounge-lizard."

There is no blending of the mediaeval with the modern. It is little more than an association and that to the detriment of both, for try as he will the author cannot relate the problems of Claudio Borja to those of his ancestors. It is quite possible that this blending may have genuine reality for those who have read the book in the original or for the patient reader who may pick the story out carefully, bit by bit, from an aggravating conglomeration of biographical data of an amazing variety of people. It is more than probable, however, that the reader will decide about half way through the book that it is little more than an encyclopaedia of mediaeval scandal and that even if it may have a modern counterpart in Claudio Borja's adventures in passion it has very little reality and conviction.

O'Brien Judges

"THE BEST SHORT STORIES OF 1930," edited by Edward J. O'Brien; 322 pages; Dodd Mead and Company; \$2.50.

"THE BEST BRITISH SHORT STORIES OF 1930, etc."

By A. RAYMOND MULLENS

FROM the Villa Pauliska, Muralt-Locarno, Switzerland, Mr. Edward J. O'Brien has informed us which of the thousands of short stories published in American and British journals are deserving of scrutiny by those of the reading public who are looking for Art, with a particularly impressive capital A, in a form of writing which has for its purpose entertainment.

The position of Mr. O'Brien in the world of letters is a unique one. Save that he once was a reviewer of books on a Boston paper no one knows exactly why he should be regarded as an authority on the short story. That he is so regarded cannot be doubted. Every writer who is noticed by Mr. O'B. feels that now, indeed, he has scaled Parnassus; every editor who has published a

(Continued on Page 14)

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(Continued from Page 9)

neutrally tinted, inasmuch as they have no hold on the memory.

The fate of Lucy in being compelled to fritter youth away in bondage is in striking contrast to the fortunes of others and is the sort of fate which makes acidulous spinsters. That is what Lucy might have been had not Miss Eiker relented and given her a measure of happiness in the autumn or late summer of her life. This is rather arbitrary as Lucy throughout her early life betrays no obvious passion nor even warmth, yet at forty she melts with a tenderness as surprising as it is adolescent. Another issue I take is the elaboration of humdrum detail. The preoccupation with this detail is decidedly feminine but not at all imperative. With a little more economy Miss Eiker could have strengthened her novel. Few would have discovered an hiatus.

Nevertheless this novel is a fine study of a certain type of woman above whom Fate turns down a thumb. It falls a good deal short of "The Lady of Stainless Raiment" in point of entertainment and enjoyment but it is honest and thorough in its delineation and portrayal of limited lives.

A Forbidding Land

"THE MONGOLIAN HORDE," by Roland Strasser; with an introduction by Sir Michael Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Jonathan Cape, London and Toronto, and Jonathan Cape and Harrison-Smith, New York; 347 pages; 21 illustrations; \$3.00.

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

IT IS a grim and sombre story that Mr. Strasser tells in this book, which records his travels in Tibet, Mongolia and China. But in spite of that—partly even because of that—it is a book of absorbing interest, and of an impressiveness at once stern and sinister. This interest and impressiveness are due not only to the adventures in strange and often horrific environment that are recorded, but also to the author's genius for psychology and to his rare, though restrained, power of description and narration.

Mr. Strasser, we are told, is Basque by descent, but Austrian by birth, upbringing and education. It is possible that the latter fact may have had some influence, unconscious or subconscious, on the formation of his views of the rôle enacted by "the British tiger" (!) in the regions that he traversed. But that by the way. Beyond dispute, he has a passion—perhaps it would be more appropriate to say a genius—for travel and adventure.

The wanderings recounted in this book are not the only ones he has undertaken in the same remote and mysterious lands. For we learn that, so far back as 1922, he visited Mongolia and Tibet. The present volume opens with an account of his crossing the Kula Pass in January, 1925, and, after a journey of some ten months, arriving at Urga, in Mongolia, in the winter of that year. At Urga he was arrested by the Soviet officials as a spy—not the least interesting and suggestive part of the narrative deals with Russian influences in Mongolia and, indeed, in the Far East generally. The Soviet officials confiscated his diary and maps, but allowed him



A BUDDHIST PRIEST IN MEDITATION.

The Mediaeval and the Modern

"THE BORGIAS OR AT THE FEET OF VENUS," by Vicente Blasco Ibanez; E. P. Dutton, Newman & Waller, Toronto; 340 pages; \$3.00.

By JESSIE E. McEWEN

THE Borgias have a prominent if not an exalted place in European history. Cesare Borgia won his fame through skill in leading armies and poisoning enemies, and his rival in fame, his sister Lucretia, attained her lasting historical renown only by being somewhat more deft in manipulating poison rings and other weapons designed for the same purpose. This historical portrayal of the children of Pope Alexander VI may not be correct but it has given the thrill of adventure to so many pages of history for so many decades, that it seems most inconsiderate to give the lie at this late date, to innumerable historians.

Nevertheless that is the task M. Ibanez set before himself when he undertook the writing of this book and which in fact was his incentive in going through a multitude of dusty volumes. The Borgias, admittedly, were patrons of art and literature, but here they are presented as worthy ambitious citizens, God-fearing, probably, and the sad victims of circumstances.

Their cause is pleaded with more vehemence than eloquence and with more enthusiasm than conviction. An explanation of their origin is necessary but a long and tedious catalogue of the various concubinages of the popes and cardinals of the period and a still longer catalogue of their offspring, legitimate and otherwise, is hardly justifiable, especially when the author, presumably, is telling a tale.

"My brother is working with five thousand men under him."

"Where?"

"Mowing lawns in a cemetery."

And that tale, it must be told, for one could never imagine it from its cumbersome background, is a narra-

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Wandering Among Books

By T. G. MARQUIS

"And out of old booke, in good faithe,
Cometh all this new science that men
learn."

THUS wrote Chaucer about the middle of the 14th century. Old books have a peculiar fascination, a spiritual significance, that those of a newer vintage lack. As a result collectors of old books we have always with us. In the distant past we find Plato paying the equivalent of \$1,560 for a volume; Aristotle, \$2,900; and Alfred the Great, an estate. These books were transcribed by hand and were naturally very costly.

A new day arrived when Gutenberg invented moveable type. The cave man who first struck fire from flint or dried wood, from the point of view of physical well-being, was the greatest benefactor of the human race; but old Gutenberg's genius raised man to a higher spiritual level. What the modern man is, is mainly the result of books, good and bad. The Melk copy of the Gutenberg Bible was the pioneer of all modern books,—a noble work, a rare specimen of the printer's art. A copy of it, after much wandering in the Old World and the New, has found a place in the library of Yale University, the donor paying for it the sum of \$120,000.

There is abundant evidence that from the days of Chaucer Englishmen (and this includes Irish, Scots and Canadians) have been lovers of books. Chaucer says of the Clerk of Oxenforde, who "was not right fat"—lean, no doubt, through study and privation from his taste for venerable tomes—that

"For him was lever han at his beddes hed

A twenty bokes, clothed in black or red,

Of Aristotle, and his philosophie,
Than robes riche, or fidel, or sautre."

And all he earned or could beg from his friends

"On bokes and on lerning he it spent." The sympathetic touch, in dealing with the Clerk of Oxenforde, shows Chaucer to have been a booklover; and he would not have ordin-

ary books, but those bound in "black or red,"—covered with red velvet or silk.

There is much evidence that Shakespeare was an omnivorous reader and a true lover of books. Prospero, in *The Tempest*, is in many ways Shakespeare's greatest creation. And Prospero was a booklover. A student and dreamer he neglected his dukedom. As he said,

"Me, poor man, my library
Was dukedom large enough."

When he was cast adrift in a leaky boat by a usurper, his friend Ganzalo

"Knowing I loved my books, he furnished me

From my library, with volumes I prized above my dukedom." It is easy to imagine that Shakespeare, when he retired to Stratford, took with him rare books that had been his friends in London, fostered his genius, and sent his name resounding down the ages. What a dukedom he may have had in Stratford,—Plato and Aristotle, Virgil and Horace, Dante and Petrarch, Chaucer and Spenser, his subjects, ready, at a thought, to instruct and entertain him.

References such as those in Chaucer and Shakespeare made me a booklover, and lucky contacts have increased the yearning to prospect in the "realm of gold" where rare books lie hidden. In my schoolboy days it was my great privilege to come under the influence of the founder of the modern school of Canadian poetry, Charles G. D. Roberts. He initiated me into fine books; in his library were rare volumes of Shelley, Keats, Wordsworth, Swinburne, and Matthew Arnold, and my appetite was whetted by browsing through these. When I later went to Queen's University, in sleepy old Kingston, I had the run of the library of the late Dr. John Machar. A real old library,—firsts of Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Hallam, Dr. Johnson and a host of others. Dr. Machar was a booklover of the highest type. Out of affection for his books he had the ordinary board or paper covers removed and hundreds bound in fine leather or tree

(Continued on Page 16)

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"In most food," we are told, "there is a certain amount of starch." Perhaps this is what makes the price of some of it so stiff.—*The Humorist*.

O'Brien Judges

(Continued from Page 13)

story which has achieved the honor of mention in O'Brien's book tells all his friends about it—and very likely gets a rise in salary from the firm for which he is working.

Yet there are not lacking ungracious souls—they have never "made" the sacred pages—who think the short story pundit's standards are ridiculous and that his pleasant little habit of reprinting literary material without paying for it is parasitic to a degree.

Both factions are right. In bringing to the attention of the reading public a number of yarns which only a handful of people can have read. Mr. O'Brien does valuable work. By borrowing his yardstick from H. L. Mencken and making a handsome living by so doing he is scarcely worthy of applause.

What are these standards of O'Brien's? Let me quote from the "Introductory Note" prefacing the "Best British Short Stories."

"I have sought . . . those stories which have rendered life imaginatively in organic substance and form. Substance is something achieved by the artist in every creation, rather than something already present, and accordingly a fact or a group of facts in a story only attains substantial embodiment when the artist's power of compelling imaginative persuasion transforms it into a living truth."

There is more of this sort of the thing, typical American literary criticism which employs the terminology of various sciences for what can be stated easily in simple English.

I hazard the guess that what O'Brien means by this pompous peroration is that he dislikes the "formula" story; that he likes the bold, the courageous and, not infrequently, the immature.

Let us glance, first at the American collection. A reading of even a few of the stories reprinted as masterpieces reveals the editor's viewpoint. Most of them are definitely unpleasant and most of them are distinguished by a childlike naïveté of style. I suppose there is such a thing as an art of narrative and if there is O'Brien scorns it. He goes to obscure magazines for his material, magazines that are too poor to buy anything but the work of immature writers. The result is that the stories which Mr. O'Brien blesses and approves have all the charm and all the irritating gawkiness of a child's babbling but incoherent tale. Morley Callaghan's "The Faithful Wife" is an instructive example. Here the naïveté is artfully assumed. The subject matter of the story might well have been culled from the case histories of a psychiatrist specializing in sex perversions. There can be no denying the fact that sexual abnormalities provide the material for a great many tragedies. But in Callaghan's story there is no attempt to bring the pathos of the tragedy home. The story is as flatly and dully told as though it were blurted out by a sullen and illiterate boy. This may be art, of course, but I don't think so.

Easily the best of the stories might have been written by Sinclair Lewis—Walter Gilkyson's "Blue Sky" for instance. This is a fine piece of craftsmanship. It is the tale of two Americans in France for the Amer-

ican Legion Convention. They are drunken, hypocritical and loathsome. The author obviously hates the standard type of his own countrymen and writes with a pen dipped in vitriol.

This same hatred of the American by an American is shown in William Hazlett Upson's "The Vineyard at Schloss Ramsburg." Here, under the veil of simple humor is easily discernible the biting acid of criticism.

I am not a 100% American and cannot guess what effect these stories will have on the American reader. To speak bluntly I'd say that not one of them is a "good yarn." Each story is either shocking, crudely-told, or poisonously bitter. But none of the yarns is conventional, none is tame and all of them point the way to a kind of short story which the magazines published on the North American continent ought to search for incessantly and avidly.

With the British short stories Mr. O'Brien is right off the track. It is laughable that a man who seeks in a story a "criticism of life" should for a moment be deluded by such shallow virtuosities as G. M. Attengborough's "Stay" or Lily Anne Copارد's "The Miracle."

Mr. O'Brien seems to think that the writer of British short stories is most successful when he is describing the antics of the idle abroad. Two exceptions must be noted: Norah Hoult's "The Way He Went," an unforgettable study of a woman's frightful hate and "Culpability," by Allan N. Monkhouse, in which is laid bare the clue to the utter wrong-headedness of society's attitude toward the criminal.

I am very glad there is a Mr. Edward J. O'Brien. But I sincerely trust that no one will take him too seriously.

Two Novels

"BRIDAL POND," by Zona Gale; Longmans Green, Toronto; price, \$2.50.

"THE DEEPENING STREAM," by Dorothy Canfield; Harcourt Brace; McLeod's, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

By MARGARET ISABEL LAWRENCE

IN EVERY life there is an event that tells everything about the life. It may be the way death is accepted, for the self, or another that is loved. It may be the way a very trifling incident is allowed, or not allowed to upset the spiritual equilibrium. It may also be what response there is to the opportunities of life.

Zona Gale touches these events in her short stories, and without any didacticism manages to show what they indicate. So, her characters stand out unforgettable.

There is one story in the collection of a laborer working through the dreadful midsummer days in New York on the roof of a great church. He lets himself down into the church one noon, and wanders about in its quiet and its coolness. He comes unexpectedly upon a picture of a man working at a carpenter's bench, and it holds him looking at it until it is time to go back to the roof. He tells his wife in their close apartment that night to come to the church at noon the next day, bringing the children and a lunch for them. It is a day of horrible heat, but she comes with her two children, and meets her husband.

They all eat their lunch in the sanctuary, then he leads them as to a great gift, to the picture of the carpenter. The wife feels its power, and even the children. And they decide to stay the afternoon with the carpenter. When the evening came they hated to leave Him and go out again into the heat. Did they dare? The workman drew a long breath, looked again at the picture, and decided they did. So, the little family stayed protected from the heat, and against all rules in the church.

Zona Gale tells the story without any sobbing and also without any sentimentality. Nor is there even a suggestion of mystical emotion over the picture. The story has entirely to do with the desire of the man to keep his family safe through the heat, to show them beauty, and the courage he had to make an original decision. There is pathos, of course, in the telling, but it is held well under control. Zona Gale is a literary artist.

The other stories are just as well told, and none of them overlap others in theme, though all of them have the same technical method. They are simply told, as is the fashion in telling. But there is a great difference in what Zona Gale tells, and this distinguishes her from the long procession of people who are telling stories in curt short simplicity just now. She leaves out what most of them would put in, and she puts in what most of them would leave out. She leaves out the accessories; and she puts in the soul.

DOROTHY CANFIELD is a nice serious, hard-working, middle-aged woman who would have made a success of business or one of the professions. She sells you an idea in all her books, and shows you how important it is to have her idea in your mind. In fact she has an ideal about her work. She does not say so exactly, but it meets you on every page. Life is hard, and quite terrible in spots, but on the whole is imminently, and eminently, completely worth while. As Carlyle would say, "Gad, it better be."

Naturally, then, her novel, "The Deepening Stream," is serious, and conscientious, and in the end didactic. It is something like a dramatic performance put on with meticulous regard for all the details, and a lecture after it on its meaning and its purpose. It is the unrelenting application of a rather learned woman-person to setting down all the puzzles and all the odd clarities of a few lives grouped together in relationship to themselves, and also to the cosmos.

She has studied psychology, I imagine, a good many evenings a week, for the story abounds in evidences of her knowledge. She takes you through the dreadful ordeal of adolescence at the beginning, and she really ought, to be consistent, to give an equally thorough delineation of the problems of the menopause. Only the heroine had not yet reached that age, when the story has to stop. Meanwhile, she has been to the war, with her husband and two children, and given most of her small private fortune to aiding the French.

I suppose it is a record of a woman's life, and as such is valuable, if you like records of women's lives. But, as a novel it is a heavy-going dull show, though the characters are faithfully drawn and the action is evenly progressive.

You can't persuade the bear to be a bull while the bulls are bare.—Publisher's Syndicate.

of the word) more masterpieces illustrating the art of printing and binding, needs the good old wine of book-making in its infancy when printers, binders, and illustrators worked with the same spirit that the great painters and sculptors gave to their arts. Until Canada has such libraries she will continue, in culture, to play second fiddle to the United States. A few Elzevirs, Aldines, Groliers, Baskervilles and Kelmscotts would give tone and character to our libraries. At any rate it is quite possible to pick up more recent treasures. The Canadian pioneers were in many cases gentlemen, scholars, and book-lovers who brought with them into the wilderness copies of the masters, copies that in some instances are now worth thousands. The Scots brought copies of Burns with them, and they surely are not all destroyed,—more "Kilmarnocks" may find the light of day. Early volumes of Tennyson, the novels of George Eliot, Thackeray, and Dickens came in quantities to our shores, and firsts of these authors are worth the search. And then the thrill the finder has! A real find gives greater pleasure to a collector than would a winning ticket on the Derby.

Rabelais

(Continued from Page 4)

assume from his satires on this and other forms of humbug that he contemplated a Voltaarian overthrow of Catholicism. Such abuses he felt should and could be very well remedied by the bishops.

FROM 1527 to 1530 Rabelais, who had now left the Benedictines, devoted himself to medicine, joining the ranks of the *gyrovagie* or wandering unfrocked monks who moved all over France from university to university. He was indeed an apostate like Erasmus but *apostasia* was a relatively common offence at the time. In his quest of knowledge he visited the universities of Bordeaux, Toulouse, Bourges, Orleans and Paris collecting precious material for his *Pantagruel* and *Gargantua*. The University of Paris had remained incorrigibly mediaeval, though owing to the influence of the great scholar Budé a College of Royal Lectors had been established for the teaching of the Humanities. The others were plunged in an atmosphere of narrow scholasticism, whilst an iron discipline discouraged any symptoms of independent thought. So speaking of that "lousy college" *le collège de Montaigu* Gargantua bursts out: "The galley-slaves are far better used among the Moors and Tartars, the murderers in the criminal dungeons, yea the very dogs in your house, than are the poor wretched students in the aforesaid college. And if I were the King of Paris the devil take me if I would not set it on fire and burn both principal and regents for suffering this inhumanity to be exercised before their eyes."

At Montpellier Rabelais registered as a medical student and after a few weeks became a *bachelier*, by special dispensation. He did not become Doctor François, of course, till after seven years, but in the meantime lectured on Galen and Hippocrates expounding them amid applause in the original Greek text. Moving to Lyons he enhanced his reputation by publishing in 1532 the *Aphorisms of Hippocrates* and the Latin *Letters on Medicine* of Manari. Lesage, nearly 200 years later, expressed the opinion

of his time on the medical profession in the quip, *Le médecin n'est pas un animal risible*. Rabelais, on the contrary was one of the most risible animals the world has ever seen and all his contemporaries exclaim with delight at his inexhaustible hilarity. Did he not himself lay down the axiom since adopted by all good physicians? "Rejoice the patient without offending God."

ANONYMOUSLY there appeared in 1532 *The horrible and frightful Acts and Prowesses of the very renowned Pantagruel*. The moment was ripe. Rabelais was now in every sense of the word a man of the world. His wanderings over Poitou with the Benedictine Abbot of Maillezan, Geoffroy d'Estissac, his academic experiences, his delectable conversations with men of every trade and profession had furnished his mind with a rich store of impressions. These his imagination fused into a gorgeous comic epic of the birth, childhood and terrific deeds of Pantagruel the legendary giant, "whose shadow engenders thirsty men as the moon does cataracts".

Rabelais found in Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Paris, a staunch protector and with him in 1534 he visited Rome. On his return he published *The very horrific Life of the Great Gargantua, Father of Pantagruel* in which even more vividly than in the former work is pictured the pageant of social France of the early XVIth century. It is a realistic novel of manners alight with the spirit of Humanism. In it we draw close to the real François, for it brims over with joyous memories of his youth in the golden Chinon country. Here is the authentic phrase of the Rabelais symphony. "Forthwith began flagons to go, gammons to trot, goblets to fly, great bowls to ring." Here, too, the brassy orchestra of Rabelaisian invective, blaring cascades of insulting epithets — "brattling gabblers, licorous gluttons, freckled bittors, mangy rascals, drunken roysters, sly knaves, drowsy loiterers, slap-saucy fellows, slabber-degullion druggels, lubbardly louts, cozening foxes, ruffian rogues, poultry customers, scrophulant varlets, drawlatch hoydens, floating milk-sops, staring clowns, forlorn snakes, ninny lob-cocks, scurvy sneaksbies, fondling fops, base loons, saucy coxcombs, idle lusks, scoffing braggards, noddy meccocks, blockish grutnols, doddipol joltheads, jobbernol goosecaps, flutch calf lollies, grouthead gnat snappers, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings, codshead loobies, ninnie-hammer flycatchers. . ." Ah! what has our language not lost by politeness! In the name of Humanism, Rabelais' joyous satire is loosed against scholastic philosophy, monasticism, the cult of relics and belief in the saints, pilgrimages and superstition. Before Molière he flays the buttocks of the *torcoulz*, the *caffars*, the Tartuffes of this earth.

1534 was a bad year in which to be funny about the Church, as a number of Lutherans found to their cost. Master Frangois sniffed the smell of these burnings and quietly giving up his post at Lyons hospital, decamped for Rome where the Pope courteously explained the procedure connected with the business of removing his *apostasia*. He came back and for ten years, 1536-1546, practised his art.

Meanwhile he had found a new protector in the brother of Jean de Belley, Guillaume, Seigneur de Langey, whom in 1540 he accompanied on King's business to Italy. In 1541 he was in Turin and in the following

year bobbed up in France at the Château de Saint-Ayl, near Orleans, one of a learned group of men of letters. He again in the same year accompanied Langey to Turin, but after his patron's death we know only that he returned to France. From *Pantagruel Book III* M. Plattard thinks he was in Poitou. This work, largely composed of satire against the legal system of the time was, like its predecessors, condemned by the Sorbonne largely because of an unfortunate printer's error, *dne* (ass) for *dme* (soul). Rabelais slipped off to Metz, but was rescued from that cheerless city by Jean du Bellay, now Cardinal, whose sciatica gave him much trouble.

DESPITE the popularity of his works Rabelais had, of course, literary enemies. A certain snuffing and dreary fellow, De Puits-Herbault, denounced him as an obscene glutton, a wine-bibber and an impious character. Rabelais now composing *Pantagruel IV*, included him with Calvin in the tribe of "eaves-dropping dissemblers, superstitious pope-mongers and priest-ridden bigots, the frantic Pistolets, the demoniacal Calvins, imposters of Geneva, the scrapers of bene-

fices, and other grinders and squeezers of livings, herb-stinking hermits, gulligued dunces of the cowl, church vermin. . ." The old verve is here but alas! the end was close. We do not know exactly when he died, probably at the turn of 1553-1554. He is reputed to have died "with a joke on his lips to reassure his friends". Nor do we know (since *Pantagruel V* is most likely apocryphal) what was the secret of that *dive bouteille*, which was the object of Panurge's quest. But Panurge's immortal creator has left us in his work an elixir which has refreshed countless careworn generations. It is Pantagruelism which, "you know," says Rabelais, is a "certain Jollity of mind, pickled in the scorn of Fortune."

Q.—Is it ever permissible for a young woman to ask a man she has never met to call at her home?

A.—Yes; if she asks him to call for the laundry.

Q.—What does it indicate when a man talks with a lady with his hat on and a cigar or cigarette between his lips?

A.—That they're married.—*Buffalo News*.

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fed. At the dawn of the machine age the destinies of the world were to a large extent in her keeping. How far did she, in setting an example to the world of how to transform human environment, show it how to adapt life to the new conditions? The only answer is that she made no serious effort at all.

Mr. Wingfield-Stratford thinks that the Victorians were too much inclined, so far as the interest of their posterity was concerned, to worship a Diety who was "on their side", an obliging Personage, whose message to mankind was "Leave it to me." Though they made great advances in scientific enquiry and increased the power of man over things, they took their psychology from Aristotle and trusted a good-natured Deity to exempt them from the law of all life. The lordly structure they built up lacked adequate foundations. They were blind to the fact that sooner or later the United States, Germany and ultimately Russia, would bring their gigantic resources into play to challenge their material supremacy. They witnessed the break down of the aristocratic system before the impact of the commercial middle classes, without giving leadership to the proletariat as to how to adjust itself to the new conditions.

But while the Victorians may have been living in a fool's paradise so far as the future of the nation was concerned, it does not follow that the majority of them were at all unhappy in their blindness or febrile character. The author is sardonically contemptuous of those writers who speak scornfully of social ideals, which were concentrated on the sanctity of family life typified by Queen Victoria herself. His chapters, "The Victorian Woman", are a magnificent vindication. It was because of them that enormous increase in material wealth was unattended not by moral decadence, as usually happens, but by more rigid standards of social ethics. He finds the same difficulty in reconciling the insipid and virgin of Victorian fiction with the aggressive matrons who constitute a whole gallery in the pages of Dickens, Thackeray and Trollope, women of the yeomanry like Mrs. Poyser in "Adam Bede"; or of the upper middle class like Mrs. Proudie in "Barchester Towers"; and he asks in what other period you will find such a conjunction as that of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the two great Brontes, George Eliot, Mrs. Gaskell, Christina Rosetti, Florence Nightingale, Octavia Hill and Queen Victoria herself. The "modern girl" of the fashionable playwrights and novelists, devoid of tenderness or any unselfish trait, whose solitary intellectual interest is in sex problems, who is brutally rude to her parents and indecently frank in her intercourse with men, who ruins her constitution with gin and her complexion with cosmetics, is, he thinks, a questionable improvement on simple Flora, the typical maiden of the 'fifties.

THE surest index of the social habits of the Victorians, as of the people of our own time, lies in a study of their contemporary advertising. For London tradesmen during the period between 1840 and 1870, the best of advertising mediums were the monthly parts in which the novels of Charles Dickens were originally issued. Their immense popular circulation among the classes with money to spend was assurance of this. Publicity seekers were quick to perceive this fact and each part of a work like "Dombey & Son" or "Bleak House" was bound

up with an "Advertiser", which even had political pamphlets sewed into it. Difficult as are original monthly parts to come by,—some have a collector's value of thousands of dollars,—Mr. Darwin has succeeded in obtaining access to almost the whole series. "The Dickens Advertiser", a delightful compilation, is the result. The Anti-Corn Law League, and Rowland Hill in his movement for cheap postage, made liberal use of the Dickens novels to promote their agitations. The literary advertisements enlighten us as to literary tastes, and the social conventions. "Moral" precepts were plentifully recognized. Changing fashions in clothes were largely and quaintly advertised and the predilections of the Victorians for pills and cure-alls was obviously as keen as in our own time. Except that artistic spacing and typography have replaced the dreary efforts of 19th century printers, the old ad. writers had little to learn from the publicity experts of the present day. And sometimes they achieved the artistic. In fact, nothing published since has been finer in the way of shrewd and artistic publicity than three beautifully drawn cartoons heralding "Lloyd's Weekly News", drawn by illustrators of first rate skill.

A Dog and His Day

"THE PORTRAIT OF A DOG," by Mazo de la Roche; The Macmillan Company, Toronto; 167 pages; \$2.00.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

THE success of Miss de la Roche's "Jalna" assures the favourable reception of later works. "The Portrait of a Dog", her most recent bit of writing, is the biography of Bunty, a lovable Scotch terrier that frisked into all hearts during her all-too-short life. There is also Hamish, another "Scottie", and there is the grey cat,—Christopher. But it is Bunty that supplies most of the fun and the final tragedy. That is the worst of having a delightful dog for a pet. Just as you come to know all his winsome ways, he hears a more imperative call than any earthly whistle and is away from this abode to whatever paradise good dogs may know.

Yet, what a memory of gayety and gallantry the dog friend leaves with us! It is well to remember, in hours of depression the unfailing spirits of the terrier or spaniel that once accompanied our walks. When human friendship fails us, we recall the unfailing though silent sympathy of Ruggles or Rover. One who understands all about it has written:—

"There is sorrow enough in the natural way
From men and women to fill one day;
And when we are certain of sorrow in store,
Why do we always arrange for more?
Brothers and Sisters, I bid you beware
Of giving your heart to a dog to tear."

Needless to say, this book is written in a crisp and charming style—not one untidy word.

A survey is planned to discover in which State women have greatest rights. Speaking offhand, we'd say the State of matrimony. — *Chattanooga Times*.

Musical wife—"It's strange, but when I play the piano, I always feel extraordinarily melancholy."

Husband—"So do I, dearest."—*Passing Show*.

Oyez Christmas



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W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., London and Edinburgh.

AGENT IN CANADA—JOHN COOPER, BOLTON, ONTARIO

Pepys

(Continued from Page 2)
with an air of gracious satisfaction and self-conscious pride to a protégé:

"That you do never entertain one thought of any indulgence from me under any neglects of business and much less under any misdoings therein for I am one that will never be guilty of contributing to the advancement of any man that will not be contented to rise by the same steps of diligence and faithfulness which have raised me to this capacity of doing good offices."

In 1667, he became on a sudden a national figure in the defence of the Navy board in the inquiry over the fiasco in the defence of the kingdom against the Dutch fleet and in 1678, by a chain of unfortunate occurrences, Pepys was again drawn into the limelight in the turmoil over the Popish plots and by that time his pre-eminence in his position and the favour of the Duke of York had provoked the bitter enmity of the great Shaftesbury. In addition to the array of political connections established during a long period of service one has to add the literary friendships of Evelyn and Dryden which are outstanding among a large group of acquaintances in every field of art and science.

Acknowledgedly following in the steps of J. R. Tanner, Mr. Drinkwater had drawn the character of the admirable Mr. Pepys beside the "amusing little man" of the diary. We have been used to smile at the amusingly dramatic character as we meet him in scenes and anecdotes culled from the diary; in acquiring his new stature Pepys became only a more tangible human figure.

M R. DRINKWATER carries his narrative far beyond the conclusion of the diary, to the end of Pepys' varied life in 1703. The official correspondence of the period after 1678 is liberally used for source material. I am disposed to agree with Tanner that the Admiralty letters are "perfectly clear and businesslike but ponderous and professional" but that does not vitiate Mr. Drinkwater's contention that "Samuel Pepys, when he daily enter-

ed the offices of the Navy Board or the Admiralty, by no means ceased to be Samuel Pepys." It has this bearing on the review of Mr. Drinkwater's book, however, that the lavish quotation which marks the whole book begins to assume some of Pepys's own ponderousness in the latter pages whereas the lightness and quaintness of the diary serves only to enliven the early chapters. A very bright feature of the latter chapters is the emphasis laid upon the favour given by Pepys to his young nephew, John Jackson, and among the letters that passed between these two, there is many a passage of attractive simplicity and kindly human sentiment.

If one is inclined to be severe, one might add that in a narrative that reads so simply and entertainingly it is disappointing on occasion to find that in the absence of footnotes, references are inadequately pointed. Again one might refer to the criticism of Dryden as a turncoat in the process of whitewashing Montagu. It is regrettable that Mr. Drinkwater found it necessary to refer thus to the poet who, as a disciple of the "Vicar of Bray," was a greater sinner than Montagu only in expressing in poetry feelings that very probably existed but found no expression in the heart of Montagu. I single out the passage only because it is not in harmony with the impartial sympathy which carries the narrative of the Pepys story forward with such fluency and entertainment. One leaves Mr. Drinkwater's book perhaps not with a more enlightened view of seventeenth century England, but the details of seventeenth century society are without doubt given more definiteness of shade and colour. The man Pepys assumes a radiance of character not brighter than before but more in harmony with the colour of his surroundings.

A Triumph of Irony

(Continued from Page 2)

merciless clarity and with a relentless cumulative effect whose very simplicity of narration makes it all the more effective as an indictment of a whole society.

How far that indictment is justified could only be decided by one familiar with the society with which it deals. But its realism carries conviction, and its vigour is sturdy, male. Certainly the climax, dealing with the attempted coup of the "True Germans", follows closely in detail the actual incidents of the Hitler-Ludendorff revolt of 1923, and the lineaments of Hitler himself are clearly decipable in the acid portrait of the demagogue Rupert Kutzner. One would like to know how pleasant the author will find his native city after such a publication. The publishers provide the reassuring information that "Herr Feuchtwanger has set out with his wife for a tour of warmer countries, to be gone for not less than a year." It is undoubtedly the better part of valour.

Two Statesmen

(Continued from Page 4)

"The Sensations of Making a First Speech in the House of Commons" or of some other experience not given to the common run of men. Mr. Churchill has sought sensations all



HAROLD NICOLSON

Author of "Lord Carnock", published by Macmillans, to be reviewed shortly.

his life, and early discovered that the best sensations are those which are produced by doing something, not by having something done to or for one. A good deal of this taste must have come from his mother. We do not hear much about her in this book, but one incident of which we do hear is that of her inviting Sir John Willoughby, the Jameson raider, and John Morley, the Radical statesman, to luncheon on the same day at the very height of the Jameson quarrel. There was nobody at the table but Lady Randolph, Winston, and the two guests, and the latter never addressed one another directly from the beginning of the meal to its end! One fancies that

she would have had much sympathy with the mother of the other autobiographer, Mrs. Balfour at Whittingehame, who when asked why she permitted her young son Arthur to go wandering in the Atlantic Ocean in a Rob Roy canoe replied, "You would not have me spoil a character."

Balfour was independent of money questions, but Churchill was not, and not the least part of the fascination of the latter's life-story for modern youth will be the skill and energy with which he accumulated a capital of ten thousand pounds by the time he was ready for his serious adventure into politics, combined with the sublime contempt for mere wealth with which he proceeded to eat into this accumulation while getting his feet firmly fixed for the new climb. At the end of this volume the ten thousand had been "almost entirely devoured." But there should be at least two more volumes to come, and if they can live up to this one they will be very notable work.

Victorian Tragedy and Comedy

(Continued from Page 3)

ization should break down, it was inevitable that England's fate should be the swiftest and most catastrophic of all. She was busy multiplying her population, and diverting an ever-increasing proportion of it from agriculture to industry, without calculating on how this population was to be

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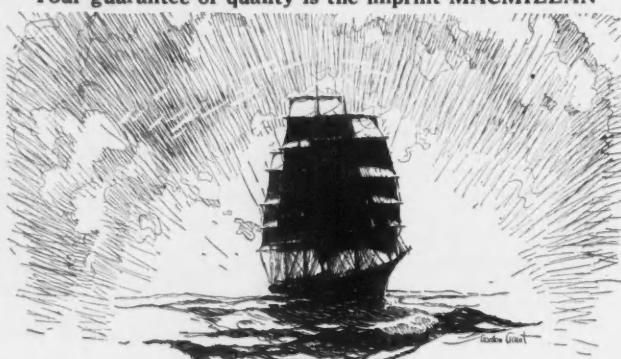
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